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HISTORY
OF
FAYETTE COUNTY
INDIANA

HER PEOPLE, INDUSTRIES AND INSTITUTIONS

FREDERIC IRVING BARROWS
Editor-in-Chief

With Biographical Sketches of Representative Citizens and
Genealogical Records of Many of the Old Families

ILLUSTRATED

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DEDICATION.

This work is respectfully dedicated to

THE PIONEERS,

long since departed. May the memory of those who laid down their burdens
by the wayside ever be fragrant as the breath of summer
flowers, for their toils and sacrifices have made
Fayette County a garden of sun-
shine and delights.

FOREWORD

Titles are usually indicative of labor and responsibility, but not always. The editor-in-chief of this book respectfully disclaims any just right to the responsibilities and labors naturally implied by his title.

There was a time when, with full appreciation of the interest and charm to be found in the history of Fayette county, he accepted a commission to write a story of its founding and progress, to comprise approximately one hundred and fifty thousand words. The pressure of business with the publisher led to some two and one-half years of delay before it was absolutely positive that the work in full would be needed. In the meantime the mills had turned so fast, and responsibilities had gathered so rapidly, that the undertaking just mentioned was manifestly impossible. A conference took place with the publishers and it was agreed that the association of the work with the name announced as editor-in-chief had gone so far that it would be better for the work not to change this association. Consequently, the publisher proposed, and it was agreed, that a historian of high ability should perform the work and that the duties of editor-in-chief should be reduced to mere consultation and to the reading of so much proof only as was devoted to the general discussion of the county and its institutions, and not including any examination or labor in connection with the biographical department of the work.

The specious philosophy of Alexander Pope declares "whatever is, is right," and so it sometimes proves. Had the writer of this preface really carried out his original plan and written a history of the county which has for so many years been his home, it would have been a far different work from the careful and detailed labor of Dr. Ernest V. Shockley. The county history is valuable, as it gives detailed and specific facts and definite positive items from which the reader shall construct his own picture of days gone by. Such a work Doctor Shockley, by reason of his learning and his association with the historical faculty of Indiana University, was amply qualified to produce.

The immense labor of searching little items of detail from the records of the state offices at Indianapolis, from the county records of Franklin

Howie Brooks 32.50

county and of Fayette county, from papers and manuscripts, deeds, wills and mortgages, now well nigh effaced by the obliterating finger of time, were a joy to Doctor Shockley and his assistants, but would have been beyond the possibilities of a man absorbed in other things.

Some day, using Doctor Shockley's data, someone will draw sketches of the typical scenes of our county. He will picture the period of the dogged retreat of the Indian; of the rugged pioneer on the edge of civilization; of the stately days just before the war, and of the grim determination of Fayette county that the Union should be preserved. Some one will picture the story of the old canal, when Market street and the site of the Big Four freight depot and yards was a great pond, in which canal boats stood at their moorings, discharging the cargoes to be distributed throughout all eastern Indiana.

Someone who sees the historic old buildings at the corner of Fifth and Third streets and Central avenue, and who beholds the wide doors from second- and third-story windows, will learn that these were the headquarters of merchant princes handling a quarter of a million dollars a year in merchandise—a sum quite equivalent to twenty times that amount under our present conditions.

Someone will some day picture the great herds of cattle, swine and turkeys being driven in from the north and west through Connersville, often miring by the hundred in the ford which was back of where Roots Foundry now stands, in a long pilgrimage to the Cincinnati market. Someone will picture the rattling stage coaches drawing up behind the stately elms which beautified the grounds of the United States Hotel, standing where the Roots building on Central avenue now stands; he may even step within that hostelry and see in conversation the conspicuous figures of that day—Senator Smith and the Hon. Sam. Parker, Caleb B. Smith, and not improbably Judge Oliver P. Morton, from the neighboring village of Centerville.

There is also another picture of the days long gone by of which very little actual historic record remains, but legend has it that the great Frenchman, the Marquis de Lafayette, thought it worth his while to visit the home of John Conner on his way to the New Harmony settlement—and when one reads the striking accounts given by the circuit riders as to the amount of silver plate displayed in the home of the one-time Indian trader, Conner, one can scarcely doubt that the reception of the great Frenchman was such as he little expected in the remote country village of Connersville.

In the hustle of today's industrial activity, when the keyword is, doing the most in the best and quickest way, the stateliness of another day has passed away. Connersville and Fayette county are fair standards of industrial, commercial and agricultural efficiency, but those of us who are in

the thick of the commercial fray of today still love occasionally to think of such reminders of another period as we can recall.

While I am proud of the productivity of our farms and the efficiency of our factories, I still love once in a while to recall the one stately figure I chanced to see in my boyhood—the Honorable Benjamin F. Claypool, a gentleman of the old school, a dignified, learned, aristocratic old man, daily marching between his law office and his Central avenue mansion, a heavy, silver-haired figure, with the brow and dignity of a Roman senator, though withal clothed in the more modern garb.

Had I written this history, it no doubt would have been very interesting to me, for it would put in words my admiration for the great men who have builded this community. It could not possibly have contained the fund of exact information which Doctor Shockley has secured, and which, in a way, is a monument to the great pioneers like John Conner, the great journalists and radical agitators like Matthew Robinson Hull, the great lawyers like Judge Jeremiah M. Wilson, James C. McIntosh and Reuben Conner, great manufacturers like William Newkirk, John B. McFarlan and Edward W. Ansted, and the great men in every other line of activity who have been in our midst.

I sincerely congratulate the authors of this work upon their success, and entirely disclaim any credit for having obtained or checked any of the information herein.

I wish to bear witness also to the patient persistence of the late Mr. C. M. Cyrus, without whose efforts to lay the foundation, the publishers would not have been able to bring out so large and creditable a work. I trust that in some other decade some one may take up Doctor Shockley's work where it has been left off and, supplementing it and bringing it down to date, add to this valuable contribution to the local history of our great state.

FREDERIC IRVING BARROWS.

Connersville, May, 1917.

PUBLISHERS' PREFACE

All life and achievement is evolution; present wisdom comes from past experience, and present commercial prosperity has come only from past exertion and sacrifice. The deeds and motives of the men who have gone before have been instrumental in shaping the destinies of later communities and states. The development of a new country was at once a task and a privilege. It required great courage, sacrifice and privation. Compare the present conditions of the people of Fayette county, Indiana, with what they were a century ago. From a trackless wilderness and virgin land, the county has come to be a center of prosperity and civilization, with millions of wealth, systems of railways, educational and religious institutions, varied industries and immense agricultural and dairy interests. Can any thinking person be insensible to the fascination of the study which discloses the aspirations and efforts of the early pioneers who so strongly laid the foundation upon which has been reared the magnificent prosperity of later days? To perpetuate the story of these people and to trace and record the social, religious, educational, political and industrial progress of the community from its first inception, is the function of the local historian. A sincere purpose to preserve facts and personal memoirs that are deserving of perpetuation, and which unite the present to the past, is the motive for the present publication. The publishers desire to extend their thanks to those who have so faithfully labored to this end. Thanks are also due to the citizens of Fayette county, for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking, and for their many services rendered in the gaining of necessary information.

In placing the "History of Fayette County, Indiana," before the citizens, the publishers can conscientiously claim that they have carried out the plan as outlined in the prospectus. Every biographical sketch in the work has been submitted to the party interested, for correction, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. Confident that our effort to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are,

Respectfully,

THE PUBLISHERS.



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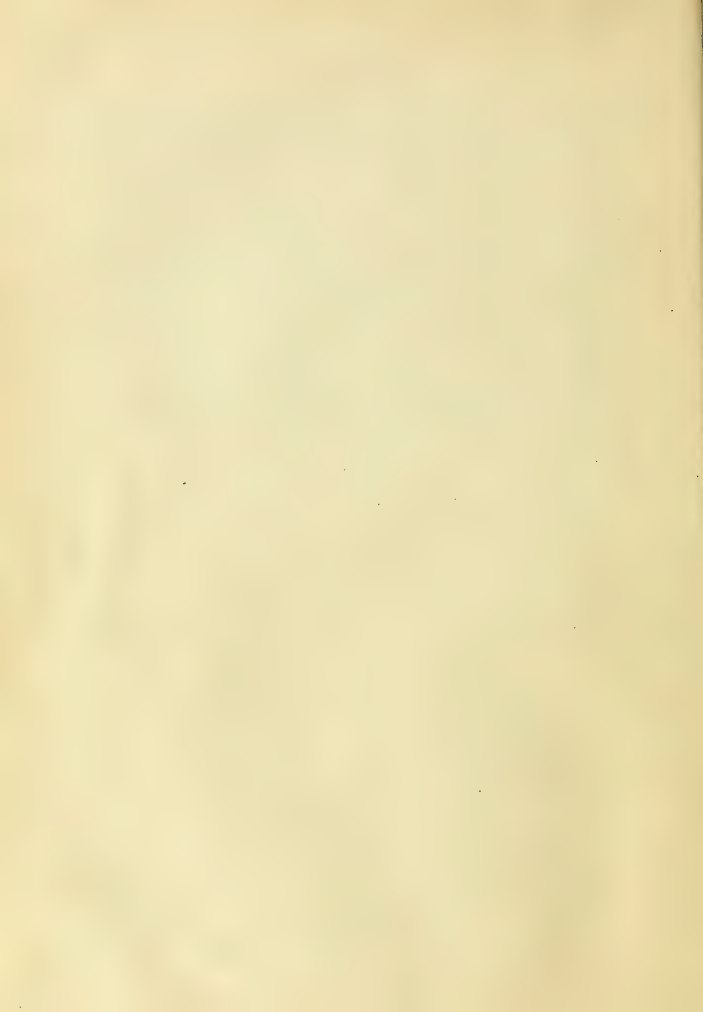
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HISTORICAL

CHAPTER I.

A SHORT HISTORY OF INDIANA.

The first white men to set foot upon the Northwest Territory were French traders and missionaries under the leadership of La Salle. This was about the year 1670 and subsequent discoveries and explorations in this region by the French gave that nation practically undisputed possession of all the territory organized in 1787 as the Northwest Territory. It is true that the English colonies of Virginia, Connecticut and Massachusetts claimed that their charters extended their grants westward to the Mississippi river. However, France claimed this territory and successfully maintained possession of it until the close of the French and Indian War in 1763. At that time the treaty of Paris transferred all of the French claims east of the Mississippi river to England, as well as all claims of France to territory on the mainland of North America. For the next twenty years the Northwest Territory was under the undisputed control of England, but became a part of the United States by the treaty which terminated the Revolutionary War in 1783. Thus the flags of three nations have floated over the territory now comprehended within the present state of Indiana—the tri-color of France, the union jack of England and the stars and stripes of the United States.

History will record the fact that there was another nation, however, which claimed possession of this territory and, while the Indians can hardly be called a nation, yet they made a gallant fight to retain their hunting grounds. The real owners of this territory struggled against heavy odds to maintain their supremacy and it was not until the battle of Tippecanoe, in the fall of 1811, that the Indians gave up the unequal struggle. Tecumseh, the Washington of his race, fought fiercely to save this territory for his people, but the white man finally overwhelmed him, and "Lo, the poor Indian" was pushed westward across the Mississippi. The history of the Northwest Territory is full of the bitter fights which the Indians waged in trying to drive

the white man out and the defeat which the Indians inflicted on General St. Clair on November 4, 1792, will go down in the annals of American history as the worst defeat which an American army ever suffered at the hands of the Indians. The greatest battle which has ever been fought in the United States against the Indians occurred in the state of Ohio. This was the battle of Fallen Timbers and occurred August 20, 1794, the scene of the battle being within the present county of Defiance. After the close of the Revolutionary War the Indians, urged on by the British, caused the settlers in the Northwest Territory continual trouble and defeated every detachment sent against them previous to their defeat by Gen. Anthony Wayne at the battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794. Although there was some trouble with the Indians after this time, they did not offer serious resistance after this memorable defeat until the fall of 1811, when Gen. William Henry Harrison completely routed them at the battle of Tippecanoe.

TERRITORY NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO (1670-1754).

Ohio was the first state created out of the old Northwest Territory, although Indiana had been previously organized as a territory. When the land comprehended within the Northwest Territory was discovered by the French under La Salle about 1670, it was a battle ground of various Indian tribes, although the Eries, who were located along the shores of Lake Erie, were the only ones with a more or less definite territory. From 1670 to 1763, the close of the French and Indian War, the French were in possession of this territory and established their claims in a positive manner by extensive exploration and scattered settlements. The chief centers of French settlement were at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Fort Crevecoeur and at several missionary stations around the shores of the great lakes. The French did not succeed in establishing themselves without incurring the hostility of the Iroquois Indians, a bitter enmity which was brought about chiefly because the French helped the Shawnees, Wyandots and Miamis to drive the Iroquois out of the territory west of the Muskingum river in Ohio.

It must not be forgotten that the English also laid claim to the Northwest Territory, basing their claim on the discoveries of the Cabots and the subsequent charters of Virginia, Massachusetts and Connecticut. These charters extended the limits of these three colonies westward to the Pacific ocean, although, as a matter of fact, none of the three colonies made a settlement west of the Alleghanies until after the Revolutionary War. New York sought to strengthen her claim to territory west of the Alleghanies in 1701

by getting from the Iroquois, the bitter enemies of the French, a grant to the territory from which the French and their Indian allies had previously expelled them. Although this grant was renewed in 1726 and again confirmed in 1744, it gave New York only a nominal claim and one which was never recognized by the French in any way.

English traders from Pennsylvania and Virginia began in 1730 to pay more attention to the claims of their country west of the Alleghanies and north of the Ohio river. When their activities reached the ears of the French the governor of French Canada sent Céleron de Bienville up and down the Ohio and the rivers and streams running into it from the north and took formal possession of the territory by planting lead plates at the mouth of every river and stream of any importance. This peculiar method of the French in seeking to establish their claims occurred in the year 1749 and opened the eyes of England to the necessity of taking some immediate action. George II, the king of England at the time, at once granted a charter to the first Ohio Company (there were two others by the same name later organized), composed of London merchants and enterprising Virginians, and the company at once proceeded to formulate plans to secure possession of the territory north of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi. Christopher Gist was sent down the Ohio river in 1750 to explore the country as far west as the mouth of the Scioto river, and made several treaties with the Indians. Things were now rapidly approaching a crisis and it was soon evident that there would be a struggle of arms between England and France for the disputed region. In 1754 the English started to build a fort at the confluence of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, on the site of the present city of Pittsburgh, but before the fort was completed the French appeared on the scene, drove the English away and finished the fort which had been begun.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR (1754-63).

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The crisis had finally come. The struggle which followed between the two nations ultimately resulted in the expulsion of the French from the mainland of America as well as from the immediate territory in dispute. The war is known in America as the French and Indian War and in the history of the world as the Seven Years' War, the latter designation being due to the fact that it lasted that length of time. The struggle developed into a world-wide conflict and the two nations fought over three continents, America, Europe and Asia. It is not within the province of this resume of the history of Indiana to go into the details of this memorable struggle. It is

sufficient for the purpose at hand to state that the treaty of Paris, which terminated the war in 1763, left France without any of her former possessions on the mainland of America.

PONTIAC'S CONSPIRACY (1763-64).

With the English in control of America east of the Mississippi river and the French regime forever ended, the Indians next command the attention of the historian who deals with the Northwest Territory. The French were undoubtedly responsible for stirring up their former Indian allies and Pontiac's conspiracy must be credited to the influence of that nation. This formidable uprising was successfully overthrown by Henry Bouquet, who led an expedition in 1764 into the present state of Ohio and compelled the Wyandots, Delawares and Shawnees to sue for peace.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY AND QUEBEC ACT.

From 1764 to 1774, no events of particular importance occurred within the territory north of the Ohio river, but in the latter year (June 22, 1774), England, then at the breaking point with the colonies, passed the Quebec act, which attached this territory to the province of Quebec for administrative purposes. This intensified the feeling of resentment which the colonies bore against their mother country and is given specific mention in their list of grievances which they enumerated in their Declaration of Independence. The Revolutionary War came on at once and this act, of course, was never put into execution.

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD (1775-83).

During the War for Independence (1775-1783), the various states with claims to western lands agreed with the Continental Congress to surrender their claims to the national government. In fact, the Articles of Confederation were not signed until all of the states had agreed to do this and Maryland withheld her assent to the articles until March 1, 1780, on this account. In accordance with this agreement New York ceded her claim to the United States in 1780, Virginia in 1784, Massachusetts in 1785 and Connecticut in 1786, although the latter state excepted a one-hundred-and-twenty-mile strip of three million five hundred thousand acres bordering on Lake Erie. This strip was formally relinquished in 1800, with the understanding that the

United States would guarantee the titles already issued by that state. Virginia was also allowed a reservation, known as the Virginia Military District, which lay between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, the same being for distribution among her Revolutionary veterans. There is one other fact which should be mentioned in connection with the territory north of the Ohio in the Revolutionary period. This was the memorable conquest of the territory by Gen. George Rogers Clark. During the years 1778 and 1779, this redoubtable leader captured Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Vincennes and thereby drove the English out of the Northwest Territory. It is probable that this notable campaign secured this territory for the Americans and that we would not have had it included in our possessions in the treaty which closed the Revolutionary War if it had not been for its conquest by Clark.

CAPTURE OF VINCENNES.

One of the most interesting pages of Indiana history is concerned with the capture of Vincennes by Gen. George Rogers Clark in the spring of 1779. The expedition of this intrepid leader with its successful results marked him as a man of more than usual ability. Prompted by a desire to secure the territory northwest of the Ohio river for the Americans, he sought and obtained permission from the governor of Virginia the right to raise a body of troops for this purpose. Early in the spring of 1778 Clark began collecting his men for the proposed expedition. Within a short time he collected about one hundred and fifty men at Fort Pitt and floated down the Ohio to the falls near Jeffersonville. He picked up a few recruits at this place and in June floated on down the river to the mouth of the Tennessee river. His original intention was to make a descent on Vincennes first, but, having received erroneous reports as to the strength of the garrison located there, he decided to commence active operations at Kaskaskia. After landing his troops near the mouth of the Tennessee in the latter part of June, 1778, he marched them across southern Illinois to Kaskaskia, arriving there on the evening of July 4. The inhabitants were terror stricken at first, but upon being assured by General Clark that they were in no danger and that all he wanted was their support of the American cause, their fears were soon quieted. Being so far from the scene of the war, the French along the Mississippi knew little or nothing about its progress. One of the most important factors in establishing a friendly relation between the Americans and the French inhabitants was the hearty willingness of Father Gibault,

the Catholic priest stationed at Kaskaskia, in making his people see that their best interests would be served by aligning themselves with the Americans. Father Gibault not only was of invaluable assistance to General Clark at Kaskaskia, but he also offered to make the overland trip to Vincennes and win over the French in that place to the American side. This he successfully did and returned to Kaskaskia in August with the welcome news that the inhabitants of Vincennes were willing to give their allegiance to the Americans.

However, before Clark got his troops together for the trip to Vincennes, General Hamilton, the lieutenant-governor of Detroit, descended the Wabash and captured Vincennes (December 15, 1778). At that time Clark had only two men stationed there, Leonard Helm, who was in command of the fort, and a private by the name of Henry. As soon as Clark heard that the British had captured Vincennes, he began to make plans for retaking it. The terms of enlistment of many of his men had expired and he had difficulty in getting enough of them to re-enlist to make a body large enough to make a successful attack. A number of young Frenchmen joined his command and finally, in January, 1779, Clark set out from Kaskaskia for Vincennes with one hundred and seventy men. This trip of one hundred and sixty miles was made at a time when traveling overland was at its worst. The prairies were wet, the streams were swollen and the rivers overflowing their banks. Notwithstanding the difficulties which confronted him and his men, Clark advanced as rapidly as possible and by February 23, 1779, he was in front of Vincennes. Two days later, after considerable parleying and after the fort had suffered from a murderous fire from the Americans, General Hamilton agreed to surrender. This marked the end of British dominion in Indiana and since that day the territory now comprehended in the state has been American soil.

VINCENNES, THE OLDEST SETTLEMENT OF INDIANA.

Historians have never agreed as to the date of the founding of Vincennes. The local historians of that city have always claimed that the settlement of the town dates from 1702, although those who have examined all the facts and documents have come to the conclusion that 1732 comes nearer to being the correct date. It was in the latter year that George Washington was born, a fact which impresses upon the reader something of the age of the city. Vincennes was an old town and had seen several generations pass away when the Declaration of Independence was signed. It was in Vincennes and vicinity that the best blood of the Northwest Territory was found at the time of the Revolutionary War. It was made the seat of justice

of Knox county when it was organized in 1790 and consequently it is by many years the oldest county seat in the state. It became the first capital of Indiana Territory in 1800 and saw it removed to Corydon in 1813 for the reason, so the Legislature said, that it was too near the outskirts of civilization. In this oldest city of the Mississippi valley still stands the house into which Governor Harrison moved in 1804, and the house in which the Territorial Legislature held its sessions in 1805 is still in an excellent state of preservation.

Today Vincennes is a thriving city of fifteen thousand, with paved streets, street cars, fine public buildings and public utility plants equal to any in the state. It is the seat of a university which dates back more than a century.

FIRST SURVEYS AND EARLY SETTLERS.

The next period in the history of the territory north of the Ohio begins with the passage of a congressional act (May 20, 1785), which provided for the present system of land surveys into townships six miles square. As soon as this was put into operation, settlers—and mostly Revolutionary soldiers—began to pour into the newly surveyed territory. A second Ohio Company was organized in the spring of 1786, made up chiefly of Revolutionary officers and soldiers from New England, and this company proposed to establish a colony somewhere between Lake Erie and the Ohio river. At this juncture Congress realized that definite steps should be made at once for some kind of government over this extensive territory, a territory which now includes the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and about a third of Minnesota. Various plans were proposed in Congress and most of the sessions of 1786 and the first half of 1787 were consumed in trying to formulate a suitable form of government for the extensive territory. The result of all these deliberations resulted in the famous Ordinance of 1787, which was finally passed on July 13, 1787.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.

There have been many volumes written about this instrument of government and to this day there is a difference of opinion as to who was its author. The present article can do no more than merely sketch its outline and set forth the main provisions. It was intended to provide only a temporary government and to serve until such a time as the population of the territory would warrant the creation of states with the same rights and

privileges which the thirteen original states enjoyed. It stipulated that not less than three nor more than five states should ever be created out of the whole territory. The maximum number was finally organized, although it was not until 1848 that the last state, Wisconsin, was admitted to the Union. The third article, "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged," has given these five states the basis for their excellent system of public schools, state normals, colleges and universities. Probably the most widely discussed article was the sixth, which provided that slavery and involuntary servitude should never be permitted within the territory and by the use of the word "forever" made the territory free for all time. It is interesting to note in this connection that both Indiana and Illinois before their admission to the Union sought to have this provision set aside, but every petition from the two states was refused by Congress in accordance with the provision of the Ordinance.

FIRST STAGE OF GOVERNMENT UNDER THE ORDINANCE.

The Ordinance contemplated two grades of territorial government. During the operation of the first grade of government the governor, his secretary and the three judges provided by the Ordinance were to be appointed by Congress and the governor in turn was to appoint "such magistrates and other civil officers in each county and township as he shall deem necessary for the preservation of the peace and good will of the same." After the federal government was organized in 1789, a statutory provision took the appointment of these officers out of the hands of Congress and placed it in the hands of the President of the United States. All executive authority was given to the governor, all judicial authority to the three judges, while the governor and judges, in joint session, constituted the legislative body. This means that during the first stage of territorial government the people had absolutely no voice in the affairs of government and this state of affairs lasted until 1799, a period of twelve years.

SECOND STAGE OF GOVERNMENT UNDER THE ORDINANCE.

The second stage of government in the territory was to begin whenever the governor was satisfied that it contained at least five thousand free male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one years and above. The main difference between the first and second stages of territorial government lay in the fact

that the legislative functions were taken from the governor and judges and given to a "general assembly or legislature." The Ordinance provided for the election of one representative for each five hundred free male inhabitants, the tenure of the office to be two years. While the members of the lower house were to be elected by the qualified voters of the territory, the upper house, to consist of five members, was to be appointed by Congress in a somewhat complicated manner. The house of representatives was to select ten men and these ten names were to be sent to Congress and out of this number five were to be selected by Congress. This provision, like the appointment of the governor, was later changed so as to make the upper house the appointees of the President of the United States. The five men so selected were called councilors and held office for five years.

INDIAN STRUGGLES (1787-1803).

The period from 1787 to 1803 in the Northwest Territory was marked by several bitter conflicts with the Indians. Just as at the close of the French and Indian War had the French stirred up the Indians against the Americans, so at the close of the Revolutionary War did the English do the same. In fact the War of 1812 was undoubtedly hastened by the depredations of the Indians, who were urged to make forays upon the frontier settlements in the Northwest Territory by the British. The various uprisings of the Indians during this critical period greatly retarded the influx of settlers in the new territory, and were a constant menace to those hardy pioneers who did venture to establish homes north of the Ohio river. Three distinct campaigns were waged against the savages before they were finally subdued. The first campaign was under the command of Gen. Josiah Harmar (1790) and resulted in a decisive defeat for the whites. The second expedition was under the leadership of Gen. Arthur St. Clair (1791), the governor of the Territory, and was marked by one of the worst defeats ever suffered by an American army at the hands of the Indians. A lack of knowledge of Indian methods of warfare, combined with reckless mismanagement, sufficiently accounts for both disasters. It remained for Gen. Anthony Wayne, the "Mad Anthony" of Revolutionary fame, to bring the Indians to terms. The battle of Fallen Timbers, which closed his campaign against the Indians, was fought August 20, 1794, on the Maumee river within the present limits of Defiance county, Ohio. This crushing defeat of the Indians, a rout in which they lost twelve out of thirteen chiefs, was so complete that the Indians were glad to sue for peace. On June 10, 1795, delegates from the various Indian tribes, headed

by their respective chiefs, met at Greenville, Ohio, to formulate a treaty. A treaty was finally consummated on August 3, signed by General Wayne on behalf of the United States and by ninety chiefs and delegates of twelve interested tribes. This treaty was faithfully kept by the Indians and ever afterwards Little Turtle, the real leader of the Indians at that time, was a true friend of the whites. While there were several sporadic forays on the part of the Indians up to 1811, there was no battle of any importance with them until the battle of Tippecanoe in the fall of 1811.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The first governor of the newly organized territory was Gen. Arthur St. Clair, a gallant soldier of the Revolution, who was appointed on October 5, 1787, and ordered to report for duty on the first of the following February. He held the office until November 22, 1802, when he was dismissed by President Jefferson "for the disorganizing spirit, and tendency of every example, violating the rules of conduct enjoined by his public station, as displayed in his address to the convention." The governor's duties were performed by his secretary, Charles W. Byrd, until March 1, 1803, when the state officials took their office. The first judges appointed in 1787 were Samuel Holden Parsons, James Mitchell Varnum and John Armstrong. Before the time came for the judges to qualify, Armstrong resigned and John Cleves Symmes was appointed in his place. The first secretary was Winthrop Sargent, who held the position until he was appointed governor of Mississippi Territory by the President on May 2, 1798. Sargent was succeeded by William Henry Harrison, who was appointed by the President on June 26, 1798, and confirmed by the Senate two days later. Harrison was later elected as the first delegate of the organized Northwest Territory to Congress and the President then appointed Charles Willing Byrd as secretary of the Territory. Byrd's appointment being confirmed by the Senate on December 31, 1799.

REPRESENTATIVE STAGE OF GOVERNMENT (1799-1803).

The Northwest Territory remained under the government of the first stage until September 16, 1799, when it advanced to the second or representative stage as the result of a census showing that it had the necessary population. In the summer of 1798 Governor St. Clair had ascertained that the territory had a population of at least five thousand free male inhabitants and, in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787, was

ready to make the change in its form of government. On October 29, 1798, the governor issued a proclamation to the qualified voters of the territory directing them to choose members for the lower house of the territorial Legislature at an election to be held on the third Monday of the following December. The twenty-two members so elected met on January 16, 1799, and, pursuant to the provisions of the Ordinance, selected the ten men from whom the President of the United States later chose five for the Legislative Council. They then adjourned to meet on September 16, 1799, but since there was not a quorum on that day they held adjourned sessions until the 23rd, at which time a quorum was present.

At the time the change in the form of government went into effect there were only nine counties in the whole territory, and only one, Knox, contained territory within the present state of Indiana. These counties had been created either by the governor or his secretary. The following table gives the nine counties organized before 1799 with the dates of their creation and the number of legislators apportioned to each by the governor:

County.	Date of Creation.	Number of representatives.
Washington	July 27, 1788	2
Hamilton	January 4, 1790	7
St. Clair	April 27, 1790	1
Knox	June 20, 1790	1
Randolph	October 5, 1795	1
Wayne	August 6, 1796 ..	3
Adams	July 10, 1797	2
Jefferson	July 29, 1797	1
Ross	August 20, 1798	4

FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The twenty-two representatives and five councilors were the first representative body to meet in the Northwest Territory. They represented a constituency scattered over a territory of more than two hundred and sixty-five thousand square miles, an area greater than Germany or France, or even Austria-Hungary. It would be interesting to tell something of the deliberations of these twenty-seven sterling pioneers, but the limit of the present discussion forbids. It is necessary, however, to make mention of one important thing which they did in view of the fact that it throws much light on the subsequent history of the Northwest Territory.

DIVISION OF 1800.

The Legislature was authorized to elect a delegate to Congress, and two candidates for the honor presented their names to the Legislature, William



INDIANA IN 1800. BY ERNEST V. SHOCKLEY.

Henry Harrison and Arthur St. Clair, Jr., the son of the governor. The Legislature, by a joint ballot on October 3, 1799, elected Harrison by a vote of eleven to ten. The defeat of his son undoubtedly had considerable to do with the subsequent estrangement which arose between the governor and his Legislature and incidentally hastened the division of the Northwest Terri-

tory. Within two years from the time the territory had advanced to the second stage of government the division had taken place. On May 7, 1800, Congress passed an act dividing the Northwest Territory by a line drawn from the mouth of the Kentucky river to Fort Recovery, in Mercer county, Ohio, and thence due north to the boundary line between the United States and Canada. Governor St. Clair favored the division because he thought it would delay the organization of a state and thus give him a longer lease on his position, although he did not favor the division as finally determined. He was constantly growing in disfavor with the people on account of his overbearing manner and he felt that he would get rid of some of his bitterest enemies if the western inhabitants were set off into a new territory. However, most of the credit for the division must be given to Harrison, who, as a delegate to Congress, was in a position to have the most influence. Harrison was satisfied that in case a new territory should be formed he would be appointed its first governor and he was not disappointed. The territory west of the line above mentioned was immediately organized and designated as Indiana Territory, while the eastern portion retained the existing government and the old name—Northwest Territory. It is frequently overlooked that the Northwest Territory existed in fact and in name up until March 1, 1803, when Ohio became a state.

CENSUS OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY IN 1800.

The division of 1800 left the Northwest Territory with only about one-third of its original area. The census of the territory taken by the United States government in 1800 showed it to have a total population of forty-five thousand three hundred and sixty-five, which fell short by about fifteen thousand of being sufficient for the creation of a state as provided by the Ordinance of 1787, which fixed the minimum population at sixty thousand. The counties left in the Northwest Territory, with their respective populations, are set forth in the appended table, all of which were within the present state of Ohio, except Wayne:

Adams	3,432
Hamilton	14,632
Jefferson	8,766
Ross	8,540
Trumbull	1,302
Washington	5,427
Wayne	3,206
<hr/>	
Total	45,365

The population as classified by the census with respect to age and sex is interesting and particularly so in showing that considerably more than one-third of the total population were children under ten years of age.

	Males.	Females.
Whites up to ten years of age.....	9,362	8,644
Whites from ten to sixteen	3,647	3,353
Whites from sixteen to twenty-six.....	4,636	3,861
Whites from twenty-six to forty-five...	4,833	3,342
Whites forty-five and upward	1,955	1,395
Total	24,433	20,595
Total of both sexes		45,028
Total of other persons, not Indians		337
Grand total		45,365

The above tables show in detail the character and distribution of the population of the Northwest Territory after the division of 1800. It is at this point that the history of Indiana properly begins and it is pertinent to set forth with as much detail as possible the population of Indiana Territory at that time. The population of 5,641 was grouped about a dozen or more settlements scattered at wide intervals throughout the territory. The following table gives the settlements in Indiana Territory in 1800 with their respective number of inhabitants:

Mackinaw, in northern Michigan	251
Green Bay, Wisconsin	50
Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin	65
Cahokia, Monroe county, Illinois	719
Belle Fontaine, Monroe county, Illinois	286
L'Aigle, St. Clair county, Illinois	250
Kaskaskia, Randolph county, Illinois	467
Prairie du Rocher, Randolph county, Illinois	212
Settlement in Mitchel township, Randolph county, Ill....	334
Fort Massac, southern Illinois	90
Clark's Grant, Clark county, Indiana	929
Vincennes, Knox county, Indiana	714
Vicinity of Vincennes (traders and trappers)	819
Traders and trappers at Outenon and Fort Wayne.....	155
Far traders, scattered along the lakes	300

This total population of nearly six thousand was about equally divided between what is now Indiana and Illinois. There were one hundred and sixty-three free negroes reported, while there were one hundred and thirty-five slaves of color. Undoubtedly, this census of 1800 failed to give all of the slave population. It is interesting to note that there were efforts to enslave the Indian as well as the negro, but statistics are not available to show the extent of the effort.

All of these settlements, with the exception of the one in Clark's Grant, were largely French. The settlement at Jeffersonville was made in large part by soldiers of the Revolutionary War and was the only real American settlement in Indiana Territory when it was organized in 1800.

FIRST STAGE OF TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

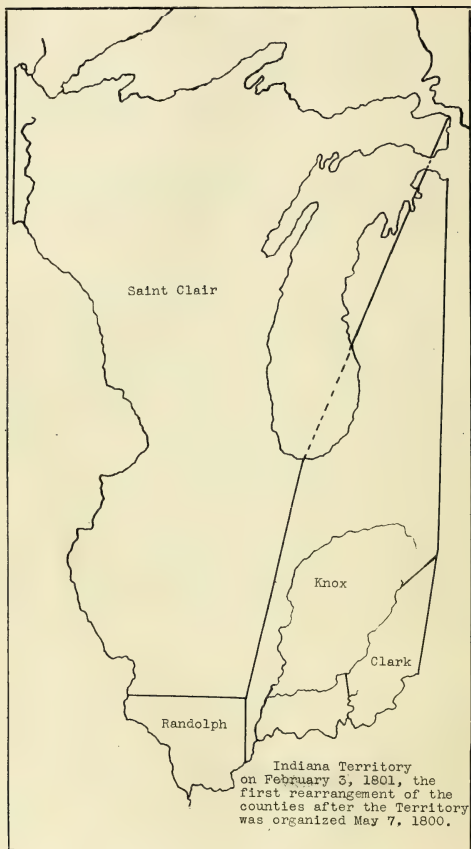
The government of Indiana Territory was formally organized July 4, 1800, and in a large book, now in the secretary of state's office at Indianapolis, there appears in the large legible hand of John Gibson the account of the first meeting of the officials of the Territory. It reads as follows:

"St. Vincennes, July 4, 1800. This day the government of the Indiana Territory commenced, William Henry Harrison having been appointed governor, John Gibson, secretary, William Clarke, Henry Vanderburgh & John Griffin Judges in and over said Territory."

Until Governor Harrison appeared at Vincennes, his secretary, John Gibson, acted as governor. The first territorial court met March 3, 1801, the first session of the governor and judges having convened on the 12th of the preceding January. The governor and judges, in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787, continued to perform all legislative and judicial functions of the territory until it was advanced to the representative stage of government in 1805. The governor had sole executive power and appointed all officials, territorial and county.

CHANGES IN BOUNDARY LIMITS OF INDIANA.

During this period from 1800 to 1805, the territory of Indiana was considerably augmented as a result of the organization of the state of Ohio in 1803. At that date Ohio was given its present territorial limits, and all of the rest of the Northwest Territory was included within Indiana Territory from this date until 1805. During this interim Louisiana was divided and the northern part was attached to Indiana Territory for purposes of civil and



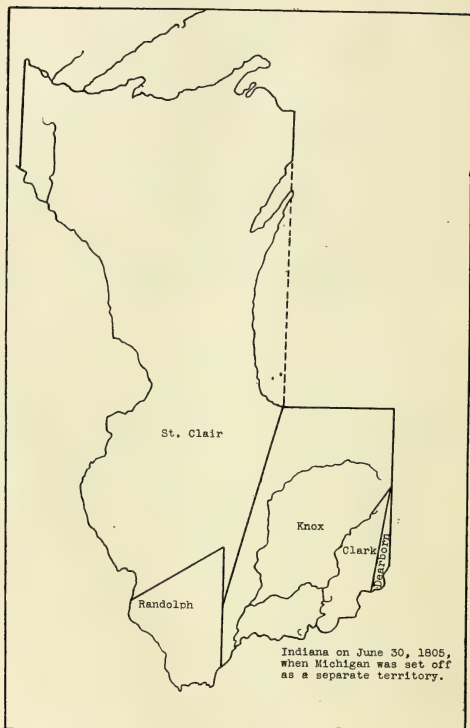
criminal jurisdiction. This was, however, only a temporary arrangement, lasting about a year after the purchase of Louisiana from France. The next change in the limits of Indiana Territory occurred in 1805, in which year the territory of Michigan was set off. The southern line of Michigan was made tangent to the southern extreme of Lake Michigan, and it so remained until Indiana was admitted to the Union in 1816. From 1805 to 1809 Indiana included all of the present states of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, about one-third of Minnesota and a small portion of Michigan. In the latter year Illinois was set off as a territory and Indiana was left with its present limits with the exception of a ten-mile strip along the northern boundary. This strip was detached from Michigan in 1816 and this subsequently led to friction between the two states which was not settled until the United States government gave Michigan a large tract of land west of Lake Michigan. Thus it is seen how Indiana has received its present boundary limits as the result of the successive changes in 1803, 1805, 1809 and 1816.

SECOND STAGE OF TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT (1805-1816.)

The Ordinance of 1787 provided that whenever the population of the territory ~~reached~~ five thousand free male inhabitants it should vote upon the question of advancing to the second or representative stage. Governor Harrison issued a proclamation August 4, 1804, directing an election to be held in the various counties of Indiana territory on the 11th of the following month. In the entire territory, then comprehending six counties, there were only three hundred and ninety-one votes cast. The following table gives the result of this election:

County.	For Advance:	Against Advance.	Total.
Clark	35	13	48
Dearborn	0	26	26
Knox	163	12	175
Randolph	40	21	61
St. Clair	22	59	81
Wayne	0	0	0
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Total	260	131	391

It will be noticed that there is no vote returned from Wayne and this is accounted for by the fact that the proclamation notifying the sheriff of that



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county was not received in time to give it the proper advertisement. Wayne county at that time included practically all of the present state of Michigan and is not to be confused with the Wayne county later formed within the present limits of Indiana. As result of this election and its majority of one hundred and twenty-nine in favor of advancing to the second stage of government, the governor issued a proclamation calling for an election on January 3, 1805, for nine representatives, the same being apportioned to the counties as follows: Wayne, three; Knox, two; Dearborn, Clark, Randolph and St. Clair, one each. The members of the first territorial Legislature of Indiana convened at Vincennes on July 29, 1805. The members of the house were as follows: Dr. George Fisher, of Randolph; William Beggs and Shadrach Bond, of St. Clair; Benjamin Parke and John Johnson, of Knox; Davis Floyd, of Clark, and Jesse B. Thomas, of Dearborn. This gives, however, only seven representatives, Wayne county having been set off as the territory of Michigan in the spring of this same year. A re-apportionment was made by the governor in order to bring the quota of representatives up to the required number.

The Legislative Council consisted of five men as provided by the Ordinance of 1787, namely: Benjamin Chambers, of Dearborn; Samuel Gwathmey, of Clark; John Rice Jones, of Knox; Pierre Menard, of Randolph, and John Hay, of St. Clair. It is not possible in this connection to give a detailed history of the territory of Indiana from 1805 until its admission to the Union in 1816. Readers who wish to make a study of our state's history can find volumes which will treat the history of the state in a much better manner than is possible in a brief summary of this character. It may be noted that there were five general assemblies of the Territorial Legislature during this period of eleven years. Each one of the five general assemblies was divided into two sessions, which, with the dates of convening, are given in the appended summary:

First General Assembly—First session, July 29, 1805; second session, November 3, 1806.

Second General Assembly—First session, August 12, 1807; second session, September 26, 1808.

Third General Assembly—First session, November 12, 1810; second session, November 12, 1811.

Fourth General Assembly—First session, February 1, 1813; second session, December 6, 1813.

Fifth General Assembly—First session, August 15, 1814; second session, December 4, 1815.

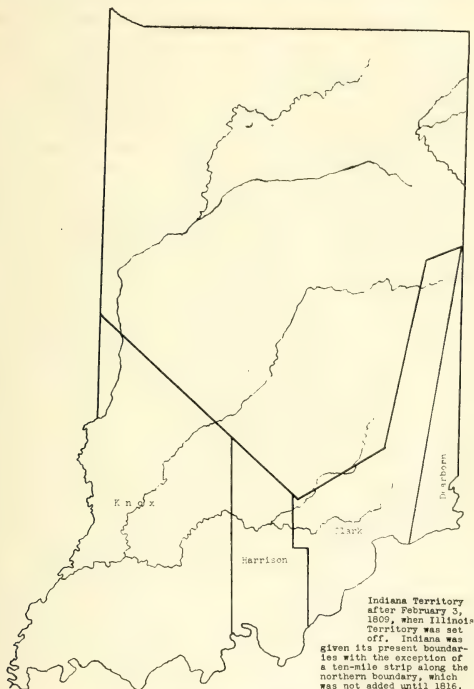
CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATES OF INDIANA TERRITORY.

Indiana Territory was allowed a delegate in Congress from 1805 until the close of the territorial period. The first three delegates were elected by the Territorial Legislature, while the last four were elected by the qualified voters of the territory. The first delegate was Benjamin Parke, who was elected to succeed himself in 1807 over John Rice Jones, Waller Taylor and Shadrach Bond. Parke resigned March 1, 1808, to accept a seat on the supreme judiciary of Indiana Territory, and remained on the supreme bench of Indiana after it was admitted to the Union, holding the position until his death at Salem, Indiana, July 12, 1835. Jesse B. Thomas was elected October 22, 1808, to succeed Parke as delegate to Congress. It is this same Thomas who went to Brookville in 1808 with Amos Butler. He was a tricky, shifty, and, so his enemies said, an unscrupulous politician. He was later elected to Congress in Illinois and became the author of the Missouri Compromise. In the spring of 1809 the inhabitants of the territory were permitted to cast their first vote for the delegate to Congress. Three candidates presented themselves for the consideration of the voters, Jonathan Jennings, Thomas Randolph and John Johnson. There were only four counties in the state at this time, Knox, Harrison, Clark and Dearborn. Two counties, St. Clair and Randolph, were a part of the new territory of Illinois which was cut off from Indiana Territory in the spring of 1809. The one newspaper of the territory waged a losing fight against Jennings, the latter appealing for support on the ground of his anti-slavery views. The result of the election was as follows: Jennings, 428; Randolph, 402; Johnson, 81. Jonathan Jennings may be said to be the first successful politician produced in Indiana. His congressional career began in 1809 and he was elected to Congress four successive terms before 1816. He was president of the constitutional convention of 1816, first governor of the state and was elected a second time, but resigned to go to Congress, where he was sent for *four more terms* by the voters of his district.

EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH SLAVERY IN INDIANA.

The Ordinance of 1787 specifically provided that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should ever exist in the Northwest Territory. Notwithstanding this prohibition, slavery actually did exist, not only in the Northwest Territory, but in the sixteen years while Indiana was a territory as well. The Constitution of Indiana in 1816 expressly forbade slavery and yet the

census of 1820 reported one hundred and ninety slaves in Indiana, which was only forty-seven less than there was in 1810. Most of these slaves were



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held in the southwestern counties of the state, there being one hundred and eighteen in Knox, thirty in Gibson, eleven in Posey, ten in Vanderburgh and

the remainder widely scattered throughout the state. As late as 1817 Franklin county scheduled slaves for taxation, listing them at three dollars each. The tax schedule for 1813 says that the property tax on "horses, town lots, servants of color and free males of color shall be the same as in 1814." Franklin county did not return slaves at the census of 1810 or 1820, but the above extract from the commissioners' record of Franklin county proved conclusively that slaves were held there. Whether any of these slaves in Franklin county were in that part detached in 1819 to form a part of Fayette is not known. No record has been found to show that slaves were ever held in Fayette county after its organization. Congress was petitioned on more than one occasion during the territorial period to set aside the prohibition against slavery, but on each occasion refused to assent to the appeal of the slavery advocates. While the constitutional convention of 1816 was in session, there was an attempt made to introduce a provision permitting the holding of slaves, but the effort failed.

THE INDIAN LANDS.

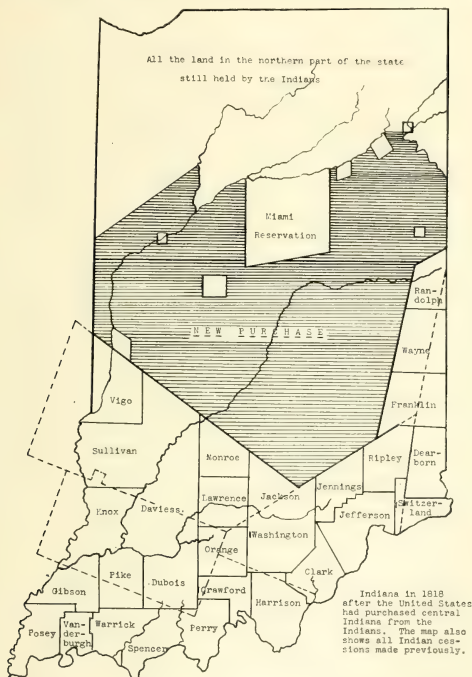
The United States government bought from the Indians all of the land within the present state of Indiana with the exception of the Vincennes and Clark grants. The first purchase of land was made in 1795, at which time a triangular strip in the southeastern part of the state was secured by the treaty of Greenville. By the time Indiana was admitted to the Union in 1816, the following tracts had been purchased: Vincennes tract, June 7, 1803; Vincennes treaty tract, August 18 and 27, 1804; Grouseland tract, August 21, 1805; Harrison's purchase, September 30, 1809; Twelve-mile purchase, September 30, 1809.

No more purchases were made from the Indians until the fall of 1818, at which time a large tract of land in the central part of the state was purchased from the Indians. This tract, known in Indiana history as the "New Purchase," included all of the land north of the Indian boundary lines of 1805 and 1809, and south of the Wabash river with the exception of what was known as the Miami reservation. This treaty, known as St. Mary's, was finally signed on October 6, 1818, and the next Legislature proceeded to divide it into two counties, Wabash and Delaware.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES.

As fast as the population would warrant, new counties were established in this New Purchase and Fayette county was the first to be so organized.

which included any portion of it. This county was created by the legislative act of December 28, 1818, and began its formal career as an independent



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county on the 1st of the following month. For purpose of reference, a list of the counties organized up until 1819, when Fayette county was established, is

here appended. The dates given represent the time when the organization of the county became effective, since in many instances it was from a few months to as much as seven years after the act establishing the county was passed before it became effective.

1. Knox	June 20, 1790	16. Sullivan	Jan. 15, 1817
2. Clark	Feb. 3, 1801	17. Jennings	Feb. 1, 1817
3. Dearborn	Mch. 7, 1803	18. Pike	Feb. 1, 1817
4. Harrison	Dec. 1, 1808	19. Daviess	Feb. 15, 1817
5. Jefferson	Feb. 1, 1811	20. Dubois	Feb. 1, 1818
6. Franklin	Feb. 1, 1811	21. Spencer	Feb. 1, 1818
7. Wayne	Feb. 1, 1811	22. Vanderburgh	Feb. 1, 1818
8. Warrick	Apr. 1, 1813	23. Vigo	Feb. 15, 1818
9. Gibson	Apr. 1, 1813	24. Crawford	Mch. 1, 1818
10. Washington	Jan. 17, 1814	25. Lawrence	Mch. 1, 1818
11. Switzerland	Oct. 1, 1814	26. Monroe	Apr. 10, 1818
12. Posey	Nov. 1, 1814	27. Ripley	Apr. 10, 1818
13. Perry	Nov. 1, 1814	28. Randolph	Aug. 10, 1818
14. Jackson	Jan. 1, 1816	29. Owen	Jan. 1, 1819
15. Orange	Feb. 1, 1816	30. Fayette	Jan. 1, 1819

The first thirteen counties in the above list were all that were organized when the territory of Indiana petitioned Congress for an enabling act in 1815. They were in the southern part of the state and had a total population of sixty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. At that time the total state tax was only about five thousand dollars, while the assessment of the whole state in 1816 amounted to only six thousand forty-three dollars and thirty-six cents.

CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIANA.

The Constitution of 1816 was framed by forty-three delegates who met at Corydon from June 10 to June 29 of that year. It was provided in the Constitution of 1816 that a vote might be taken every twelve years on the question of amending, revising or writing a wholly new instrument of government. Although several efforts were made to hold constitutional conventions between 1816 and 1850, the vote failed each time until 1848. Elections were held in 1823, 1828, 1840 and 1846, but each time there was returned an adverse vote against the calling of a constitutional convention. There were no amendments to the 1816 Constitution, although the revision of 1824, by



INDIANA AS IT APPEARED IN 1815, WHEN IT APPLIED FOR ADMISSION TO
THE UNION.

BY ERNEST V. SHOCKLEY.

William Hendricks was so thorough that it was said that the Governor had done as much as a constitutional convention could have done.

It was not until 1848 that a successful vote on the question of calling a constitutional convention was carried. There were many reasons which induced the people of the state to favor a convention. Among these may be mentioned the following: The old Constitution provided that all the state officers except the governor and lieutenant-governor should be elected by the Legislature. Many of the county and township officers were appointed by the county commissioners. Again, the old Constitution attempted to handle too many matters of local concern. All divorces from 1816 to 1848 were granted by the Legislature. Special laws were passed which would apply to particular counties and even to particular townships in the county. If Noblesville wanted an alley vacated or a street closed, it had to appeal to the Legislature for permission to do so. If a man wanted to ferry people across a stream in Posey county, his representative presented a bill to the Legislature asking that the proposed ferryman be given permission to ferry people across the stream. The agitation for free schools attracted the support of the educated people of the state, and most of the newspapers were outspoken in their advocacy of better educational privileges. The desire for better schools, for the election of state and county officials by the voters, for less interference by the Legislature in local affairs, led to a desire on the part of majority of the people of the state for a new Constitution.

The second constitutional convention of Indiana met at Indianapolis, October 7, 1850, and continued in session for four months. The one hundred and fifty delegates labored faithfully to give the state a Constitution fully abreast of the times and in accordance with the best ideas of the day. More power was given the people by allowing them to select not only all of the state officials, but also their county officers as well. The convention of 1850 took a decided stand against the negro and proposed a referendum on the question of prohibiting the further emigration of negroes into the state. The subsequent vote on this question showed that the people were not disposed to tolerate the colored race. As a matter of fact no negro or mulatto could legally come into Indiana from 1852 until 1881, when the restriction was removed by an amendment to the Constitution. Another important feature of the new Constitution was the provision for free schools. What we now know as a public school, supported at the expense of the state, was unknown under the 1816 Constitution. The new Constitution established a system of free public schools, and subsequent statutory legislation strengthened the constitutional provision so that the state now ranks among the lead-

ers in educational matters throughout the nation. The people of the state had voted on the question of free schools in 1848 and had decided that they should be established, but there was such a strong minority opposed to them that nothing was done. Orange county gave only an eight per cent. vote in favor of free schools, while Putnam and Monroe, containing DePauw and Indiana Universities, respectively, voted adversely by large majorities. But, with the backing of the Constitution, the advocates of free schools began to push the fight for their establishment, and as a result of the legislative acts of 1855, 1857 and 1867, the public schools were placed upon a sound basis.

Such in brief were the most important features of the 1852 Constitution. It has remained substantially to this day as it was written sixty-five years ago. It is true there have been some amendments, but the changes of 1878 and 1881 did not alter the Constitution in any important particular. There was no concerted effort toward calling a constitutional convention until the Legislature of 1913 provided for a referendum on the question at the polls, November 4, 1914. Despite the fact that all the political parties had declared in favor of a constitutional convention in their platforms, the question was voted down by a large majority. An effort was made to have the question submitted by the Legislature of 1915, but the Legislature refused to submit the question to the voters of the state. The Legislature of 1917, however, passed an act authorizing the calling of a constitutional convention. The election of the one hundred and ten delegates will be held September 26, 1917, and the convention will meet in January, 1918.

CAPITALS OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY AND INDIANA.

The present state of Indiana was comprehended within the Northwest Territory from 1787 to 1800, and during that time the capital was located within the present state of Ohio. When the Ordinance of 1787 was put in operation on July 17, 1788, the capital was established at Marietta, the name being chosen by the directors of the Ohio Company on July 2, of the same year. The name Marietta was selected in honor of the French Queen, Marie Antoinette, compounded by curious combination of the first and last syllables of her name.

When Indiana was set off by the act of May 7, 1800, the same act located the capital at Vincennes where it remained for nearly thirteen years. The old building in which the Territorial Assembly first met in 1805 is still standing in Vincennes. In the spring of 1813 the capital of the territory was moved to Corydon and it was in that quaint little village that the first

session of the Indiana Legislature convened on November 4, 1816. It remained there until November, 1824, when Samuel Merrill loaded up all of the state's effects in three large wagons and hauled them overland to the new capital—Indianapolis. Indianapolis had been chosen as the seat of government by a committee of ten men, appointed in 1820 by the Legislature. It was not until 1824, however, that a building was erected in the new capital which would accommodate the state officials and the General Assembly. The first court house in Marion county was built on the site of the present building, and was erected with a view of utilizing it as a state house until a suitable capitol building could be erected. The state continued to use the Marion county court house until 1835, by which time an imposing state house had been erected. This building was in use until 1877, when it was razed to make way for the present imposing building.

MILITARY HISTORY.

Indiana has had some of its citizens in four wars in which United States has engaged since 1800: The War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War, and the Spanish-American War. One of the most important engagements ever fought against the Indians in the United States was that of the battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811. For the two or three years preceding, Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet, had been getting the Indians ready for an uprising. Tecumseh made a long trip throughout the western and southern part of the United States for the purpose of getting the Indians all over the country to rise up and drive out the white man. While he was still in the South, Governor Harrison descended upon the Indians at Tippecanoe and dealt them a blow from which they never recovered. The British had been urging the Indians to rise up against the settlers along the frontier, and the repeated depredations of the savages but increased the hostility of the United States toward England. General Harrison had about seven hundred fighting men, while the Indians numbered over a thousand. The Americans lost thirty-seven by death on the battlefield, twenty-five were mortally wounded and one hundred and twenty-six more or less seriously wounded. The savages carried most of their dead away, but it is known that about forty were actually killed in the battle and a proportionately large number wounded. In addition to the men who fought at Tippecanoe, the pioneers of the territory sent their quota to the front during the War of 1812. Unfortunately, records are not available to show the enlistment by counties.

During the administration of Governor Whitcomb (1846-49) the United

States was engaged in a war with Mexico. Indiana contributed five regiments to the government during this struggle, and her troops performed with a spirit of singular promptness and patriotism during all the time they were at the front.

No Northern state had a more patriotic governor during the Civil War than Indiana, and had every governor in the North done his duty as conscientiously as did Governor Morton that terrible struggle would undoubtedly have been materially shortened. When President Lincoln issued his call on April 15, 1861, for 75,000 volunteers, Indiana was asked to furnish 4,683 men as its quota. A week later there were no less than 12,000 volunteers at Camp Morton at Indianapolis. This loyal uprising was a tribute to the patriotism of the people, and accounts for the fact that Indiana sent more than 200,000 men to the front during the war. Indiana furnished practically seventy-five per cent. of its total population capable of bearing arms, and on this basis Delaware was the only state in the Union which exceeded Indiana. Of the troops sent from Indiana, 7,243 were killed or mortally wounded, and 19,429 died from other causes, making a total death loss of over thirteen per cent. for all the troops furnished.

During the summer of 1863 Indiana was thrown into a frenzy of excitement when it was learned that General Morgan had crossed the Ohio with 2,000 cavalymen under his command. Probably Indiana never experienced a more exciting month than July of that year. Morgan entered the state in Harrison county and advanced northward through Corydon to Salem in Washington county. As his men went along they robbed orchards, looted farm houses, stole all the horses which they could find and burned considerable property. From Salem, Morgan turned with his men to the east, having been deterred from his threatened advance on Indianapolis by the knowledge that the local militia of the state would soon be too strong for him. He hurried with his men toward the Ohio line, stopping at Versailles long enough to loot the county treasury. Morgan passed through Dearborn county over into Ohio, near Harrison, and a few days later, he and most of his band were captured.

During the latter part of the war there was considerable opposition to its prosecution on the part of the Democrats of this state. An organization known as the Knights of the Golden Circle at first, and later as the Sons of Liberty, was instrumental in stirring up much trouble throughout the state. Probably historians will never be able to agree as to the degree of their culpability in thwarting the government authorities in the conduct of the war.

That they did many overt acts cannot be questioned and that they collected arms for traitorous designs cannot be denied. The famous battle of Pogue's Run was the result of the activities of this secret organization. Governor Morton and General Carrington, by a system of close espionage, were able to know at all times just what was transpiring in the councils of these orders. In the campaign of 1864 there was an open denunciation through the Republican press of the Sons of Liberty. On October 8 of that year the Republican newspapers carried these startling headlines: "You can rebuke this treason. The traitors intend to bring war to your home. Meet them at the ballot box while Grant and Sherman meet them on the battle-field." A number of the leaders were arrested, convicted in a military court and sentenced to be shot. However, they were later pardoned by the President.

The Spanish-American War of 1898 was the next one in which troops from Indiana played a part. When President McKinley issued a call for 75,000 volunteers on April 25, 1898, Indiana was called upon to furnish three regiments. War was officially declared April 25, and formally came to an end by the signing of a protocol on August 12 of the same year. The main engagements of importance were the sea battles of Manila and Santiago and the land engagements of El Caney and San Juan Hill. According to the treaty of Paris, signed December 12, 1898, Spain relinquished her sovereignty over Cuba, ceded to the United States Porto Rico and her other West India Island possessions, as well as the island of Guam, in the Pacific. Spain also transferred her rights in the Philippines for the sum of twenty million dollars paid to her for public works and improvements constructed by the Spanish government.

In 1916 Indiana sent three regiments to the Mexican front, but none of them saw fighting service. The last two regiments were ordered back to the state in February, 1917.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

It is not possible to trace in detail the political history of Indiana for the past century and in this connection an attempt is made only to survey it briefly. For more than half a century Indiana has been known as a pivotal state in politics. In 1816 there was only one political party and Jennings, Noble, Taylor, Hendricks and all of the politicians of that day were grouped into this one—the Democratic party. Whatever differences in views they might have held were due to local issues and not to any questions of national portent. Questions concerning the improvements of rivers, the building of

canals, the removal of court houses and similar questions of state and county importance divided the politicians in the early history of Indiana into groups. There was one group known as the White Water faction, another called the Vincennes crowd, and still another designated as the White River delegation. From 1816 until as late as 1832, Indiana was the scene of personal politics, and during the years Adams, Clay and Jackson were candidates for the presidency on the same ticket, men were known politically as Adams men, Clay men or Jackson men. The election returns in the twenties and thirties disclose no tickets labeled Democrat, Whig or Republican, but instead the words "Adams," "Clay," or "Jackson."

The question of internal improvements which arose in the Legislature of 1836 was a large contributing factor in the division of the politicians of the state. The Whig party may be dated from 1832, although it was not until four years later that it came into national prominence. The Democrats elected the state officials, including the governor, down to 1831, but in that year the opposition party, later called the Whigs, elected Noah Noble governor. For the next twelve years the Whigs, with their cry of internal improvements, controlled the state. The Whigs went out of power with Samuel Bigger in 1843, and when they came into power again they appeared under the name of Republican in 1861. Since the Civil War the two parties have practically divided the leadership between them, there having been eight Republicans and six Democrats elected governor of the state. The following table gives a list of the governors of the Northwest Territory, Indiana Territory and the state of Indiana. The Federalists were in control up to 1800 and Harrison and his followers may be classed as Democratic-Republicans. The politics of the governors of the state are indicated in the table.

GOVERNORS OF INDIANA.

Of the Territory Northwest of the Ohio—

Arthur St. Clair	1787-1800
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Of the Territory of Indiana—

John Gibson (acting)	July 4, 1800-1801
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William H. Harrison	1801-1812
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Thomas Posey	1812-1816
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Of the State of Indiana—

Jonathan Jennings, Dem.	1816-1822
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Ratliff Boon (acting), Dem.	Sept. 12 to Dec. 5, 1822
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William Hendricks, Dem.	1822-1825
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James B. Ray (acting), Dem.	Feb. 12 to Dec. 11, 1825
James B. Ray, Dem.	1825-1831
Noah Noble, Whig	1831-1837
David Wallace, Whig	1837-1840
Samel Bigger, Whig	1840-1843
James Whitcomb, Dem.	1843-1848
Paris C. Dunning (acting), Dem.	1848-1849
Joseph A. Wright, Dem.	1849-1857
Ashbel P. Willard, Dem.	1857-1860
Abraham A. Hammond (acting), Dem.	1860-1861
Henry S. Lane, Rep.	January 14 to January 16, 1861
Oliver P. Morton (acting), Rep.	1861-1865
Oliver P. Morton, Rep.	1865-1867
Conrad Baker (acting), Rep.	1867-1869
Conrad Baker, Rep.	1869-1873
Thomas A. Hendricks, Dem.	1873-1877
James D. Williams, Dem.	1877-1880
Isaac P. Gray (acting), Dem.	1880-1881
Albert G. Porter, Rep.	1881-1885
Isaac P. Gray, Dem.	1885-1889
Alvin P. Hovey, Rep.	1889-1891
Ira J. Chase (acting), Rep.	Nov. 24, 1891, to Jan. 9, 1893
Claude Matthews, Dem.	1893-1897
James A. Mount, Rep.	1897-1901
Winfield T. Durbin, Rep.	1901-1905
J. Frank Hanly, Rep.	1905-1909
Thomas R. Marshall, Dem.	1909-1913
Samuel M. Ralston, Dem.	1913-1917
James P. Goodrich, Rep.	1917-

A CENTURY OF GROWTH.

Indiana was the first territory and the second state created out of the old Northwest Territory. It has just celebrated its one hundred anniversary, and it becomes the purpose of the historian in this connection to give a brief survey of what these one hundred years have done for the state. There has been no change in territorial limits, but the original territory has been subdivided into counties year by year, as the population warranted, until from

thirteen counties in 1816 the state grew to ninety-two counties in 1859. From 1816 to 1840 new counties were organized every year with the exception of one year. Starting in with a population of 5,641 in 1800, Indiana has increased by leaps and bounds and in 1910 had a population of two million seven hundred thousand eight hundred and seventy-six. The appended table is interesting in showing the growth of population by decades since 1800:

Census Decades.	Population.	Increase.	Pct. of Inc.
1800	5,641		
1810	24,520	18,879	334.7
1820	147,178	122,658	500.2
1830	343,031	195,853	133.1
1840	685,866	342,835	99.9
1850	988,416	302,550	44.1
1860	1,350,428	362,012	36.6
1870	1,680,637	330,209	24.5
1880	1,978,301	297,664	17.7
1890	2,192,404	214,103	10.8
1900	2,516,462	324,058	14.8
1910	2,700,876	184,414	7.3

Statistics are usually very dry and uninteresting, but there are a few figures which are at least instructive if not interesting. For instance, in 1910, 1,143,835 people of Indiana lived in cities and towns of more than 2,500. There were 822,434 voters, and 580,557 men between the ages of eighteen and forty-four were eligible for military service. The interesting book of statistics from which these figures are taken, covering every phase of the growth of the state, is the biennial report of the state statistician.

The state has increased in wealth as well as population and the total state tax of six thousand forty-three dollars and thirty-six cents of 1816 increased in 1916 to more than six million. In 1816 the only factories in the state were grist- and saw-mills; all of the clothing, furniture and most of the farming tools were made by the pioneers themselves. At that time the farmer was his own doctor, his own blacksmith, his own lawyer, his own dentist and, if he had divine services, he had to be the preacher. But now it is changed. The spinning wheel finds its resting place in the attic; a score of occupations have arisen to satisfy the manifold wants of the farmer. Millions of dollars are now invested in factories, other millions are invested in steam and electric roads, still other millions in public utility plants of all kinds. The governor now receives

a larger salary than did all the state officials put together in 1816, while the county sheriff has a salary which is more than double the compensation allowed the first governor of the state.

Indiana is rich in natural resources. It not only has millions of acres of good farming land, but it has had fine forests in the past. From the timber of its woods have been built the homes for the past one hundred years and, if rightly conserved, there is timber for many years yet to come. The state has beds of coal and quarries of stone which are not surpassed in any state in the Union. For many years natural gas was a boon to Indiana manufacturing, but it was used so extravagantly that it soon became exhausted. Some of the largest factories of their kind in the country are to be found in the Hoosier state. The steel works at Gary employs tens of thousands of men and are constantly increasing in importance. At Elwood is the largest tin plate factory in the world, while Evansville boasts of the largest cigar factory in the world. At South Bend the Studebaker and Oliver manufacturing plants turn out millions of dollars worth of goods every year. When it is known that over half of the population of the state is now living in towns and cities, it must be readily seen that farming is no longer the sole occupation.

A system of railroads has been built which brings every corner of the state in close touch with Indianapolis. In fact, every county seat but four is in railroad connection with the capital of the state. Since 1900 electric lines have been built all over the state, no less than nine lines radiating from Indianapolis. Every county has its local telephone systems, its rural free deliveries and its good roads unifying the various parts of the county. All of this makes for better civilization and a happier and more contented people.

Indiana prides herself on her educational system. With sixteen thousand public and parochial school teachers, with three state institutions of learning, a score of church schools of all kinds as well as private institutions of learning, Indiana stands high in educational circles. The state maintains universities at Bloomington and Lafayette and a normal school at Terre Haute. Many of the churches have schools supported in part by their denominations. The Catholics have the largest Catholic university in the United States at Notre Dame, while St. Mary's of the Woods at Terre Haute is known all over the world. Academies under Catholic supervision are maintained at Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Fort Wayne, Rensselaer, St. Meinrad, Jasper and Oldenburg. The Methodists have institutions at DePauw, Moore's Hill and Upland. The Presbyterian schools are Wabash and Hanover Colleges. The Christian church is in control of Butler and Merom Colleges. Concordia at Ft. Wayne is one of the largest Lutheran schools in the United States. The Quakers

support Earlham College, as well as academies at Fairmount, Bloomingdale, Plainfield and Spiceland. The Baptists are in charge of Franklin College, while the United Brethren give their allegiance to Indiana Central University at Indianapolis. The Seventh-Day Adventists have a school at Boggsstown. The Dunkards at North Manchester and the Mennonites at Goshen maintain schools for their respective churches.

The state seeks to take care of all of its unfortunates. Its charitable, benevolent and correctional institutions rank high among similar institutions in the country. Insane asylums are located at Indianapolis, Richmond, Logansport, Evansville and Madison. The State Soldiers' Home is at Lafayette, while the National Soldiers' Home is at Marion. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Knightstown, is maintained for the care and education of the orphan children of Union soldiers and sailors. The state educates and keeps them until they are sixteen years of age if they have not been given homes in families before they reach that age. Institutions for the education of the blind and also the deaf and dumb are located at Indianapolis. The state educates all children so afflicted and teaches them some useful trade which will enable them to make their own way in the world. The School for Feeble Minded at Fort Wayne has had more than one thousand children in attendance annually for several years. Within the past few years an epileptic village has been established at New Castle, Indiana, for the care of those so afflicted.

A prison is located at Michigan City for the incarceration of male criminals convicted in any of the courts of the state of treason, murder in the first or second degree, and of all persons convicted of any felony who at the time of conviction are thirty years of age and over. The Reformatory at Jeffersonville takes care of male criminals between the ages of sixteen and thirty, who are guilty of crimes other than those just mentioned. A state penal farm was established by the 1915 Legislature and it is now in successful operation in Putnam county. Female criminals from the ages of fifteen upwards are kept in the women's prison at Indianapolis. A school for incorrigible boys is maintained at Plainfield. It receives boys between the ages of seven and eighteen, although no boy can be kept after he reaches the age of twenty-one. Each county provides for its own poor and practically every county in the state has a poor farm and many of them have homes for orphaned or indigent children. Each county in the state also maintains a correctional institution known as the jail, in which prisoners are committed while waiting for trial or as punishment for convicted crime.

But Indiana is great not alone in its material prosperity, but also in those

things which make for a better appreciation of life. Within the limits of our state have been born men who were destined to become known throughout the nation. Statesmen, ministers, diplomats, educators, artists and literary men of Hoosier birth have given the state a reputation which is envied by her sister states. Indiana has furnished Presidents and Vice-Presidents, distinguished members of the cabinet and diplomats of world wide fame; her literary men have spread the fame of Indiana from coast to coast. Who has not heard of Wallace, Thompson, Nicholson, Tarkington, McCutcheon, Bolton, Ade, Major, Stratton-Porter, Riley and hundreds of others who have courted the muses?

And we would like to be living one hundred years from today and see whether as much progress will have been made in the growth of the state as in the first one hundred years of its history. In 2017 poverty and crime will be reduced to a minimum. Poor houses will be unknown, orphanages will have vanished and society will have reached the stage where happiness and contentment reign supreme. Every loyal Hoosier should feel as our poetess, Sarah T. Bolton, has said:

"The heavens never spanned,
The breezes never fanned,
A fairer, brighter land
Than our Indiana."

CHAPTER II.

GEOLOGY.

The last geological survey of Fayette county was made by the state geological department in 1909 and this chapter is largely a summary of the report made that year by A. E. Taylor, one of the field assistants attached to the department. The chapter is supplemented by data secured from other sources, but the main facts have been gleaned from the report of 1909.

Fayette county covers 215 square miles, or a total of 138,240 acres. In 1909 there were 82,732 acres under cultivation, 21,000 were in pasture, 11,000 in woodland pasture, and 8,500 in woodland.

WHITE WATER RIVER.

Traversing the county almost centrally from north to south is the large valley of the West fork of White Water river. Its width varies from one to two miles, and its lower bottom is from one hundred to two hundred feet below the adjacent uplands. This valley, together with the valleys of many tributary streams, has developed a deeply dissected surface over the greater part of the county. In the eastern part of the county the areas which have escaped the eroding power of the streams have generally been found by the tributaries of the East fork of White Water, which runs through Union county, about one mile east of the Fayette-Union county line. The only gently rolling surface in the county is found in Posey and Fairview townships and the western half of Orange.

STREAMS.

The main streams tributary to White Water river in the county are as follow: Williams creek, which rises in Posey township and, meandering south and east, empties into White Water about three miles south of Connersville, its main tributary being known as Little Williams creek; Lick creek, also rising in Posey township, and coursing south and east, empties into White Water about two miles north of Connersville; Village creek, rising in Union county, and running through Jennings and Connersville town-

ships, empties into White Water two miles below the county seat; Wilson creek, rising in Jennings township, flows through Jennings and Jackson townships and, uniting with White Water river at Nulltown; Fall creek, rising in Connersville township, passes through that township and Columbia and empties into White Water about four miles below the county seat; Garrison creek, and one large tributary, both rising in Orange township, flowing through Orange and Columbia townships, empty into White Water in Franklin county. The only other stream of any size emptying into White Water in the county is Noland's fork, which rises in Delaware county and empties in White Water about four miles north of Connersville. Simpson creek runs south through the eastern part of Waterloo township and empties into the East fork of White Water in Union county.

DRIFT FORMATIONS.

With the exception of a small district in the southern part of the county, situated on either side of the White Water, where the Illinoian drift appears as the surface formation, the later Wisconsin drift covers the entire county. The southern boundary of this drift on the west side of White Water is marked by a morainic ridge entering Fayette county from northwestern Franklin county, and continuing north in a northeasterly direction to a point along the White Water about four miles south of Connersville. Here it meets a morainic ridge on the east side, which extends south into Franklin county, also marking the southern limit of the Wisconsin drift. From the point four miles south of Connersville, along White Water, an interlobate moraine was formed, extending northward into Henry and Wayne counties. In the upland the moraine is seldom less than fifty feet in thickness and is generally one hundred feet or more.

In addition to these drifts which have been described, all belonging to the Pleistocene period, there are outcrops of the Laurel limestone of the Silurian period in the southwestern part of the county, and of the Cincinnati limestone and shales of the Ordovician in the western portion of the county. Much of the stone is valuable for building purposes, the best being about six inches in thickness. There was considerable stone quarried in the southeastern part of Harrison township and the northwestern part of Connersville township during the years when the canal and railroads were being built through the county. This stone was used for locks on the canals and abutments on railroad bridges. It was also largely used for the foundations of houses, and at least one house in Harrison township was wholly con-

structed of this stratified stone. In the southwestern part of Connersville township there was formerly considerable line produced by the burning of the stone. A good quality of clay is found in large areas, which is suitable for the manufacture of tile and brick.

SOILS.

There are eight types of soil found in Fayette county, six of which are upland and two bottom soils. The Miami series, which is by far the most extensive, occurs as the Miami clay loam, Miami silt loam, Miami loam and Miami black clay loam, and has had its derivation from the Later Wisconsin drift. With the exception of some small spots of Miami black clay loam in the western and northwestern portions of the county, some very limited areas of the Miami loam along the slopes of White Water and the Miami silt loam of the southeastern quarter of the county, the Miami clay loam covers all the county except Jackson and Columbia townships. The southern half of Columbia and a small area in southwestern Jackson have Oak Forest silt loam as the surface soil. The first and second terraces along the West Fork of White Water are mantled with Huntington loam, while the bottoms of the smaller valleys contain an impure form of the same type. On a very few narrow valley floors in Columbia and Jackson townships, where the limestone talus has accumulated extensively, the bottom-land soils should be more properly termed Hamburg loam.

The following table shows the extent of each of the types:

AREAS OF DIFFERENT SOILS.

Soil.	Square miles.	Per cent.
Miami clay loam	149.5	69.5
Miami silt loam	34.0	15.8
Miami black clay loam	1.0	.5
Miami loam	1.0	.5
Oak Forest silt loam	12.0	5.5
Huntington loam	16.0	7.4
Hamburg loam	1.0	.5
Limestone slope clay loam5	.2
Totals	215.0	99.9

MIAMI-CLAY LOAM.

Miami clay loam is very closely allied to its occurrences in Union, southern Rush and southern Wayne counties. It is a light brown or ash-gray clay loam or silt loam, with a depth of from six to eleven inches. When rubbed between the fingers it imparts a smooth feeling, which is indicative of a high percentage of silt.

The subsoil is a brown or yellow clay loam, becoming a sandy clay at a depth of two and one-half feet. This subsoil, because of the hillside wash, often appears as plow soil. In such cases the crops yield poorly and the land may be classed as untillable. Many farmers remember when these hillsides produced as well as any of the upland, but through careless plowing and cropping, so as to leave the land bare, the soil has been carried down into the bottoms. A few suggestions from successful farmers as to how to improve a soil of this character have been taken up in general discussion. Blue grass and crops that hold the soil should be grown on the slopes instead of corn.

There are a number of farmers on the Miami clay loam who hold that tiling is not necessary where there is sufficient slope for the water to run off from the surface, but those who have experimented along this line are of an entirely different opinion. They find that it not only makes a decided difference in the surface wash, but that it drains the water from the little intervening spaces between the grains of dirt and so permits the air to circulate more readily. This facilitates the conveying of the nitrogenous foods to the roots of the leguminous plants, which results in a richer soil and better yields. In one case in the northeastern part of Waterloo township the corn crop was more than trebled by tiling a rolling surface which would ordinarily be said to drain itself.

An average corn crop for this type is about thirty-three bushels to the acre, while the leading farmers are getting fifty-five and sixty. Wheat averages fourteen bushels to the acre and oats about thirty. Clover ranges between one and two tons, and timothy from one to one and a half tons to the acre.

MIAMI SILT LOAM.

Miami silt loam is an extension of the Miami silt loam areas of Union and Franklin counties. It has a similar texture, color and subsoil, and bears about the same relation to the Miami clay loam. It differs, however, from

the Union county soil in that a larger percentage of its area occurs on a decidedly rolling surface, thus permitting a large amount of wash, which has left either a very thin soil or has uncovered the subsoil. This results in cheaper land as a result of lighter crops. The average farmer is getting about thirty-two bushels of corn and fourteen of wheat to the acre, while the best farmers get fifty of corn and seventeen of wheat.

MIAMI LOAM.

Miami loam occupies a very limited area (one square mile) along White Water river in the northern part of the county. It is found on the steeper slopes and has consequently been subjected to a greater surface wash.

MIAMI BLACK CLAY LOAM.

Miami black clay loam also occupies but about one square mile in the county. Since stream erosion has been the prevalent factor in shaping the topography of Fayette county, most of the old marshes, lakes and ponds, remnants of the glacial epoch, have long since been drained, and the organic matter which accumulated in them has been thoroughly decomposed or dissolved out of the soil. A very few of these basins have left traces in the scattered, isolated and small spots of black land occupying the sags in Orange, Fairview and Posey townships. These spots are known as the best corn land in the county.

OAK FOREST SILT LOAM.

The Oak Forest silt loam, covering about twelve square miles in the county, is a type having its main development in Franklin county. The limited area in Fayette county is found on the ridge summits in the southern part of the county. Owing to the ridges being narrow and high the soil is badly washed and is as likely to have been replaced by the silt loam subsoil as it is to be present. The soil is considered the poorest in the county, being an ashen gray silt loam, cold, sour and very deficient in organic matter and lime. The improvements of this soil are very poor, tiling, green manuring and crop rotation being almost entirely neglected. Very little stock is raised, most of the grain being marketed. Corn ranges from seventeen to twenty-five bushels to the acre, and wheat from ten to eighteen. This type of soil, with tiling, green manure, lime, stable manure, commercial fertilizer and crop rotation, may be made to double its yield, and each succeeding year finds more of this soil bringing satisfactory returns.

HUNTINGTON LOAM.

Huntington loam, covering sixteen square miles in the county, is found in sporadic areas in the smaller valleys, but by far the more important occurrences are in the first and second terraces of the White Water valley. The farms located on these terraces are considered superior to those on the upland. With their natural underdrainage through the gravel beds, which are generally from three to five feet below the surface, and the loose, open, brown loam or sandy loam, this soil is the earliest of all the types found in the county. Corn is planted two weeks earlier than on the upland and can be tended several days sooner after a heavy rain. The result is that the average farmer is getting forty bushels of corn to the acre, while the best farmers get sixty, as against thirty-three for the average farmer and fifty-five to sixty for the best on the upland. Wheat does not do as well on the first bottom, but sometimes yields twenty bushels to the acre on the second terrace.

The first bottom is not as desirable land as the second. This is due in part to the damage done by the flood, and partly to a more sandy and gravelly texture, with beds of sand or gravel near the surface which causes it to suffer more from droughts. Often old bars of sand and gravel are encountered on the first bottom which are classed as worthless, but which might make very good alfalfa soil. The most desirable land of both bottoms is found north of Connersville.

LIMESTONE SLOPE CLAY LOAM.

There is only half a square mile of Limestone Slope clay loam in the county, and this is found scattered through the southern part of the county on the hillsides. It is not cultivated to any extent, and because of its tendency to wash it should not be tilled at all, but be kept in blue grass, alfalfa, or some crop that will hold the soil. Some farmers have even attempted to grow tobacco on these slopes, but for reasons just given the crop cannot be profitable after a few years. Most of the tobacco is grown in Jackson and Columbia townships.

The following table compiled by the state geologist for the 1910 report, shows the types of soil found in each township in Fayette county, together with the total acreage in farms, acres of tillable land and acres of woodland.

Township.	Soil types.	Total acres.	Tilled acres.	Wood- land.
Columbia -----	Miami clay loam	.		
	Oak Forest clay loam	.		
	Huntington loam	14,092	6,003	2,027
Connersville -----	Miami clay loam			
	All other types	15,713	11,156	2,096
Fairview -----	Miami clay loam			
	All other types	11,607	9,614	1,933
Harrison -----	Miami clay loam			
	Huntington loam			
	All other types	16,667	8,750	974
Jackson -----	Miami silt loam			
	Huntington loam	17,159	7,776	3,017
Jennings -----	Miami clay loam			
	All other types	11,838	10,118	1,720
Orange -----	Miami clay loam			
	Oak Forest silt loam			
	Huntington loam			
	All other types	13,433	8,828	3,411
Posey -----	Miami clay loam			
	All other types	17,415	9,834	2,466
Waterloo -----	Miami clay loam			
	Huntington loam			
	All other types	10,794	8,653	2,000
Total -----		128,718	82,733	19,644

CHAPTER III.

HEINEMANN'S RESEARCHES.

The history of the region now comprised in Fayette county and of its county seat prior to the organization of the county in January, 1819, is very difficult to trace. It is well known that when the county was organized there were nearly three thousand people within its limits, but where they came from, how they reached the various parts of the county or what steps they took to get the Legislature to organize the county are matters about which there has been very little ascertained until within the past few years. With the organization of the county in 1819 and the keeping of official records the historian is able to find some definite data on which to base the early history of the county, but the history of the decade following the first settlement of John Conner on the present site of Connersville in 1808 or 1809 has been practically a closed record until 1909—just one hundred years after John Conner, a young man who had not yet reached his majority, first pitched his camp within the limits of the city now bearing his name, and thereby became the first white man to settle in the city of Connersville.

This history of Conner's career in Fayette county is fairly well known, but an account of his participation in state affairs seems to have been neglected by local historians until recently. Every citizen of Fayette county has more or less of a hazy idea of the fact that all of the land within the limits of the county was bought by the United States government from the Indians, but just when the purchase was made, who consummated it or how much was paid for it are matters which are not generally known. Likewise most of the people now living in the county have heard of the old Indian trail up the White Water, but where it ran, how much it was used or anything definite about its connection with the history of Fayette county, in general or of Connersville in particular are questions which have been unanswered until within the past few years. And of the city of Connersville itself—the location of the trading post of Conner, or the exact site of the block house where soldiers of the regular army were once stationed or the location of the proposed public square—these questions and many more have been answered only within the past few years.

It has remained for a local historian to delve into the dim and misty

history of the decade immediately preceding the organization of the county and bring to light a large number of facts which had apparently been lost forever. This historian who deserves the gratitude of every citizen of the county for his patient and exhaustive researches into this neglected field of the county's history is J. L. Heinemann, of Connersville. For twenty years Mr. Heinemann has been collecting every available bit of information concerning the early history of the county, but it was not until 1909 that he gave to the public the results of any of his labors. In that year he issued his first brochure dealing with Fayette county, under the title of "The Twelve-Mile Purchase," in which he sets forth the provisions of the treaty which included practically all of the present territory of Fayette county. The treaty which resulted in the purchase of the strip from the Indians has peculiar interest to Fayette county, not only because it resulted in the acquisition of most of the land now in the county, but more particularly because John Conner was one of the interpreters present at the making of the treaty and the only citizen of the future county of Fayette to have his name signed to the document which was to make possible the formation of the county just ten years later.

Mr. Heinemann has made extensive researches into all of the events surrounding the making of this treaty, and for the benefit of future generations of Fayette county it seems appropriate to give the result of his studies as it was originally published in 1909, under the title of "The Twelve Mile Purchase."

THE TWELVE MILE PURCHASE.

The Twelve Mile Purchase is a descriptive phrase which became popularly the name for the acquisition of the Indian lands by the United States, of the territory in which Fayette county almost wholly lies. A map will show an uneven strip on the west lying outside of the purchase. The expression is accurate, however, only, so far as it pertains to our neighborhood. The treaty with the Indians which took place at Ft. Wayne, Indiana, was concluded September 30, 1809, and provided for the cession of two separated portions of territory. The larger portion lies in the Wabash region, extending southwardly and eastwardly, but still not far enough east to make it contiguous to our own. As we expect to employ the local terminology, and call it The Twelve Mile Purchase, it may be well at the start to give the official rendering of the act, thus maintaining accuracy as well as showing the origin of the title our forbears gave it.

In Volume II (Treaties) page 101 of "Indian Affairs" (Senate Documents) it will be found complete, with the following title:

Treaty with the Delawares, etc., (Sept. 30th) 1809. A treaty between the United States of America, and the tribes of Indians, called the Delawares, Putawatimies, Miamies and Eel River Miamies.

The first paragraph is as follows:

James Madison, President of the United States of America, by William Henry Harrison, governor and commander-in-chief of the Indian Territory, superintendent of Indian affairs, and commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States for treating with the said Indian tribes, and the sachems, head-men and warriors of the Delaware, Putawatimie, Miami and Eel River tribes of Indians, have agreed and concluded upon the following treaty; which, when ratified by the said President, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, shall be binding on the said parties.

Consequently, it is properly called, Treaty of Ft. Wayne, September 30, 1809; and, in text books, it will be found under that title. Our localism, "Twelve Mile Purchase" springs from the use of a detail to describe the whole act, which fact will be readily seen, when it is noted that the west boundary of this purchase follows practically the watershed dividing the basins of the White river on the west and south and the White Water river on the east. It is seemingly made twelve miles wide because the basin of the White Water river approximates that distance and would be entirely covered by such a description. In other words, the described strip of territory, the beautiful and fertile valley of the White Water, is enclosed exactly by the metes and bounds set down in the terms of the Twelve Mile Purchase.

AN INVITING FIELD TO THE WHITES.

In article I of the treaty, the territory is minutely described. The first set of details covers the tract which lies in the Wabash region, extending to the southeast till it intersects the boundary of an earlier treaty, that of 1805. Then follows this description of land:

—And, also, all that tract which shall be included between the following boundaries, viz: beginning at Fort Recovery, thence southwardly along the general boundary line, established by treaty of Greenville, (A. D., 1795) to its intersection with the boundary line established by treaty of Grouseland, (A. D., 1805); thence along said line to a point from which a line drawn parallel to the first mentioned line, will be twelve miles distant from the same, and along the said parallel line to its intersection with a line to be drawn from Fort Recovery parallel to the line established by the said treaty of Grouseland.

In this description, the old boundary line established in 1795, by General Wayne, is made the base, and a parallel line westward twelve miles

distant is made the new limit of the red man's home. Consequently, in view of the fact, that no communications existed between us and the settlements in the Wabash country, it was an easy matter for our pioneers to ignore the part of the purchase which lay in that region, and simply call the new acquisition, "The Twelve Mile Purchase"; which term, accurately enough describes our own portion since it is twelve miles wide, and counting its greatest elongation—about ninety miles north and south.

How inviting a field to the whites who first trod its surface! It was a fair country, destined to become the home of civilization, of the arts and commerce, almost instantly. The strip became the heart of what is now the counties of Franklin, Fayette, Wayne and Randolph, and is the watershed or valley of the west fork of the White Water river. But the briefest period is needed to convert it into a well settled neighborhood. The first settlers have left an abundance of monuments to mark the stages of their rapid progress, in domestic and civil institutions, in industries that still obtain, and in moral impulses that cannot be effaced, so that these are well remembered. They are still with us in their works and are honored in their posterity. And in consequence, it is fitting at this time, when the centenary of his extinguishment dawns upon us, to consider generously, for a few moments, the known facts of the lone Indian who has departed.

There are not many things to say of him. His traditions are effacing themselves year by year; and, as for written history, his takes the form mostly of land relinquishments and transfers of habitation. That he had ignoble traits is allowably the case; but he had noble ones also. He may have been uncouth and shiftless and suspicious, and in the possession of plenty of other undesirable traits, as judged by the white men who had to do with him; but then, the contact was not of his seeking, and, under the circumstance, it is probable that the future will more and more recognize in him a courage, a tenacity and a daring, beyond the ordinary, in contending as he did for his hunting grounds, against the flood of whites that our colonial growth poured out over him.

FINANCIAL SIDE OF THE TRANSACTION.

The third and the seventh article of the treaty set forth the financial side of the transaction, and they read as follows:

Article 3: The compensation to be given for the cession made in the first article shall be as follows: viz., to the Delawares, a permanent annuity of five hundred dollars; to the Miamies, a like annuity of five hundred dollars; to the Eel River tribe, a like annuity of two hundred and fifty dollars; and to the Pottawatimies a like annuity of five hundred dollars.

Article 7: The tribes who are parties to this treaty being desirous of putting an end to the depredations which are committed by abandoned individuals of their own color, upon the cattle, horses, etc., of the more industrious and careful, agree to adopt the following regulations: viz., when any theft or other depredation shall be committed by any individual or individuals of one of the tribes above mentioned, upon the property of any individual or individuals of another tribe, the chiefs of the party injured shall make application to the agent of the United States, who shall be charged with the delivery of the annuities of the tribe to which the offending party belongs, whose duty it shall be to hear the proofs and allegations on either side and determine between them. And the amount of his award shall be immediately deducted from the annuity of the tribe to which the offending party belongs, and given to the person injured, or to the chiefs of his village for his use.

It is more than interesting to know who were the signatories to this treaty. The names present a curious admixture of vocal sounds now lost to us, but which once were familiar enough to those who had acquired a knowledge of the peculiar structure of the Indian's lingo. They are reproduced verbatim, below, as found in the original document.

First, appears that of William Henry Harrison, who as plenipotentiary, sufficed to bind his government.

Following his signature, and under the caption "Delawares" come the following:

Anderson, for Hackingpomskon who is absent	his x mark
Anderson	his x mark
Petchekekapon	his x mark
The Beaver	his x mark
Capt. Killbuck	his x mark

Under the caption, "Pottawatimas," come the following names:

Winemac	his x mark
Five Medals, by his son	his x mark
Mogawgo	his x mark
Shissahecon, for himself and his brother Tuthimpee	his x mark
Ossmeet, brother of Five Medals	his x mark
Nanousekah, Penamo's son	his x mark
Mosser	his x mark
Chequinimo	his x mark
Sockanackshut	his x mark
Conengee	his x mark

Under the caption, "Miannies," come the following:

Pucan	his x mark
The Owl	his x mark

Meshekenoghqua, or The Little Turtle	his x mark
Wapemanqua, or The Loon	his x mark
Silver Heels	his x mark
Shawapenomo	his x mark

Under the name, "Eel Rivers," the following:

Charlie	his x mark
Sheshangomequah, or Swallow	his x mark
The Young Wyandot, a Miami of Elk Hart	his x mark

Next come the signatures of certain witnesses, under the caption, "In the presence of":

Peter Jones, secretary of the commissioner.

John Johnson, Indian agent.

A. Heald, captain, U. S. A.

A. Edwards, surgeon's mate.

Ph. Ostrander, lieutenant, U. S. A.

John Shaw.

Stephen Johnston.

Finally under the title, "Sworn Interpreters," come these names:

J. Hamilton, sheriff Dearborn county.

Henry Aupaumut.

William Wells.

John Conner.

Joseph Barron.

Abraham Ash.

Here are grouped the high plenipotentiaries, whose conduct in solemn conclave, passed the sovereignty over our lands, from one hand, nature's own children, the aborigines, the true sons of the soil, to that of another, the United States of America, the white man's government, lately installed on this continent with momentous promise; and even greater realization judged by the standard of things done. How rapid the progress, and how dazing to the children of our forests, the white men's achievements were, is now difficult for us to appreciate. All we know of the Indian's view-point is fragmentary: We are acquainted with his history not at all, in completeness or with any great degree of accuracy. Footprints here and there are left to us, but, beyond this, they have vanished—the race is gone.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

In noting the signatures to the treaty, it may be permissible to dismiss the first one, William Henry Harrison, who became the first governor of Indiana Territory when organized in 1800, as too well known to bring it into contrast with the other names. He served continuously in public life for many years, and in the year 1840 was honored with the Presidency of the United States. His intimate connection with our Indian affairs follows after the campaigning of General Wayne which culminated in the treaty of Greenville, Ohio, under date of 1795. Subsequent to it, and up to the time of the Twelve Mile Purchase, he had negotiated five treaties for Indian lands.

In the treaty which concerns us now, that of 1809, the first family of Indians represented in the signing of the document, are the Delawares. This is the proper place for them, owing to the important bearing its terms are to have on their future life. Their hunting grounds are now to be diminished exactly to the extent of the Twelve Mile Purchase, and it is they, principally, who are to move out of their homes into new quarters.

The Delawares belong to the general group, Algonquin, and originally were at home on the banks of the Delaware river, whence their name as used by the whites. Among themselves they were Lenni Lenape (manly men). They occupied territory successively in what is Pennsylvania, Ohio, and after that, following the establishment of the Indian boundary of 1795, found their abode in the White Water valley. In establishing themselves here, they had evidently displaced the Miamis; for the second article of the treaty of 1809, clearly foresees a further encroachment by them. It reads as follows:

The Miamies explicitly acknowledge the equal right of the Delawares with themselves to the country watered by the White river. But it is also to be clearly understood, that neither party shall have the right of disposing of the same without the consent of the other; and, any improvements which shall be made on said land by the Delawares, or their friends, the Mohicans, shall be theirs forever.

The country watered by the White river begins exactly west of the boundary agreed on in 1809. This west line of the Twelve Mile Purchase is about where the traction line crosses Williams creek, and as is well known, all the small streams, beyond the limits described, flow in the opposite direction, forming the headwaters of the east fork of the White river, which river courses southwestwardly to its junction with the east fork (of the White river) not far from Vincennes. So that, acknowledging the equal right of the Delawares to the country watered by the White river, simply allowed

the latter Indians, the Delawares from this neighborhood, to push their abode beyond Williams creek.

HACK-ING-POMS-KON AND THE PROPHET.

In the study of individuality—the personal element in man—there is oftentimes as much interest in the doings of a savage as any other human being. His nature moves in simple grooves, and in consequence, it is easier to weigh his silent motives. At the treaty of 1809, Hack-ing-poms-kon was not present at the close of the proceedings. His name is at the head of the list of Delawares, as befits his station in his tribe, but he was not there to sign for himself. Why? The answer will likely never be known positively. He was their senior sachem, and a genuine Indian with long seasoning in the arts of his people. As much as fourteen years before (1795) he was a head warrior, for his name appears under the caption of Sandusky Delawares, in the treaty of Greenville. Perhaps his name was considered essential to the present treaty, and under pressure he consented to its use by another. Whether this view be truth or fancy, it is known that land relinquishment had become a bitter morsel to the aborigines ere this; and the important place in Indian affairs of the career of the Prophet and his brother Tecumseh, grows out of this fact. Their active labors originated only a few years before the events now considered, and they reached their upmost power immediately following, and because of the terms of the treaty of 1809. The Prophet had set himself up for the guidance of his brother redskins in the towns of the Delaware Indians, especially along the head waters of the west fork of the White river. His doctrines were a mixture of self-reform and hostility to the whites; and, in view of recent events, carried considerable argumentative force with the natives. As events proved, he completely alienated the Shawnees from the white man's compacts, and induced many Delawares, who, but lately, had been neighbors with the Shawnees in Ohio, individually to join in the aloofness. That Hack-ing-poms-kon was fully cognizant of these things is attested by one personal episode known to history. It occurred near Muncie about 1806, where a momentary craze was worked up by the Prophet against the whites, under the title of "witchcraft," indirectly attacking them and the Indians favorable to the white man's methods. Several executions had been enacted, when the case of Hack-ing-poms-kon was taken up.

Additional light on this subject is shed by J. P. Dunn in his "True Indian Stories," as follows:

This chief was of different stuff from the others. He did not wait for any additional accusation. Advancing to the Prophet, he denounced him as a liar and an imposter, and threatened him with personal vengeance if he made any charge of witchcraft against him. This was a very practical test of divine protection, from the Indian point of view, to which the Prophet was not prepared to submit, and after some discussion Hack-ing-poms-kon was remanded to custody to await further proceedings, but without being deprived of his standing and authority as a chief. No further action was taken against him.

The crusade against supposed witchcraft wore itself out shortly and whilst the council was still sitting, a leader of a Christian band of missionaries appeared before them to learn authoritatively, the mind of the Indians, as to the future stay of Christians among them. The council gave little encouragement, and finally referred the leader of the Christian band to Hack-ing-poms-kon. This chief coincided with the council in the view that their services were not particularly desirable to the Indians, especially in view of the surplus of religion furnished by the Prophet.

KIK-THA-WE-NUND, OR ANDERSON.

During the three years that followed—leading up to the treaty of 1809—the same sad tale of disappointment and discomfiture in his contests with the whites continued, and that the old chief—typical redskin that he was—took on sullenness, where bravery failed, is at least a plausible theory for his absence during the closing hours of September 30, 1809, with permission to Anderson to sign for him, at that treaty.

But who is Anderson? Certainly not an Indian name. Yet Anderson himself is an Indian, notwithstanding this fact. As a Delaware he had been in contact for long years with border-land white folks, and for this reason, perhaps, should be held blameless for his English name—others gave it to him. In the treaty of 1795 his name appears as "Kik-tha-we-nund, or Anderson." In other records it is found as Kith-til-kand; and as the spelling is merely the white man's attempt to reproduce on paper, by means of the alphabet, a sound which an untutored savage utters, the variation is not surprising. Our best present-day authority on Indiana Indians, J. P. Dunn, says, "Kok-to-wha," in Delaware language means, "making a cracking noise," i. e., as of a house or a tree about to fall; and the suffix, "nund" indicates that the noise is caused by some person. Consequently, he recommends "Kok-to-wha-nund" with accent on the second syllable, as a phonetic rendering in English of an Indian sound used by them as the name of this chief. The same authority says Hack-ink-pom-ska, pronounced with accent on the second last syllable, means "He Walks on the Ground."

A query could be made here, which does not belong to the subject proper. It suggests itself, however, and may be asked without proffering a definite answer.

If, in the Delaware dialect, Hack-ing-poms-kon means "He Walks on the Ground," why look further for a source whence comes our Americanism "hiking." Cavalrymen do not "hike"; but a common description with us for the infantrymen's, or any other footman's, mode of travel, he who walks on the ground, is "hiking." Is it an Indian word?

Sometimes valuable aid is derived from geographical terms and descriptions, for tracing Indian history. We will always have Anderson to the north and Andersonville to the south; the former place is situate just beyond the new boundary established in 1809; and it was an Indian rendezvous of importance for some time after that date. Chief Anderson continued prominent in their councils and still maintained his eminence at the time of the treaty of 1818, which finally extinguished Indian possessions throughout central and southern Indiana. Thus taking the two periods, the treaty of 1795 and the one of 1818, there is a chieftainship of twenty-three years between them to Kok-to-wha-mund, known better to the whites as William Anderson.

PETCH-E-KE-KA-PON, LITTLE TURTLE AND THE BEAVER.

Of the Delawares who signed the treaty of 1809, the next in order is Petch-e-ke-ka-pon. No other trace of his career has come under notice. The same is true of the next one to sign, namely Captain Killbuck, except that the family name of Killbuck is connected with the affairs of the Delawares before coming to us, while they still held sites in central Ohio.

The only other signature remaining, under the title of Delawares is "The Beaver."

What his subsequent career was cannot be said, but two years previous (1807) an event came into his life, which, though a reflected glory, still lent some splendors to his reputation at this time, no doubt. In describing it, it is necessary first to say that I pass over the names of all the Pottawatomie Indians, for the reason that they were at home principally further north than our locality. And, also, for a similar reason I cannot take time to examine all the Miami names, which come next in order. But there is one name among the latter that cannot be omitted. It is that of Meshekenoghqua (pronounced Mi-ski-kin-noq-kwa) or The Little Turtle. This chief is the one who stood at the head of the great Miami confederacy of two decades

before; and who successfully combated a superior white force on several occasions in the war which "Mad Anthony Wayne" eventually closed.

Little Turtle will remain a permanent figure in American history. His talents were recognized by all who met him at the time under a great variety of circumstances, and he easily adjusted himself to whatever exigencies arose. It is natural, consequently, that with the close of hostilities (1795) he should wish to learn more of the white man's ways, and his travels to the "Big Council" (the City of Washington) brought him into contact with many capable men, some of whom left records of their impressions of this leading representative of the Indian race.

One who met him east in 1807, which is two years before the Twelve Mile Purchase, speaks of "The Beaver" as one of the chiefs in the party of which Little Turtle was the leading spirit. The description which he gives cannot fail to enhance our story.

(They) were dressed in a costume usually worn by our own citizens of the time—coats of blue cloth, gilt buttons, pantaloons of the same color, and buff waist-coats; but they all wore leggings, moccasins and large gold rings in their ears. The Little Turtle exceeded all his brother chiefs in dignity of appearance—a dignity which resulted from the character of his mind. He was of medium stature, with a complexion of the palest copper shade, and did not wear paint. His hair was a full suit, and without any admixture of gray, although from what he said of his age, at Ft. Wayne in 1804, being then fifty-three, he must at this time have been fifty-seven years old. His dress was completed by a long red military sash around the waist, and his hat (a chapeau braze) was ornamented by a red feather. Immediately on entering the house, he took off his hat and carried it under his arm during the rest of the visit. His appearance and manners, which were graceful and agreeable in an uncommon degree, were admired by all who made his acquaintance.

In such company it is to be expected that "The Beaver" learned things, and took on accomplishments that leave nothing to be desired. And, that if a full biography of him could be written, his life would be found creditable by the best standards of Indianhood.

OUR ORIGINAL PIONEER.

As this completes the list of names attached to the treaty under the title, "Delaware Indians," the ones who predominated in the Fayette county neighborhood, the story curtails itself and finds a finish. As to the whites who joined as witnesses to the treaty of 1809, it is not necessary to study them in this connection. Yet, there is one man whose name is attached to it—our original pioneer, John Conner, woodsman, scout and interpreter—who

deserves special consideration, but another chapter in this volume treats of his life in detail and it is unnecessary to expand upon it in this connection.

It is perhaps appropriate to repeat a moral reflection which arises without effort, and is contained in a statement made by Governor Harrison upon a notable occasion when he said, that this land "seems destined by the Creator to give support to a large population, and be the seat of civilization, of science and the true religion." The century which has passed since this fair tract of land became a part of the state of Indiana has seen the fulfillment of the prophecy made by our first governor; and we of Fayette county are not only full sharers of the burdens, but also of the honors and emoluments which have come to those who have made their homes in the Twelve Mile Purchase.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TREATY.

Following the appearance of this monographic study of Mr. Heinemann the newspapers of the state began making favorable comments on the character of the publication. It was to be expected that the people of Fayette county and of the White Water valley should be interested, but it was somewhat of a surprise to note that many papers over the state took the opportunity to speak of it in very complimentary terms.

The second brochure of Mr. Heinemann was also concerned with the Twelve Mile Purchase, the subject of his first monograph. It had not been known even to Indiana historians that Gen. William Henry Harrison had a journal kept of the proceedings of the deliberations at Ft. Wayne, September 30, 1809, which finally resulted in the actual signing of the treaty, but the original of the journal had been hidden away in the archives at Washington, D. C., for more than a hundred years. It was due to the indefatigable efforts of Mr. Heinemann that this document was found and—but let him tell the story in his own words. It appeared for the first time in print in the brochure of Mr. Heinemann.

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS.

By J. L. Heinemann.

This pamphlet contains a reproduction without typographical alteration of the diary kept by Peter Jones, secretary to Governor Harrison, one of the commissioners appointed by President Jefferson to deal with the Indians on this occasion.

It seems truly deserving of preservation in the popular form here given

to it, and of an honored place in any collection of original data of those early days.

Besides the local appreciation attached to its every detail, in a wider sense, the treaty is likewise not without some value to every student of Indiana history in general, because of the subsequent events that arose from it. The Indians under the influence of the Prophet and Tecumseh were somewhat advanced in the formation of their plans at this time, but it was only in the progression of events that their real designs were uncovered. With the new treaty in existence, evasion ceased to be possible, and their hostile sentiments and their determination to fight were made manifest in the conduct that followed.

What transpired after the treaty of Fort Wayne, can be indicated by a few brief extracts from Dillon's History. This book was written at a time when the local atmosphere of the pioneer days still surrounded our ancestors, and, consequently, the emphasis of events as found there, is quite likely a very true picture of one view of the pioneer period of our commonwealth.

We quote from the edition of 1859:

Tecumseh clearly intimated that he would resist any attempt that might be made to survey lands which had been ceded to the United States by the treaty of Fort Wayne. (p. 431.)

Throughout the course of the year 1810, various rumors of the growing power and the hostile intentions of the Shawnee Prophet, produced a state of some alarm among the people, and retarded the progress of settlements and improvements in several counties of the Indiana territory. (p. 439.)

In an interview with one of the messengers (of Governor Harrison), who visited the Prophet's Town in the month of June, 1810, the prophet declared that it was not his intention to make war on the white people; and he said that some of the Delawares, and some other Indians, "had been bribed with whiskey, to make false charges against him." When pressed by the messenger, Mr. Dubois, to state the grounds of his complaints against the United States, the prophet said that "the Indians had been cheated out of their lands; that no sale was good unless made by all the tribes; that he had settled near the mouth of the Tippecanoe, by order of the Great Spirit; and that he was, likewise, ordered to assemble as many Indians as he could collect at that place." (p. 440.)

"Brother: this land that was sold, and the goods that were given for it, was only done by a few. . . . The treaty at Fort Wayne was made through the threats of Winamac; but in the future, we are prepared to punish those chiefs who may come forward to propose to sell land. . . . Those that did sell, did not own it. It was me. These tribes set up a claim; but the tribes with me will not agree to their claim. If the land is not restored to us, you will see, when we return to our homes, how it will be settled. We shall have a great council, at which all of the tribes shall be present, when we shall show to those that sold, that they had no right to the claim they set up; and we shall see what will be done with those chiefs that did sell the land to you. (p. 443.)

"Brother: I wish you would take pity on the red people, and do what I have requested. If you do not give up the land, and do cross the boundary of our present settlement, it will be very hard, and produce great troubles among us. . . . As we intend to hold our council at the Huron village, that is near the British, we may probably make them a visit. Should they offer us any presents of goods, we will not take them; but should they offer us powder and the tomahawk, we will take the powder and refuse the tomahawk." (p. 444.)

The governor then requested Tecumseh to state, plainly, whether the surveyors who might be sent to survey the lands—purchased by the treaty of Fort Wayne, in 1809—would be interrupted by the Indians; and whether the Kikapoos would, or would not, receive their annuities. Tecumseh, in reply, said: "Brother: when you speak of annuities to me, I look at the land, and pity the women and children. I am authorized to say that they will not receive them. Brother, we want to save that piece of land. We do not wish you to take it. It is small enough for our purpose. If you take it, you must blame yourself as the cause of trouble between us and the tribes who sold it to you. I want the present boundary line to continue. Should you cross it, I assure you it will be productive of bad consequences." The council, which was held in a small grove that stood near the dwelling house of the governor, was then brought to a close.

On the next day Governor Harrison, attended only by his interpreter, visited the camp of Tecumseh, where he was received politely. In the course of a long interview Tecumseh repeated the principal declaration and sentiments which he had previously uttered and avowed in open council; and when Governor Harrison told him that his claims and pretensions would not be acknowledged by the President of the United States—"Well," said Tecumseh, "as the great chief is to determine the matter, I hope the Great Spirit will put sense enough into his head to induce him to direct you to give up this land. It is true, he is so far off he will not be injured by the war. He may sit still in his town, and drink his wine, while you and I will have to fight it out." (p. 446).

To enumerate further the happenings that followed, would be entering into the history of the military campaigns that culminated at Tippecanoe, in 1812, and even to the battles of Malden and the river Thames, in 1813, where Tecumseh in a forlorn hope laid down his life, wearing a British uniform.

For some unknown reason, "The Journal of the Proceedings," printed herewith, was omitted from the government publications in the last century, when these matters were first collected in American State Papers, and it remained hidden away for a hundred years, as a manuscript in the files of the Department of War at Washington.

How it was brought to light is shown by a letter and its several answers, which follow; and their publication, also will render credit for the part performed by the eminent Indianian, Senator Beveridge, through whose influence the search, by the War Department officials, for the missing diary was undertaken.

A LETTER AND ITS SEVERAL ANSWERS.

Connersville, Indiana, June 18th, 1909.

HON. ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE,

Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:—In the authorization from the war department to William Henry Harrison, July 15th, 1809, to proceed with a further treaty with the Indians, occurs this instruction:

"A diary of the proceedings, should be kept by the commissioner or the secretary, and a carefully certified copy thereof forwarded with the treaty to this department." (American State Papers, Vol. I, p. 761.)

The treaty was concluded September 30, 1809, and is printed in full in the volume quoted above, and also in Vol. II. Indian Affairs, Treaties, Senate Documents. But I can find no account of the diary required by the official instructions.

Are the minutes of the proceedings preserved in the archives of the department of war, and are they accessible to the general public? To the best of my knowledge, the state library, at Indianapolis, contains no reference to them except that to be found in the volume referred to, and if the minutes still exist, but have never been put into print, I should be exceedingly favored by whatever interest you manifest in this belated exploration into Indiana history.

The copy of the same by a suitable stenographer is an expense which I shall gladly defray, if you see fit to use your superior opportunities in locating the original manuscript.

With the assurance that whatever aid you give will be very greatly appreciated, and thanking you in advance for overlooking whatever trouble or inconvenience this letter gives you, I beg to remain very respectfully,

Yours truly,

J. L. HEINEMANN.

Department of the Interior.
Office of Indian Affairs.

Washington, June 30, 1909.

HON. ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE,

United States Senate.

SIR:—The office is in receipt, by your reference of June 23rd, of a letter addressed to you by the war department returning a communication from Mr. J. L. Heinemann, Connersville, Indiana, relative to his desire to obtain a copy of the Journal of Proceedings of the commission that concluded a treaty with the Delaware, Pottawatomie, Miami and Eel River Indians at Ft. Wayne on September 30, 1809 (7 Stat. L., 113-115).

The Journal referred to, which was found recently in the files of the war department, was referred to this office by that department on June 23, 1909, and a certified copy thereof is being prepared and will be forwarded to you for Mr. Heinemann's use as soon as it is completed.

Very respectfully,

R. I. VALENTEIN,
Commissioner.

Indianapolis, Indiana; August 10, 1909.

DEAR MR. HEINEMANN:

I have your letter of August 5th, enclosing draft for the bureau of Indian affairs

in payment of certified copy of Journal of the Proceedings of the Indian Treaty of 1809. I am returning the draft to you, and beg to suggest that you have same made payable to Mr. Abbott, acting commissioner, and forward it to him at Washington direct.

Assuring you that I was very pleased to do what I could in this matter, I am,
Very truly yours,

ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE.

MR. J. L. HEINEMANN,
Connersville, Ind.

The following is a verbatim copy of the letter from Gen. William Henry Harrison to the Secretary of War, accompanying the Journal above referred to:

Vincennes 15th Nov. 1809.

SIR

I have now the honor to enclose the sketch of the lands lately ceded by the Indians to the United States and the Journal kept by Captain Jones, the secretary. There appears to be much more land in these tracts than I expected being upwards of 2,900,000 acres. I believe there are two or three excellent salt springs on the tract near this. General William Clarke who is now at Washington can give you some information on this subject. The one marked in the sketch has been visited since the treaty by some of our citizens who say that it promises well.

The sketch is principally intended to show the advantages which would arise from opening a road to Dayton in the state of Ohio it would bring us 120 miles nearer the seat of government. I believe that the Indians would consent to have the road opened through that part of their country which it must necessarily pass through.

I have Honor to be with
great Respect Sir your
Humble Servant.

WILLM HENRY HARRISON.

The Honorable

WILLIAM EUSTIS, ESQ.,
Secretary of War.

VERBATIM COPY OF THE JOURNAL.

On Friday the 1st of September Governor Harrison, as commissioner for Treating with the Indian Tribes set out from Vincennes for Fort Wayne accompanied by his Secretary Peter Jones one Interpreter a French Man as a guide a Servant of the Governor & two Indians. After leaving the Settlement of Knox County our route was along the road newly cut out by the orders of the Government in the direction of the North Bend to its termination, & then along the frontier of the County of Dearborn to Fort Wayne, at which place we arrived on the fifteenth. Directions had been given to Mr. John Johnston the Indian Agent to assemble the Indians, against that time. The Deliware Tribe with their Interpreter) Mr. John Conner

reached Fort Wayne at the very moment of our arrival. Two principal Chiefs Hockingpomiscon and the Beaver were however absent on a visit to Detroit.

16th. Part of the Putawatimies arrived under their Chief Winemack.

The Governor learned with regret that the head Chief Tipinipe of the Putawatimies & Five Medals were not returned from Detroit but authorized their son & nephew to act for them. In the evening the Eel River Tribe arrived & more of the Putawatimies.

17th. The Miami Chief Peccan Oul Osage and some inferior ones arrived. A messenger was sent for the little Turtle who returned for answer that he would come in on the 19th Inst. A mischievous report was circulated amongst the Indians that a Detachment of American Troops were marching against them. Some of the young men were much frightened but the Chiefs treated it with the ridicule it deserved. The Putawatimies waited on the Governor & requested a little liquor which was refused. The Governor observed that he was determined to shut up the liquor casks until all the business was finished.

18th. An express was dispatched to Detroit to hasten the arrival of the Deliwares & Putawatimie Chiefs who had gone to that place & whose presence was very much desired by the Governor. Mr. Barron the Interpreter was also sent to the Miami Towns sixty miles distant to bring Richardville the Principal Chief of that Tribe who had excused himself under pretence of real or pretended sickness from coming in with the other Chiefs.

The Governor had a conference with a Deputation from the Deliwares who reside west of the Mississippi who came for the purpose of prevailing on those of that Tribe who reside in this Territory to join their brethren in Louisiana. A reciprocal promise was made by the Governor to promote the above object as much as possible and by the Chiefs to aid his views in respect to the proposed Treaty. Measures were taken also to explain the wishes of the Government to the Putawatimies & to engage their cooperation. More of the Putawatimies & Miamies arrived the whole number on the ground this day was eight hundred and ninety-two.

19th. The Turtle arrived this day with a number of Miamies & Putawatimies. The Governor visited the Putawatimies in their Camp as had previously done the Deliwares. Measures were also taken to sound several of the most influential Chiefs on the subject of the proposed Treaty. Captain Hendricks the Mohecan Chief informed the Governor that the British Agent of Indian affairs had advised all the Indian Tribes never to listen to any

proposition to sell their lands to the United States. Pinnewan a Putawatimie Chief arrived with one hundred Indians of his Tribe.

20th. The Governor had a conference with all the Miami & Eel River Chiefs & explained to them at great length the object of his visit to this place and the great advantage which they would derive from causing the Weas to move from the neighborhood of our Settlements and join their brethren the Miamies & Eel River Tribes) these three tribes are all properly speaking Miamies see the Treaty of Grouseland) Their Nation would then become much more respectable and they would be enabled greatly to increase their annuity by selling a Tract of land which was exhausted of game and which was no longer useful to them. They were desired to take the Governor's proposal into consideration & coolly & deliberately to weigh all the arguments he had used to adopt his advice. Mr. Wells remained with them at their conference and in the evening reported to the Governor that they had determined on no account ever to part from another foot of their lands. There is some reason to believe however that this was a mere finesse to enhance the price of their land. This evening Mr. Barron returned from the Mississinway & reported that the Chief Richardville was confined to his Bed & observed that it was impossible for him to attend at present but he requested the Governor to be informed that he would come up in a few days if he should find himself able & that he had advised the other Chiefs by all means to comply with Governor's wishes.

21st. The Governor had determined not to assemble the Chiefs in a General Council until the arrival of the Five Medals, the Putawatimie Chief, but finding that his object had been very much misrepresented to them, he commenced on this day both to the Deliwares & Putawatimies the wishes of the Government in relation to a further cession of Lands.

In the evening the Putawatimie Chiefs sent a message to the Governor to inform him that they had determined that the other Tribes should agree to make the proposed cession.

22nd. In Council present, Governor Harrison as Commissioner Plenipotentiary on the part of the United States and a full representation of the Deliware, Miami, Eel River & Putawatimie Tribes of Indians by their Chiefs & Head Men.

William Wells Joseph Barron John Conner and Abraham Ash were sworn Interpreters. The Governor addressed the Chiefs in a speech of considerable length showing the propriety of their agreeing to his proposition to sell a tract of Country binding on the Wabash the Vincennes tract and the boundary established by the Treaty of Grouseland and another bounded by

the latter on the south & the old boundary line running from Mouth of Kentucky River on the East. He urged the vast benefit which they derived from their annuities without which they would not be able to cloathe their woman & children. The great advance in the price of Goods and the depression of the value of their peltries from the troubles in Europe to which their was no probability of a speedy termination. The little game which remained in their country particularly in that part of it which he proposed to purchase. The usurpation of it by a Banditti of Muscoes & other Tribes that the sale of it would not prevent them from hunting upon it as long as any game remained. But that it was absolutely necessary that they should adopt some other plan for their support. That the raising of Cattle & Hogs required little labor and would be the surest resourse as a substitute for the wild animals which they had so unfortunately destroyed for the sake of their skins. Their fondness for hunting might still be gratified if they would prevent their young men from hunting at improper seasons of the year. But to do this effectually it will be necessary that they should find a certain support in their Villages in the summer season. That the proposed addition to their annuities would enable them to procure the Domestic Animals necessary to commence raising them on a large scale. He observed also that they were too apt to impute their poverty and the scarcity of Game to the encroachments of the White Settlers. But this is not the true cause. It is owing to their own improvidence & the advice of the British Traders by whom they were stimulated to kill the wild animals for the skins alone when the flesh was not wanted. That this was the cause of their scarcity is evident from their being found in much greater quantity on the south than on the north side of the Wabash where no white man but traders were ever seen.

The remnant of the Weas who inhabit the Tract of Country which was wanted were from the vicinity to the Whites poor & miserable all the proceeds of their hunts & the great part of their annuities expended in Whiskey. The Miami Nation would be much more respectable & formidable if its scattered members were all assembled in the center of their Country.

A rough sketch of the Country in which the two tracts which were wanted were particularly delineated was shewn to them, after which the Owl a Miami Chief addressed the Governor.

Father we are very happy to here your address. We shall take what you have said into consideration & will return you an answer.

23rd. The Chiefs met in Council at the Deliware Camp to consider the Governor's proposition it was understood that the Putawatimies declared unequivocally in favour of the sale and were seconded by the Deliwares.

The miamies remained silent. The Governor had a private interview with the Turtle who expressed some solicitude to know whether the dismissal of Mr. Wells from his employment as Agent would effect his standing with the Government. The Governor assured him that he should be treated in all respects as he had been heretofore so long as he conducted himself with propriety. He then assured the Governor unequivocally that he would exert himself to the utmost of his power to effect the proposed Treaty, but that many difficulties were to be encountered before it could be accomplished. That great complaints were made by the Indians on account of the compensation formerly allowed. That those who were in favour of the Treaty were decidedly of opinion that they ought to be allowed for the larger tribes at least a further annuity of \$1000 & for the smaller ones \$500 besides a considerable sum in hand. In the evening the Miami Chiefs waited on the Governor at his lodgings and spent the evening with him. The requested to have a little liquor for their young man. Two Gallons were given to each Tribe. A Potawatomie Chief Winemack waited on the Governor late in the evening and told him that he came to make him sleep well by communicating the agreeable information that his proposition would be acceded to by the Indians.

24th. The Indians met in Council to determine upon the answer to be given to the Governor. When the Miamies declared their determination not to sell a foot of Land. Observing that it was time to put a stop to the encroachments of the whites who were eternally purchasing their lands for less than the real value of them. That they had also heard that the Governor had no instructions from the President to make the purchase but that he was making it upon his own authority to please the White people whom he governed. The Putawatimies vehemently urged the sale & reproached the Miamies in the most bitter terms. "That the Putawatimies had taken the Miamies under their protection when they were in danger of being exterminated & saved them. That they had always agreed to the sale of lands for the benefit of the Miamies and they were now determined that the Miamies should sell for their benefit."

The Delawares would take no active part on either side.

25th. All the Tribes were assembled in Council and the Governor addressed them as follows

My Children

My Heart is oppressed. If I could have believed that I should have experienced half of the mortification and disappointment which I now feel, I would have entreated your Father the President to have chosen some other Representative to have made

known his wishes to you. The proposition which I have made you, I fondly hoped would have been acceptable to all, because I knew it would be beneficial to all. Why then this disagreement amongst you. Is there some evil spirit amongst us? That has set Brothers against Brothers & the Children against the Father? The Wind I hear has blown from the North, no good has ever yet come from that quarter. If we who inhabit this great Isleand, who were born here, are not friends to each other, who will be our Friends.

Believe me my Children, the people upon the other side of the big water would desire nothing better than to set us once more, to cut each others throats. Glad enough would they be to see us contending against each other in battle provided they were secured behind the Walls of a strong fort. Miamies be not offended with your brothers the Putawatimies. If they have discovered too much eagerness to comply with the wishes of their Father, Look at their Woman & Children see them exposed to the winds & the rain as they will be in a short time to the snows of the Winter. Putawatimies do not suffer your love for your Father and your own distresses to make you angry with your brothers the Miamies. I know that they are attached to you. I am sure that everything will yet be fixed to your satisfaction.

Chiefs & Warriors of the Delaware. I have put confidence in you and you have not deceived me, you have united with your grand Children the Putawatimies to accomplish the wishes of your Father, he will render you for it. The proceedings of this Council written by the Secretary will be sent to him, his eyes will see it & whenever you take him by the hand you will know that his heart is yours. Your brothers on the Mississippi shall also feel the good effects of your fathers affection for you.

I promise you that the Osages shall not molest you in your hunting grounds.

My Children the Miamies, what disconcerts you? Have you not always received justice from the hands of your father? What is it he asks of you? Nothing but what you can spare. Will not your situation be made better by agreeing to his proposal? I know that you have long desired to have your brothers the Weas alongside of you. It will add to your strength—at present they are of no use to you—bring your scattered members together & you will be strong, besides there is danger that this distant member may fall off it is already weakened by the excessive use of liquor. My Children your father will never be the cause of breaking the chain of friendship that connects you with each other.

Putawatimies & Miamies look upon each other as brothers and at the same time look upon your grand fathers the Delawares. I love to see you all united. I wish a strong chain to bind you all together in the bonds of friendship. I wish to hear you speak with one voice the dictates of our Heart. All must go together. The consent of all is necessary.

Delawares and Putawatimies, I told you that I would do nothing with the Miamies without your consent. Miamies I now tell you that nothing can be done without your consent. The consent of the whole is necessary. This is the first request your new Father (President Madison) has ever made you it will be the last, he wants no more of your land agree to the proposition which I now make you & send on some of your wise men to take him by the hand. He will set your Hearts at ease. He will tell you that he will never make another proposition to you to sell your lands.

My Children the Miamies will you not listen to the voice of your father will you not open your ears to the recommendation of your grand fathers the Delawares & your brothers the Putawatimies. Consult together once more if any ill will remain

in your breasts against each other banish it, throw it away, and return a favorable answer to this last request of your Father.

The Turtle A Miami Chief then spoke as follows

We have listened to what our Father has said. Putawatimies & Deliwares we have heard him say that you were united for the purpose of complying with his wishes I am sorry that he has met with so much difficulty. It is true that we the Miamies are not united with the Deliwares and Putawatimies in opinion. Father it appears that the thing is now left with the Miamies, they will withdraw and consult together and after they have made up their minds you shall hear our answer.

In the evening the Miami Chiefs from two Villages met with the Eel River Chiefs under the auspices of the Turtle & agreed to meet the Governor's wishes.

26th. A meeting of the several Tribes took place. The Putawatimies urged an immediate compliance to the proposal of the United States. The Miamies from Mississinway took the lead in the debate & declared that they would never consent to sell any more of their lands that they had been advised by the Father the British never to sell another foot. The Putawatimies poured upon them a torrent of abuse and declared that they would no longer consider them as Brothers but that they would loose the chain which had united them with the Tomahawk & setting up a shout of Defiance which was echoed by all the warriors proceeded immediately to the Council House to inform the Governor of what they had done, the Governor blamed them for their rashness & made them promise not to offer the Miamies any further insult to put their cause in his hands.

It appeared that such of the Miamies as had determined in favour of the Treaty were intimidated by the vehemence of the Chiefs of the Mississinway Village & remained silent. During the whole of this day and the preceding one, parties of young men of the Miami Tribe were constantly arriving loaded with goods from the British Agents at Malden and charged also with strong remonstrances against the proposed Treaty.

In the evening the Governor had the greater part of the Miami Chiefs at his lodgings and in a conversation of some hours exposed profidious conduct of the British towards them from the commencement of the Revolutionary War untill the present moment. "To them all their misfortunes were to be attributed & their present kindness to them proceeded from no other cause but a wish to embroil them with the United States. In case of a War with the latter, the English know that they are unable to defend Canada with their own force, they are therefore desirous of interposing the

Indians between them and danger." A complimentary answer was returned by the Head Chief Paccon & they returned about ten o'clock a little *melowed* with Wine.

27th. The Miami Chiefs were this day debating on the proposed Treaty, the Chief Silver heels particularly distinguished himself in favour of the Treaty. They came however to no decision. In the evening the Governor recommended to the Putawatimies to accommodate their difference with the Miamies they immediately assented & a proper quantity of Wampon was prepared for the purpose.

28th. The Putawatimies & Miamies met & the bad words spoken by the former on the 26th being recalled they shook hands and became again friends. The proposed Treaty was again taken under consideration and various objections were started by the Miamies, amongst other things it was insisted that they ought to sell their lands by the acre & that they should receive two Dollars for it. In the evening the Governor was informed that they had agreed to sell the small tract near Fort Recovery only, and none on the Wabash.

29th. In Council present the Governor and the Delaware, Putawatimies, Miamies & Eel River Miamies.

The Owl a Miami Chief said "That it had pleased the great Spirit to unite again all who were present in the bands of friendship.

Yesterday the friendship was all afloat to-day it is made firm. You the people of the United States have assembled us all here, our Chiefs, &c. You rember the time when we first took each other by the hand at Greenville. You there told us where the line would be between us. You told us to love our woman & children and take care of our lands, you told us that the Spanish had a great deal of money the English & some of your people likewise, but that we should not sell our lands to any of them. In consequence of which last fall we all put our hands upon our lands & determined not to sell our lands. We all love our lands. After this determination you sent for us at the end of one year but we did not expect to hear from you what we have heard, but we yesterday determined to give you an answer. You have told us not to let any person have our lands but consider well before we sell them. This was good advice, you know when things are scarce they are dear, you know the price of lands. We are willing to sell some for the price that it sells for amongst yourselves. The land you want on the Wabash we have nothing to say to at present as the Weas are not here. If people have anything that they do not want they will part from it easily. We yet find game on this land when there is none. We will let you know it. Father you know the Miamies, you know that when they do business with any other Indians no respect is paid to what they say. Father at this Council you have told the Miamies to speak. We therefore expect that you will be governed by what they say. When you spoke to us you wished that we should comply. We now wish that you would comply with what we wish. The land we propose selling to you will be measured and when it is we wish to be present. Father the land you

mentioned to us on the Wabash we have nothing to say about. We do not wish you to go home unsuccessful. We will let you have some land near Fort Recovery, the land on the Wabash our younger Brothers occupy. Don't be dissatisfied. This is our determination. We have disputed about your proposal but our disputes were fortunately settled yesterday. Either you know everything, you will immediately understand what I now say—we wish to keep as far as possible from the White people, we know that when your Horses are lost you blame the Indians, we wish to keep our people and yours as separate as possible. This is the sentiments of your Children here present. We have nothing more to say. Our Chiefs, Warriors, Women & Children salute you, the former annuity due to us by the United States we have come to receive and wish them delivered as soon as possible.

The Governor then addressed them in a speech of two hours in which he gave a History of the Conduct of the United States towards the red people contrasted with that of Great Britain. "The loss of the country from Pittsburgh to the Miami was entirely to be attributed to the latter who urged the Indians to commence all those Wars, which had terminated so fatally to them. If all the lands which had been taken from them in those Wars which they had engaged in by the advice of the British had been sold on the same terms as those ceded since the Treaty of Greenville their Annuity would now have been equal to all their wants nor would they have to lament the numerous warriors who had fallen in fighting the battles of the English. How different was the conduct of the United States? Consious of their ability to punish their enemies they had never asked the assistance of their red children but have always advised them to remain at peace in their Cabbins & suffer the white people to fight their own battles." The Governor explained to them the nature of a Treaty "No other power but the United States had ever Treated with them. Other Civilized Nations considered the lands of the Indians as their own and appropriated them to their own use whenever they pleased. A Treaty was considered by white people as a most solemn thing and those which were made by the United States with the Indian Tribes were considered as binding as those which were made with the most powerful Kings on the other side of the Big Water. They were all concluded with the same forms and printed in the same Book so that all the world might see them and brand with infamy the party which violated them. The United States would always adhere to their engagements. To do otherwise would be offensive to the great spirit and all the world would look upon them as a faithless people. With respect to your selling the land by the acre it is entirely out of the question. But if the United States were to agree to it, you have no one that could survey it for you or who could tell whether it was accurately done or not. If it was sold by the acre we would only take what was good and leave the rest upon your hands. When it is bought in the

large quantity you are paid for good and bad together and you all know that in every tract that is purchased that there is a great portion of bad land not fit for our purpose. This idea must have been suggested to you by some person who is as much your enemy as the enemy of the United States." The Governor then told them that he was tired of waiting and that on the next day he would submit to them the form of a Treaty which he wished them to sign and if they would not agree to it he would extinguish the council fire.

Winemack a Putawatimie Chief then addressed the Governor as follows
Father

All the Putawatimies address you, listen to what they say, which come from them all. Father the Putawatimies are of the same opinion that they have ever been, that your proposition is right and just. We all know that our Father never deceived us, we therefore agree to his proposal. All the Chiefs & Warriors have heard you say that they may go and see their great Father the President and that he would tell them as you have done.

You have now heard the sentiments of all the Putawatimies. Father after we conclude the Treaty some of our young men would be glad to go and see their Father. Father your Children have listened to you with attention all that you have said is good, you have asked for land, we will give it to you. We have heard you say that the piece of land at the Wea Towns which we had formerly given, you were willing to retore this has made us happy we have always heard from you and our Father Jefferson nothing but good. We wish to concour with all the nations who are present. We your children consider the land as belonging to us all not to one nation alone, we know that everything you have said to us is true. You have also recommended to us to be moderate & friendly to each other.

A Deliware Chief then arose and observed that the Deliwares had always kept fast hold of the chain of friendship which united them to the seventeen fires at the Treaty of Greenville. That they had always listened to the voice of their Father and were now willing to agree to his proposals.

As soon as the Putawatimie Chief began to speak all the Mississinway Miamies left the Council House.

30th. It was now the opinion of all the Gentlemen about the Fort that the Mississinway Miamies could never be brought to sign the Treaty and all the attempts which the Governor had made through the Interpreters and some confidential Chiefs to find out the real cause of their obstinacy had hitherto failed. He therefore determined to make them a visit to their camp in person for the purpose of ascertaining whether their opposition proceeded from a fixed determination (as they had asserted) not to sell any more lands unless they could get two Dollars pr. Acre, or some other cause which he might be enabled to remove. He accordingly went to their camp about sun rise attended only by his Interpreter Mr. Barron in whose integrity he had

the utmost confidence. He was received by all the Chiefs with the utmost complacency and having collected them all in the Tent of the principal he told them "that he had paid them that visit not as the representative of the President but as an old friend with whom they had been many years acquainted and who always endeavored to promote their happiness by every means in his power. That he plainly saw that there was something in their hearts which was not consistent with the attachment which they ought to bear to their great Father and he was afraid that they had listened to bad birds. That he had come there for the purpose of hearing every cause of complaint against the United States and he would not leave them untill they laid open everything that oppressed their Hearts. He knew that they could have no solid objection to the proposed Treaty for they were all men of sense and reflection and well knew that they would be much benefited by it." The Governor requested that all the Chiefs present would speak in their turn, and calling upon the principal Chief of the Eel River Tribe who was an old friend of his that had served with him in General Waynes Army he demanded what his objections were to the Treaty. He drew out the Treaty of Grouseland. "Father—Here are your own words, in this paper you promised that you would consider the Miamies as the owners of the land on the Wabash why then are you about to purchase it from others? The Governor assured them that it never was his intention to purchase the land from the other Tribes that he had always said and was ready now to confess that the land belonged to the Miamies and to no other Tribe that if the other Tribes had been invited to the Treaty it was at their particular request (The Miamies). The Putawatimies had indeed taken higher ground than either the Governor or the Miamies expected they claimed an equal right to the lands in question with the Miamies, but what of this their claiming it gave them no right and it was not the intention of the Governor to put anything in the Treaty which would in the least alter their claim to their lands on the Wabash as established by the Treaty of Grouseland unless they chose to satisfy the Deliwares with respect to their claim to the Country Watered by the White River. That even the whole compensation proposed to be given for the lands would be given to the Miamies if they insisted upon it but that they knew the offence which this would give to the other Tribes and that it was always the Governor's intention so to draw up the Treaty that the Putawatimies & Deliwares would be considered as participating in the advantages of the Treaty as allies of the Miamies, not as having any right to the land." Every countenance brightened at this declaration, the other Chiefs spoke in their turn, each had some grievance to complain of. They had been told that justice should be

done to them in their disputes with the White People, the principal War Chief complained that he had been cheated by a Mr. Audrain a connection of Mr. Wells out of seventy Dollars that he had in vain applied to Wells for redress, the old story of the Spirits seized by Wells was again brought forward and a very strong antipathy both to Wells and the Turtle was manifested by all. The Governor had no alternative but to promise immediate satisfaction for these claims and to assure them that he perfectly understood and admitted that they (the Mississinway Chiefs) were the real Representatives of the Miami Nation and that he should always consider them as such. Some attempts were then made to induce the Governor to alter his determination with respect to the quantum of compensation to be given for the land but finding that the Governor was immovable as to this point they gave it up and after desultory conversation upon the Governor's demanding whether they were entirely satisfied Pacan the principal Chief told the Governor he might go to the Fort and they would shortly wait upon him with good news. The Treaty was immediately prepared and in full council at which all the Warriors attended, the Treaty was signed without a single objection excepting on the part of the Turtle who objected to the article which gives the Mohecans the right to settle on the White River. The Other Miami Chiefs however declared in favour of it and the Turtle gave it up.

The separate article with the Miamies had been agreed on before upon their consenting to the Article in the original Treaty which embraces the Kickapoos.

October the first, second and third The Governor was employed in delivering the annuities for the present year. The Goods promised by the late Treaty and arranging the claims of certain Citizens against the Indians & those of the Indians against the Citizens for Horses stolen and other depredations all which were amicably adjusted. When the Goods for the Putawatimies were laid out Viz: fifteen hundred Dollars from the public store & five hundred Dollars of their annuity which had been sent to Fort Wayne seeing that their *pile* was so much less than the Miamies they refused to take them alledging that their numbers were greater than all the other Tribes present put together & that they had less goods than any. As soon as the Governor was informed of this he assembled all the Chiefs & Warriors in the Council House and explained to them the reason of their having but five hundred Dollars of their present years annuity part having been sent to Detroit & a part to Chicago After some consultation they agreed to take the Goods but as the Governor discovered that they were not satisfied

he agreed to advance them five hundred Dollars in anticipation of their next years annuity.

4th. We set out on our return to Vincennes through the Indian Country on the morning of the 5th passed the Camp of Pacan the principal Miami Chief & found one of his men mortally wounded in a drunken frolick the preceding night. The Chiefs informed the Governor that they had not discovered the murderer. The Governor recommended to them by all means to punish him when discovered if it should appear to have proceeded from previous malice, but if it should appear to be altogether accident to let him know it and he would assist to make up the matter with the friends of the deceased.

Passing through the Indian Villages at the Forks of the Wabash we arrived at Mississinway on the 6th where we were hospitably received by Richardville the Grand Sachem of the Miamies who expressed his entire satisfaction at the conclusion of the Treaty. At the Eel River Village on the Rabiére we met with some of the Wea Tribe whom the Governor sent to collect the Wea Chiefs & conduct them to Vincennes at which place we arrived on the 12th October.

The whole number of Indians present the day the Treaty was signed was thirteen hundred and ninety.

On the fifteenth of October Lapoussier the principal Chief of the Weas arrived with fifteen of his Tribe. The little Eyes & some others on the 18th, Shawnee and others on the 19th & the Negro legs on the 22d. In all on that day there were sixty-one.

On the 24th. The Governor assembled in the evening at his own house all the Indians and informed them "that he wished to see them to discover whether they were in a situation to understand the important business which He had to lay before them. He had shut up the liquor casks, but he was sorry to see that some bad white men had disregarded his Proclamation & secretly furnished them with the means of intoxication. He was glad however to find that they were then all sober & he hoped that they would not drink any more until the business on which he assembled them was finished. On the morrow he would explain to them the proceedings of the Council at Fort Wayne."

October 25th. The Wea Chiefs being all assembled the Governor produced the Treaty lately made at Fort Wayne and explained it to them. He then represented to them "the advantages they would derive from removing from the neighborhood of Vincennes and settling higher up the Country with their older brothers the Miamies and the great assistance that they

would derive from the proposed addition to their annuity & the Goods which they were to receive in hand and which would be to the same amount as the larger Tribes received in consequence of the inconvenience they would suffer by removing from their present habitations.

October 26th. The Chiefs of the Weas all assembled & after some explanations with respect to the Treaty & a most urgent appeal from the Negro legs to the Governor's feelings on the subject of the injury done to the Indians by the sale of Whisky by the White people for which they receive in payment Articles indispensable to the subsistence of the former & those which would cover their nakedness. The Treaty was cheerfully signed by every Chief & head Warrior present.

October 27th. The Goods were delivered and on the 29th the Chiefs again met the Governor & expressed their satisfaction at what had been done & most earnestly entreated "that some means might be fallen on to put a stop to the sale of Ardent Spirits to the Indians—Which prevented the Annuity granted them by the United States from affording them that benefit which their father wished & caused the young men to be so disobedient to their Chiefs that it is impossible to restrain them."

The above is a true statement of the proceedings at the Treaties concluded with the several Indian Tribes at Fort Wayne on the 30th September last and with the Weas at Vincennes on the 26th Ultimo.

PETER JONES, Secretary to Governor
Harrison Commissioner of the United States.

MR. HEINEMANN'S THIRD MONOGRAPH.

While the appearance of the first two historical studies of Mr. Heinemann brought him many favorable comments, it was left to his third and last publication to bring him state-wide recognition. This was his "The Indian Trail Down the White Water Valley," which first appeared in 1912, a second edition being issued in 1915. The monograph carries a sub-title, "Some Primitive Indiana History of the Connersville Neighborhood," and an examination of its contents shows that the author has covered the history of the Connersville neighborhood from the days when only an Indian trail led through its uninhabited precincts down to the early part of the twenties. More particularly, however, he is concerned with establishing the location of the old Indian trail through the county and the events concerned with John Conner's career in Connersville. The author has spent a lifetime in

collecting the data on which this monograph is based and he has solved for all time to come the location of the early industries of Conner—his trading post, house, hotel, saw-mill, distillery—and has also unearthed definite information concerning the block-house and the soldiers who were quartered in it. All of these newly discovered facts are marshaled into line and backed by undisputed authorities. A valuable feature of the monograph is the illustrations which show the location of the various places described in the article.

As has previously been stated, the newspapers of the state made appreciative mention of Mr. Heinemann's first two historical pamphlets, but his third and last pamphlet called for much wider comment. The *Indianapolis News* in an editorial had the following to say of his "Indian Trail Down the White Water Valley":

The booklet is a history of the Indians in Fayette county, after the coming of white men. It could hardly arrest the deep attention of anyone who lives beyond the district which it comprehends. But Fayette county found it revelational. It savors of the backwoods. It is picturesque. It tells why certain old houses stand disrespectfully with their backs to the highway which pass them, and it relates innumerable bits of fact and traces of legend which invest the soil of neighborhoods with deeper meaning. Last year [1914] it was a text book in most of the schools of the county.

Considering the results achieved, and the evident pleasures flowing to himself from these efforts to know from first hand sources the real history of his home county, it is a safe prediction that no more potent factor will be found for preserving Fayette county's inner history correctly than the private collection of historical material in the hands of J. L. Heinemann.

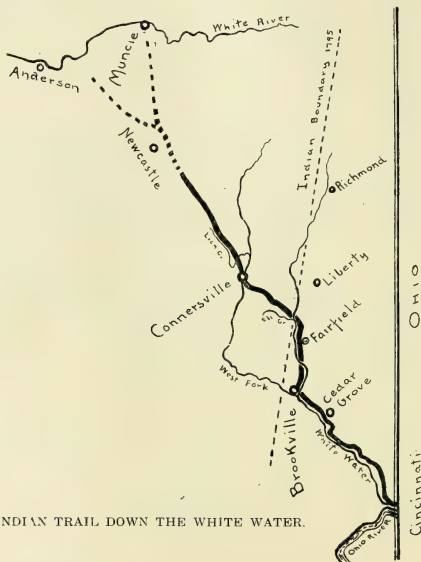
The collection of all this material and the publication of the three studies based thereon has been purely a labor of love for Mr. Heinemann. The recollections of the longings of his boyhood days to know something of the early history of the haunts of his youth induced him later in life to engage in the task of collecting all the possible facts concerning the early history of the city of his birth. He has written primarily for the boys of St. Gabriel's parish, where his immature talent for this kind of work was fostered, but in writing for them he has written for all the people of the city and county.

The editor of the present volume is greatly indebted to Mr. Heinemann for the privilege of using his extensive collection of material relating to the county.

THE INDIAN TRAIL DOWN THE WHITE WATER VALLEY.

(J. L. Heinemann.)

There is a blending of history and topography in the title "The Indian Trail Down White Water Valley." The main purpose is to describe primitive conditions in and around Connersville, but in doing this, the Indian trail



INDIAN TRAIL DOWN THE WHITE WATER.

which came down from the northwest to the point Connersville occupies, and which passed down the valley, is made the thread to connect the various phases of the white man's intrusion. The subject deals with the earlier stage of local history. There are no books nor maps treating of it in this particular form. Only single facts are found, in the traditions of pioneers and voiced in their family circles or mentioned in newspaper articles of former

times; or perhaps used disconnectedly and without co-ordination in the reminiscences that have taken pamphlet or book form in later years. The subject goes into a period that antedates all present-day records of our locality. It treats of John Conner, the frontiersman and trader, the scout, the interpreter. It speaks of days before Connersville became a civic organization and when it existed in the formative stage of Conner's Post,—a time when Indians roamed unmolested in the valley and on the hillsides. It speaks of the days when this locality was an unbroken forest, except The Trail, and latterly The Post, and a camp here and there of some hardy huntsman who pushed up from the white man's domain, lower down than is ours in the White Water Valley.

The use of a few dates from the general history of our country will be helpful to gain a true perspective of the local picture here treated.

1795, A. D. Indian boundary, some miles eastward, is established, leaving our locality still Indian lands.

1801, A. D. Moravian missionaries, previously in touch with Indians in Ohio, re-establish efforts in their behalf in Indiana.

1805, A. D. Treaty of Grouseland, which covers territory below Brookville. This treaty very much reduced hunting grounds for Indians.

1809, A. D. Our locality is made government lands by Twelve Mile Purchase. A further reduction of hunting grounds for Indians.

1810, A. D. William Henry Harrison, Governor of the Territory, parleys and contests with Tecumseh to secure non-interference of hostile Indians with surveying of lands acquired the year before.

1811, A. D. The lands of our district are thrown open to settlers with land office at Cincinnati.

1813, A. D. Connersville is platted by John Conner. The record is made at Brookville.

1816, A. D. Indiana ceases to be a territory, and the first steps taken for statehood.

1819, A. D. Fayette County is organized. Connersville is made county seat and John Conner is the first sheriff.

1823, A. D. About this date John Conner transfers his holdings in this neighborhood and moves to Hamilton County, near the site of his brother, William Conner.

INDIANS LOATH TO LEAVE.

The boundary line of 1795, which had an important place in the early history of the middle west, starts at Fort Recovery, Ohio, a point only slightly

across the Indiana State line, and takes a southwestwardly course with sufficient angle to leave Union City, Richmond, Liberty and Brookville all eastward, so that those localities are inside of the portion which became government lands at that time. Our locality, being west of the line mentioned, is still the redman's domain for somewhat near twenty years. Much of the upper East Fork valley, though outside of the government lands at that time, is in close proximity to the boundary; and as the East Fork and the West Fork valleys are separated by very few miles of highlands, broken by creeks and small waterways, coursing in both directions, both of them served the Indians as an attractive route for reaching the Ohio river from their newly formed settlements westward from central Ohio. It would be strange indeed not to find many lingering aborigines wistfully looking at the beauties as well as the bounties of this valley whose courses they traveled as long as it was permitted them to do so.

In the White Water valley there are many natural advantages to make it attractive to white settlers, as well as to the Indians. The attempt to include the West Fork valley in a treaty pertaining to lands lower down in the state was futile in 1805, and only four years later was the transfer secured. In the main it was heavily timbered country; the poplar tree at home here was particularly majestic. It developed a surprising regularity of growth, as well as great height. The pleasures of roaming through poplar groves, as known to us—a mere remnant of the early scenes—can be nothing more than a ripple of the thrilling emotions felt by the redskin who bounded through these forests in quest of game. In the northwest portion of Fayette county the land is high and level, and elsewhere it is either rolling land or hillside or valley. The bottom lands of the streams afford ample haunts for all sorts of wild game. Besides, in all directions, in spots, are to be found ponds and marshes that harbor water fowl and fur-bearing animals. Just over the hill, west of the upper part of Connersville, stretching northward a mile or more, lay such a body of water surrounded by many acres of bushy marsh land, which remained until times within the recollection of persons still living. Another pond of considerable size lay north of Connersville, about one-half mile west of Waterloo, which was known as Goose pond. How plentiful small game must have been when Indians were alone, can be inferred from the fact that a half century later, that is, in the days of the early manhood of persons now on the scene, a single discharge of a huntsman's gun brought down five wild geese at Goose pond. Wild turkeys also abounded in our neighborhood. Squirrels were so numerous that the early settlers found them a menace to the crops. And as to wild deer, these were

plentiful in the beginning. Bears were at home, and an occasional chase of a fox, of wolves or a panther was possible at any time, even for the later pioneer. Big herds of buffaloes were at home in western and southern Indiana, but these were probably infrequently found in Fayette county, and not at all within any known period of pioneer history.

A CASE IN POINT.

No less a person than a United States senator from Indiana—Hon. O. H. Smith—who began his career in Comersville as a young lawyer in 1820, has preserved a story that illustrates the mixing the early villagers had with untamed nature, and how close was their contact with the wild elements of life. It is told in his reminiscences, as follows:

The country from Williams Creek, in Fayette county, to the Wabash, one hundred and twenty-five miles, was a wilderness, in the possession of the wandering tribes of Indians. Comersville was filled with them every day. Among them was a warrior they called John, a great talker, telling the most miraculous stories of what he had done—in killing bears single-handed and without arms. I informed another Indian what John had told me. "My brother John pretty much lie—he great coward."

It so happened that John's courage was tested that night, just at twilight. The town was aroused by the cry of "bear," and sure enough along Main street came loping one of the largest black bears I have ever seen, pursued by a crowd of men and dogs. He had been started out of the wet, bushy prairie north of town. He came to Cross street, turned square off to the east in the direction of the river, where several of us were standing, with John close by. The moment John saw him he came running to our company, greatly alarmed, crying at the top of his voice, "Bear bite hard—kill Indian quick," and slid into our center. On came the bear. Just before he reached us, one of our company, who had a rifle, shot him in the head. He rolled over, stretching himself out with a growl, and died. His hide was soon off and the next morning at breakfast the whole town was feasting on bear meat.

The Main street referred to is Eastern avenue, and Cross street is Second street. The "wet, bushy prairie north of town" is without doubt the same that lay west of the Fayette county infirmary, for the expression "Prairie Marsh" is not infrequently to be met with in the language of the first settlers, as applying to it, and additionally, "Prairie Branch" is a name even much later used for a small stream beyond Elephant Hill, running toward Lick Creek. There are confirmatory traditions of this story from Senator Smith, in some of the early families; and one of them lends the excitement of a personal encounter to this chase. It is to the effect that John Sample, who conducted a hotel in the log house on Heinemann's corner, came into too close touch with bruin, in the block of lots south of Fifth street, and

received for his trouble an embrace and some squeezing that was truly strenuous before he was released by the vigorous onslaught of his friends.

Oliver H. Smith, while a resident of Connersville, platted a small section of land of which "Cross street" is a part. It corresponds to the present Second street, between Central and Eastern avenues. This record was made in 1846.

As the senator wrote his sketches in 1858, it is altogether likely that he would describe the killing of the large black bear correctly in saying it took place on the corner of Cross street. The name did not enter extensively into use, however, although Eastern avenue is well known as the "Main street" of the early days.

Bears were sufficiently plentiful in the early village days of Connersville to allow another experience with one of them to be handed down in tradition. The writer of these lines, in his boyhood, has often heard it described by those who were on the scene, and the contingent of men who rushed out from the Sample Hotel (southwest corner Fifth street and Eastern avenue) took a hand in the final battle. It is to be found also in a reminiscence once published in the local press, and can be best told in the original words:

Not far from this date, say in 1823, Enos Harlan * * * killed a huge bear just in front of what is now ——— store, on Fifth street (the north side, about ninety feet west of Eastern avenue). Thomas Burton and a friend of his were sitting on a fence near the house that stood on the hill just where the "big cut" has been made for the Junction railroad, and saw bruin dashing along at the top of his speed. They got some dogs after him and chased him along the hill and down that known as Root's Hill (west Sixth street) and into the little village; and just where we have stated, he was shot by Mr. Harlan.

These episodes belong to a time that is fully a decade of years after all the lands were taken up by whites, and when many little settlements scattered here and there were taking on village manners; and, consequently, are truly indicative of how rich must have been the rewards when the aborigine alone was here to pick the game that suited his taste or that fell victim to his prowess and care-free methods of providing for the necessities of a day.

LAST REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ABORIGINES.

There is an incident, in the policy of the government at the time of the treaty of 1795, which had an important bearing on the kind of Indians our forbears were to find in this part of Indiana. It determined who were to be the last representatives of the red race to use these lands. Geographically, we belong to the Miami basin, and consequently are within the purview of

the country of the famous Miami Indians; yet these did not live here at the time. Instead, another is found, and one whose historic home is quite distant. In this treaty, the government, by acts of Gen. Anthony Wayne, declined to set aside separate lands for the different tribes who were forced to vacate their homes in Ohio. The result was a lopping over and mingling of Indians on the nearby border, to which our locality is adjacent. The Miamis, the original owners of the whole region, crowded themselves into the upper Wabash section; the Shawnees became scattered bands or detached individuals throughout central Indiana; and the Delawares, when leaving the valley of the Muskegon and the upper Sandusky, in Ohio, lodged merely across the newly made boundary among their kinsmen, who bought from the Piankeshaws, as early as 1770, the right of domicile on the headwaters of the White river, that is, near the present sites of Muncie, Anderson and Noblesville. Although occupying the portion of Ohio indicated, the Delawares had not always lived there. The fortune of the redmen to move out as civilization comes toward him, explains the successive locations of this tribe, who were eastern members of their nation, which belonged to the general group, Algonquins, and who had sites successfully in Pennsylvania and in Ohio before coming here, and who subsequently were moved to Missouri and Oklahoma. Their first intercourse with white men was on the banks of the Delaware river, where they concluded a treaty with William Penn, near Philadelphia, in 1682. Among themselves they were *Lenni-Lenape* (*len-ni len-ah-pay*)—manly men; and in their western homes were known by other Indians as *Wah-pi-nach-i*, or people toward the rising of the sun, and because of their ancient lineage were called grandfathers, though with us their common name is Delawares, derived from their residence at the river of that name when first known to the whites.

Of personality—that is, the quality which singles out individuals—whatever little there was originally in their Indian associates, to our first settlers, has been now all but effaced by the ravages of time; and, in the history of this neighborhood, Indian proper names of local significance are lost irretrievably.

A STORY OF OLD BEN DAVIS.

Ben Davis is the English cognomen of the Indian who stood in the fore of the traditions of the early villagers, but it is noted he remained behind—a sullen, morose, irreconcilable redskin, one who in his dotage wandered about the creeks and haunted the outlying districts of our neighborhood—when all others had departed and were gone to new western homes. One

story about Ben Davis has evidently never appeared in print since it was given to a local paper many years ago; and it will bear reprinting here, as it illustrates the decadent state into which even the noblest of our Indians had fallen:

In those days of 1818-19, Indians were numerous just beyond the Purchase line, which lay about five miles west of the village. Among them was an old ex-chief who was called Chief Ben Davis. The Indians were on friendly terms with the whites, and often came into the settlement to trade and drink whiskey. Among them, and a very frequent visitor, too, was Ben Davis. When a little intoxicated, old Ben was very talkative; and would often tell of his deeds of blood and murder when on the warpath with his braves, over in the Eastern states. His murderous tales had become so notorious that all the children and many of the women had come to fear him, as they would a wild beast. About this time, the widow Burton lived in a cabin near to where John Weidner now lives, out on the Harrisburg road (Elephant Hill). One evening, Calvin Burton, when a lad of twelve or fourteen years, was "pounding hominy" in an old-fashioned "burnt-out mortar," as they were called, with an iron wedge fastened in the end of a stick of wood for a pestle. The first thing he knew, in stepped old Chief Ben Davis and asked in broken English and in a gruff Indian way, for the men of the house. Cal's eyes "bulged out" and the hominy pestle dropped from his hands, and he replied as calm as he could: "They are just out here a little way, and I will go and call them." So saying he stepped out at the door and as soon as he turned the corner of the cabin, he bounded away like a deer, for a stillhouse which then stood near where George Frost's house stands, where there were several men at work. He told them that Chief Ben Davis was at their home, and they were afraid he would kill them. The men started for the cabin and met old Ben on his way for the still, while little Tom Burton, now our tailor, Thomas Burton, was holding him by the hand. Old Ben had taken Tom along to show him the way.

The men took him to the stillhouse, gave him whiskey, and had a great deal of fun with him. That night after the old chief had fallen asleep, a very rough fellow, by the name of Eli Henderson, sifted [gun] powder in his long hair and set fire to it. The Indian sprang to his feet and gave wild yells of fury, and swore vengeance against every white man about the stillhouse.

It is supposed that those rough fellows murdered the old chief that night and hid his body away, as he was never heard of afterwards.

The general history of Fayette county, quoting from an article by Dr. John Arnold, in the *Rushville Republican*, says that Ben Davis was killed on Blue creek, near Brookville, in 1820.

PROPER NAMES OF THE ABORIGINALS.

Simon Girty, notwithstanding his name, was truly an Indian in manners and in deed; and perhaps was a natural son of a white man who notoriously figures in the history of an earlier epoch in southern Indiana and in Kentucky. He had a band of followers, and was in a minor sense a thief, and he camped on the river bank, below Third street, about the year, 1812. After a careful

search among the family traditions of those of our pioneers who are left, for Indian proper names, in their true lingual setting, the result has been dishearteningly meagre. The Indians naturally possessed names proper to each individual; but with the whites the tendency was to merge the aborigines in the one common identity of Indians. And it is likely that no vogue ever attached itself here to the little which might have been learned of the native tongue. One exception, however, relieves the degree of our ancestors' indifference on this point. Me-shin-go-me-tha is found to linger behind. Its preservation belongs to the Harrisburg neighborhood; yet who he was or what he did cannot be told. Only the jingle of his name survives. But until disproved the tradition stands, and we may think of one native, at least—who lived here, and died somewhere in the happiness of being known by his Fayette county acquaintances as Me-shin-go-me-tha.

Mr. J. E. Williams, of Harrisburg, furnishes the testimony that "Me-shin-go-me-tha" has been handed down in his family as the name of an Indian who was about the Harrisburg neighborhood after the arrival of white settlers. Mr. Amos W. Butler, of Indianapolis, who is a descendant of the Amos Butler who founded Brookville, and consequently Indiana history is a familiar field to him, in a letter suggested that this Indian might be the same whose career was mostly placed in Grant county, Indiana. In the history of that locality the name has been preserved as "Me-shin-go-mesia," although this variation is not surprising, for it comes from the difficulty of correctly committing Indian vocal sounds to writing. The same experience has been had also with the name of "Tecumseh," which very good authority now says is more properly spelt "Tecumtha," if kept true to the Indian pronunciation.

Considering the open route which The Trail offered to the Wabash country, it is very probable that Mr. Butler's opinion is well founded; consequently, that Me-shin-go-me-sia might well have been an occasional inhabitant of our locality in the early days. A history of Grant county, published in 1886, gives a sketch of him which will be interesting reading. The subject thereof lived to be a very old man, which left his traditions still fresh when it was written, although his young manhood easily corresponds to the primitive times of our locality. Under the heading: Me-shin-go-me-sia, his ancestors and descendants, the article reads:

No reliable accounts of the ancestors of Me-shin-go-mesia can be traced further back than the fourth generation, or to the time of Osnandiah, who, at the head of one division of the tribe, left Ft. Wayne (at what date is not known) and settled on

the Big Miami River, in Ohio. Soon after his settlement at this point he visited General Washington, at that time President of the United States, who presented him with tokens of regard. This aroused the jealousy of the other tribes, by whom it is believed he was poisoned.

Upon the death of Osnandiah his son, Ataw-ataw, became chief, and he in turn was succeeded by his son, Me-to-cin-yah, who removed with his tribe to Indiana and settled in what is now Wabash and Grant counties, and after a successful reign of many years, died, and his remains were buried in Wabash county. He was the father of ten children: Me-shin-go-me-sia, Ta-con-saw, Mack-quack-yo-nun-gah, Shop-on-do-sheah, Wa-pe-si-taw, Me-tack-quack-quah, So-lin-jis-yah, Wa-can-con-aw, Po-kung-e-yah and We-cop-eme-nah.

Upon the death of Me-to-cin-yah, his eldest son, Me-shin-go-me-sia, succeeded to the chieftancy. He was born in Wabash county, about the beginning of the last quarter of the eighteenth century (the precise date not known). At the age of about thirty years, he married Tac-ka-quah, a daughter of So-a-nah-ke-kah, and to them were born two sons, Po-kung-gah and Ataw-ataw. He was a man of great firmness, though not obstinate. He was ordinarily intelligent and always displayed judgment and good business sense in the management of the affairs of his band. With his death, which occurred in the month of December, 1879, the last chief of this historic tribe passed away.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE WHITE WATER COUNTRY.

A study of the topography of the White river country, stretching down through central Indiana, will reveal the connection it had with our own neighborhood—the valley of the west fork of the White Water—for the Delaware Indians. In highlands and hilly country, a small distance sometimes measures all the interval between the basins of two rivers whose courses are in opposite directions. The small streams of our valley, when traveled to their beginnings, are found in territory that is identical with that where other brooks, coursing leisurely in search of their geographical destiny, are directed oppositely, and form the White river, which flows westwardly through the state and empties into the Wabash near Vincennes. The region referred to as the common source of both rivers contains the highest altitude in Indiana, viz., about 1,200 feet above sea level. (Near the northwest corner of Fayette county, at the town of Bentonville, it is 1,060 feet; and in Connersville, at courthouse square, it is 840 feet.) A map reveals the close connection which exists between the two sections of country when creeks and rivers are used for travel. The Delaware Indians had been in touch with borderland white folks now for more than a hundred years, and had accustomed themselves to fixed habitations, using the surrounding country for hunting expeditions. In this way a familiarity arose with the region the White river drains. Their site northwest of here, on the White river, was well established and contained buildings for use the year around, but

temporary camps and hunting centers are found in all the adjacent territory. In this way, the site Connersville occupies, as also the west bank of the river for several miles north, became a favorite point for them, for it is an easy step from the Lick creek channel, near Harrisburg, and the country beyond, being merely a coming down into the lowlands from the higher ground of that locality.

PATHS CONVERGE AT CONNERSVILLE.

But events transpire rapidly in the years treated of, and soon an important incentive for coming directly to Connersville's site arises for them. Their various paths are now made to converge to the immediate point where Connersville stands, because here exists the best opportunity for exchange and barter. For some time past it was a point on the main trail, from the country to the northwest, down to John Conner's trading post, near the mouth of Big Cedar creek, but now the post is brought up here. Conner had been in the lower valley, near Cedar Grove, for several years, and his place was a center of great activity. The site at Big Cedar creek is somewhat eastward, besides lower down the valley than Brookville, and consequently nearer to Cincinnati. The year of 1805 sees John Conner aiding Governor Harrison of Indiana Territory as interpreter at the treaty of Grouseland (the section of country below Brookville), and after its completion he resumes his operations at Cedar Grove, because that point is the key to the route up the valley to Brookville, Connersville, and on to the northwest to the upper channel of Lick creek, and then southeast across the highlands to the small streams that led to the Indian settlements of the White river. There is a tradition in one of the old families of Brookville, which is told by Edgar R. Quick of that locality, relating to the change of base undertaken by Conner. At a log schoolhouse, on the road from Cedar Grove to Brookville, the grandfather of Mr. Quick, as a youth, was playing at ball with companions, when up the road came John Conner with a band of faithful Indians, all carrying packs. Moving vans were an unknown convenience for obvious reasons. The properties were bundled and each individual carried according to strength. The fact that John Conner was moving his post up the valley is what the incident helps to confirm, for a halt was made and the Indians indulged in the pleasure of playing with the ball, much to the amusement of the boys, who looked upon the intrusion as a unique distinction for themselves. The stop was of sufficient duration to make it clearly known that it was John Conner, the Indian trader, and that he was moving his post to a new location up the valley. The probable age of Mr. Quick's

ancestor, at the time of the experience, harmonizes with the general details of the testimony furnished by the Simpsons, an old-time family living several miles east of Connersville. The following recital of their tradition is taken from the general history of Fayette county:

Thomas Simpson, now a resident of the county, aged eighty-four (in 1885), with a clear memory and vivid recollection of the past, is authority for saying that John Conner had his trading post here at Connersville in the year of 1808. Mr. Simpson's father was through the county at that time and found Conner here.

Also:

In 1808-1809 Thomas Simpson, Sr., a native of Maryland, was employed as hunter to, and accompanied, the surveying party, while they were engaged in surveying the lands of the Twelve Mile Purchase, at which time he traversed the territory of the county throughout, and in the month of December, 1809, removed his family to a cabin house, which had previously been erected for the surveying party, and stood in what is now the northeastern part of Jennings township.

The exact location here given is far enough eastward to make it very close to the old boundary of 1795, and this adds to the plausibility of a surveying party being inside of the limits of the new purchase, so close to the date of the treaty (September 30, 1809). As the surveying was thoroughly done in preparation for the sale of lands by sections and quarter sections, it is very probable that the elder Simpson was fully cognizant of the facts preserved in his family.

CONNER CLINGS TO FRONTIER.

The disposition of John Conner to maintain himself at the outpost of civilization in the direction of the Indians' homes—of preserving for himself a premiership in the frontier as trader—is well known, and his coming up here, in 1808, was clearly dictated by this ambition, and the denser population now filling the country below Brookville. His life, at least for a few days to come, was still to be of the wilder sort. He preferred the open for his operations, and his choice was forestalling white emigration in the regions toward which it tended. Governor Harrison attempted to include the scope of the west valley of the White Water in the treaty of 1805, "but in consequence of some of the chiefs refusing to sign it upon other terms, the article relating to it was expunged." (Dawson, p. 135.) John Conner was a participator in this effort, as Delaware interpreter, and its failure cannot be dissociated with his subsequent move. Up the valley he transports the post into the heart of the territory involved, where several years of unchal-

lenged importance is in store for it. This neighborhood did not become government lands until the year later (1809); and even beyond that date, for several years, lands are not in readiness for entry, during all of which time Conner's Post is the one point toward which all interests gravitate. Hunting and prospecting were indulged in by whites to the south and east, but strictly speaking it was the redman's domain until land was duly entered at the land office at Cincinnati. The name of John Conner appears in the purchase of portions of two separate sections, in 1812. But that he was without legal status previous to the land distribution of 1811, is taking an imperfect view of the case, for his services as trader and interpreter indicates that Connersville's founder was ably an instrument in the hands of the territorial authorities in the furtherance of their work. In the first years of Governor Harrison's office, he found the influence of British trading posts, auxiliary to Detroit, quite vexatious. He wrote of it to his superior officer at Washington, in 1802, as follows:

In order the better to find out what is going forward among the Indians; I have endeavored to attach some of the best informed traders to our interest; but, generally speaking, they are unprincipled men, and entirely devoted to the British, by whom they are supplied with all their goods. Could this be otherwise—could the valuable skin and fur trade which our territory supplies be diverted to the ports of the United States, instead of Canada, it would not only give a handsome emolument to our merchants, and increase our revenue by the additional consumption of imported goods, but it would also confirm the dependence of the Indians upon us. The principal objections made by the traders to whom I have recommended the carrying of their furs and peltry, to the ports of the United States, is, that there are none of our merchants who make the importation of Indian goods or purchase of furs and peltry their business, and of course they are not always certain of making sale of their commodities, or of obtaining in return goods suitable for their purpose; both of which they are sure of when they go to the British merchants, who are exclusively employed in this kind of traffic.

NEW SITES HIGHER UP.

It will be noted that the year this policy was inaugurated is followed with the appearance of John Conner in the lower portion of the White Water valley. And that to protect his operations, he selects new sites higher up when white settlements come nigh. His name is associated with Brookville a year or two earlier than Connersville, but still earlier with Cedar Grove. Both stores are known in the traditions of those two places (Cedar Grove and Brookville) as "the French store," owing, no doubt, to the nationality of the custodian left in charge by Conner. The name of "Pilkey" is connected also with the store of Brookville. Sometimes it is met with as

"Conner and Pilkey." As this name is also found in Connersville records in "Pilkey's Donation Strip"—one of several land donations to secure the county seat—it is worth noting how much at fault the early settlers could be with French proper names, for their benefactor's name, in fact, was Michael Peltier, and under this form of spelling it is clearly French. Noah Beaucamp is another French proper name belonging to the first stages of Connersville history, but, except in the matter of land transfers, it can not be associated with the activities of the time.

One other link in the chain of evidence holding our valley a primitive path, and explaining how it grew into a recognized route to the marts of civilization, is found in certain traditions of the county to which Noblesville belongs. The importance of The Trail to them, and, inferentially, the high character of our position in the development of early activities in central Indiana, will be seen by the statements of Augustus Finch Shirts, in "Primitive History of Hamilton County."

His descriptions deal with the earlier stages of their local history, and he writes:

He [William Conner] was at the time living in a double log cabin with his Indian wife. This cabin was situate four miles south of the present site of Noblesville, on the east bank of White river. His place was called a trading post. In one room of his cabin he kept beads, lead, flints, steel knives, hatchets and such other goods and trinkets as were usually necessary in such a place. These articles he exchanged for pelts taken from the Indians and brought to him for trade.

Mr. Conner had a brother named John Conner, then living on or near the present site of Connersville. This brother was the proprietor of a trading post at that point. * * * John Conner received his supplies from points along the Ohio river and William Conner received his supplies from his brother John.

The furs purchased by William Conner from the Indians were dressed, stretched, and packed in proper form and sent by him by means of pack horses to his brother, and in like manner the goods furnished William by his brother John were transported from John Conner's post to William Conner's post. At that time there was no road leading from this point in any direction. There was an Indian trail leading from the John Conner trading post to William Conner's place by way of the present site of New Castle and Anderson to the mouth of Stony creek, thence down the river to William Conner's place. This was the route over which the supplies mentioned were transported.

That the writer of those lines speaks with a full knowledge of the facts is shown by these several bits of history from his own family:

My father, George Shirts, moved his family from the present site of Connersville on pack horses, to William Conner's place in the month of March, 1819. My father made a trip from the William Conner place on horseback to the John Conner trading post at Connersville. On his return trip to this county he was joined by Charles Lacy,

* * Mr. Lacy did not bring his family with him. He came for the purpose of building a cabin and putting out a small field of corn. The implements brought with him were carried on horses, pack-saddle fashion.

On the first day of April, 1819, Solomon Finch, his wife, Sarah, his daughters, Rebecca, Mary and Alma, and his sons, James and Augustus then living near the present site of Connersville, left their home for the Horseshoe Prairie, two miles southwest of Noblesville. Their route was over the Indian trail spoken of above. * * * Wagons and teams were used; to these wagons two yoke of oxen were attached. * * * Solomon Finch and one or two of the men with him were constantly, when moving, in front of the team, axes in hand, cutting out a road and removing logs and brush.

FIRST ATTEMPT TO MAKE WAGON ROAD.

The year 1819, consequently, saw the first attempt to make a wagon road of what had been the recognized path through the woods for some years. That it had been a route to civilization—to the Ohio river points of commerce—for the Delaware Indians, in their newer sites at the headwaters of the White river, from the beginning, seems evident, for the Conner brothers were of a family that was an old-time friend of this division of the aborigines. The father, Richard Conner, shared the fortunes of these children of forests in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and settled in the Detroit neighborhood with them as early as 1781 (Zeisberger Diary, p. 76), which place became his home, and because of his occupancy of the land was allotted title to it, at the close of the War of Independence. The close connection of the Conner family with the Delaware Indians is well known, and that either or both of the brothers, John and William Conner, operated in the White Water valley, is itself an evidence of the use those Indians made of it.

Of the conditions under which the Delawares lived, Governor Harrison's first official communication contains another reference, which in its inferences, has no doubt a connection with the topic here treated.

On July 15th, 1801, he wrote:

The Delawares are making one other attempt at becoming agriculturalists—they are forming settlements upon the White river, a branch of the Wabash, under the conduct of two missionaries of the Society of the United Brethren for the propagation of the gospel among the heathens—otherwise called Moravians. To assist them in this plan, the chiefs desire that one-half of the next annuity may be laid out in implements of agriculture, and in the purchase of some domestic animals, as cows and hogs.

One other topic reported on in Governor Harrison's communication of July 15, 1801, will be of interest, especially as it has been quite generally overlooked in our pioneer literature. That Governor Harrison knew human nature and could judge character is without question; consequently, the

opinion which follows and the facts upon which he bases it are worth preserving:

Some weeks ago, I received a letter from the paymaster-general of the army, written, as he said, by your direction, requesting to know whether the services of Mr. Rivet, Roman Catholic priest, of this place, and Indian missionary, could not be dispensed with. If it continues to be the intention of the government to attempt the conversion of the Indians, the employment of missionaries like Mr. Rivet will be found one of the best means which can be employed for the accomplishment of this object. People of this description can be procured at much less expense than any other; and they certainly will be attended to by the Indians, much more than any other that could be employed. At any rate the services of Mr. Rivet have been, and still continue to be, equal to the small sum allowed him. The Indians in this quarter venerate the old French government formerly established here, and it would excite the most disagreeable feelings amongst them to have the only one of that nation removed who is allowed to speak to them. Mr. Rivet is, indeed, constant in his exertions to diffuse principles of sobriety and justice amongst the Indians, and to cause them to respect the authority of the United States.

CINCINNATI AS A SUPPLY STATION.

Although their location was on a tributary of the Wabash river, and the seat of territorial government was at Vincennes, still Cincinnati, because of its location on the Ohio river, served as a supply station for both sections, including Vincennes. The Moravian missionaries used the White Water valley for reaching the new missions; and this seemingly confirms the fact of the prior use the Indians themselves made of the valley. William Conner is known to have been at Noblesville in 1802, and John Conner was at Big Cedar creek—only thirty-five miles from Cincinnati—earlier than 1804. Consequently, the known facts establish the intimate character of the White Water valley's use, for all who had to do with Indians on the White river; and it is not unlikely that the government assistance furnished the Delawares in 1802, trailed its way over this route. A treaty with the Indians, in 1804, brings additional opportunities for usefulness to it, if the Delawares are to be provided with the following beneficences of that treaty:

The United States to cause to be delivered to them [Delawares], in the course of the following spring, horses fit for draught, cattle, hogs and implements of husbandry to the amount of four hundred dollars.

That the Indians had a variety of requirements which called for a draft on civilization's superior store house, is to be expected; but how quaint is the touch of human nature in certain needs to which the governor, at this time, saw fit to give his official sanction.

"The Sun, a great chief of the Potawatamies," says the governor of Indiana Territory, to headquarters at Washington, "requests that a coat and hat of the uniform of the United States may be sent to him; and to prevent jealousy, a few more may be added for the other chiefs. Indeed I am convinced that nothing would please the chiefs more than a donation of this kind. * * * I therefore take the liberty of recommending that about half a dozen coats, and as many cocked hats, may be sent for each of the nations."

ANCIENT LANDMARKS PERSIST.

Although the physical evidences of The Trail are very much effaced, and clear traces of it are hardly discernible now, still, here and there vestiges can be found in ancient landmarks and other local conditions. Among them is the present wagon road from Cedar Grove to Brookville. Without attempting a delineation of what there is below that point—on towards Cincinnati—it is very plain that the road which comes up from Cedar Grove, and which crosses the East Fork at Brookville, is the one that John Conner followed. There may have been changes since his time, but generally speaking, it follows the old path. Where it crosses the East Fork, the bridge below Brookville, the older main entrance into the town is along the present road to the right, the one leading up towards the Catholic church. The present Mill street is nearby, and the first grist-mill and saw-mill were not far distant. Up still further is an ancient graveyard, and this location contains also the site of the old French store—the store which has associated with its memory the names of Michael Pilkey, Charles Teiler and John Conner. Their business location antedates the arrival of Amos Butler, the first white settler, in 1804; and perhaps helps to explain the latter's selection for the site of the new town the following summer. All of these local monuments are in line with the road beyond, along the East Fork, to Fairfield. And the use of this road toward Fairfield is connected with all earliest traditions of Brookville. In fact, viewing the location generally, the physical properties of the route, the direction it takes, its altitude, all signs point to it as the natural selection for reaching the Indian settlements to the northwest, on the White river.

The early settlements along the East Fork, especially the Carolina settlement near Fairfield, in 1804, give them also an important place in the development of the theme under consideration. The locality is within the older government lands, and the date is several years prior to the Twelve Mile Purchase, 1809, which opened up the lands between the two forks of the White Water. It is occupied as early as Brookville itself, and the ques-

tion may properly be asked: Are there any remains at Fairfield to associate it with the travel that belongs to the Indian Trail proper?

PRESENCE OF FRENCH TRADERS.

The subject seems to have never been considered in this light before, but the account of Fairfield township, in the Franklin county history, contains one item which may be found helpful to reach a conclusion. It relates to the winter following the arrival of the advance party of the Carolina emigrants, who were temporarily domiciled near Harrison, Ohio. Several cabins had been erected, but not occupied as yet by the families for whom they were built. It reads as follows: "During the winter of 1804-5, the Indians occupied the cabin of Robert Templeton. During their tenancy, an Indian woman died and the Indians were about to bury her in the cabin floor, but were prevented by French traders who were passing near."

French traders were passing! The point at which they were passing is close to the Indian boundary (of 1795); it is the latest of the advances made by white settlers; it is close to the river, and across the stream, not very far above, comes a creek from the northwest—one which drains the highlands separating the two valleys of the White Water. This creek is named Eli creek after a member of the first colony of settlers. As to why French traders were passing near the Templeton cabin, below Fairfield, in the winter of 1804-5, may easily be associated with the conditions just described; for, to say the least, it presents an alluring spectacle to one looking for evidences of The Trail which led to the Delaware towns, and it offers a promising channel in which to search for traces of this primitive route.

There are no traditions extant favoring any other route. The bed of the West Fork, between Brookville and Connersville, is quite circuitous. It was used, no doubt, by Indians for fishing and hunting; and in this sense there was an Indian trail down the West Fork to Brookville. But John Conner's career shows prominently a capacity for direct methods, where an accomplishment is aimed at; and his transporting merchandise or losing time in reaching his destination by following the West Fork's meanderings is altogether improbable. The Indians would act similarly, for the whole country was well known to them at this time. There is no argument in favor of the present Brookville-Connersville pike, which passes through Everton and Bloomingrove, for it is clearly a surveyed road and was made after the

lands were entered by the whites. The probabilities are all in favor of The Trail passing over to the East Fork before entering Brookville.

A SUMMARY OF REASONS.

Was Eli creek the point of departure, when leaving the East Fork, for the northwest? The reasons for assuming that it was may be summarized as follows:

First: The weight of Brookville testimony puts all the earliest happenings in the direction of the localities along the road to Fairfield.

Second: The presence of some settlers in the Eli creek neighborhood, as early as the date of Conner's first connection with White Water valley history, makes this creek the closest approach for him to Connersville.

Third: The fact that the three-counties map (Fayette, Union and Franklin), made a half century ago with painstaking care, shows portions of a direct road from Eli creek to Connersville; and additionally, that the missing portions of this direct road can be connected up, by traditions of an early path (never converted into a township road) along Crandel creek, which is a northwest arm of Eli creek, and then across the original Adam Pigman farm, where the existing township road (from Quakertown) for a short distance coincides with the line to Connersville, lends color to the theory of its use for reaching Connersville in primitive times.

Fourth: That this line from Eli creek, along Crandel creek, then across the Pigman farm, next following a portion of the existing township road (from Quakertown), and then, as is still remembered by many, angling across the old Samuel Harlan farm, direct for the Sparks-Stoops' neighborhood and for the ford of the West Fork at Connersville (near Roots' foundry), does correspond in its general direction with The Trail beyond Connersville toward the northwest along Lick creek to New Castle and Anderson, is an incident the historical significance of which cannot be overlooked in considering the question of the direction taken by The Trail originally when it left Connersville for the lower portions of the valley. The described route below Connersville is merely an extension of the route above it.

Fifth: There is a close relationship and similarity of general traits in the first settlers of the stretch of country described between Fairfield and Connersville, indicating that in their choice of location, immigrants followed a common route.

Sixth: If no other fact be ever discovered, there is one that comes

from the Abernathy family which is sufficient to prove intercourse between the two localities.

William Abernathy was a pioneer of the Fairfield neighborhood, who came with the Carolina colony and lived there till his death in 1888. In the *Liberty Herald* recently, in an interesting sketch, Theodore L. Dickerson, of Brookville, writes:

He [Abernathy] was captain of the militia and was sent out from Fort Conner with a company of volunteer scouts, in 1810, to attack the Indian villages on Blue river. The expedition was a success, the Indians being put to flight and their villages burned.

Captain Noble, of Brookville, presented Abernathy with a sword for his services, which is preserved in the Dickerson collection of pioneer relics at Brookville.

The incident of Captain Abernathy's expedition establishes the fact that the Fairfield neighborhood at that time was a home for volunteer militiamen, and that Conner's Post was an out-station from which to start for Blue River Indian settlements. A corollary is, that there was some known route between the two points. But as the time antedates the settlement of the intervening country by the whites, it could only be The Trail that was followed, and that Conner's Post was merely one station further out upon it than their own locality.

WAR CLOUDS BEGIN TO LOWER.

The summer of 1810, to which this military service of Captain Abernathy belongs, was not without a warlike sky in the territory of Indiana. The prime cause of the trouble was the growing hostility of Tecumseh, an Indian of exceptional powers of strategy and cunning. He was engaged collecting the disaffected members of every Indian tribe within his influence; and not a few facts were known to the territorial officers showing the purpose of the Indians, and also the effects of British aid from Detroit. War was clearly inevitable if their conduct remained unabated. As early as the year 1808, John Conner was the messenger sent by Governor Harrison, with a letter couched in the strongest terms, to bring home to the Indians a realization of the trend of the path they had taken up. But what the effect of the letter was can be judged by the following reply which The Prophet, Tecumseh's brother, asked Conner to write down in the English language and take back to the governor:

Father—I am very sorry that you listen to the advice of bad birds—you have impeached me with having correspondence with the British; and with calling and sending

for the Indians from the most distant parts of the country, "to listen to a fool that speaks not the words of the Great Spirit, but the words of the devil." Father, those impeachments I deny, and say they are not true. I never had a word with the British, and I never sent for any Indians. They came here themselves to listen and hear the words of the Great Spirit.

Father, I wish you would not listen any more to the voice of bad birds; and you may rest assured that it is the least of our idea to make disturbance, and we will rather try to stop any such proceedings than encourage them.

This service of John Conner, in 1808, was associated with scenes that led up to important events in Indiana history, and by the summer of 1810, a state of affairs existed which was not assuring to the peace-loving, white settlers of the valley.

To know something of the minor details of The Trail at the point which was Conner's Post, or Fort Conner, and which is now Connersville, would be interesting to many persons at the present time. But the whole subject seems to have been lightly appraised by the rugged pioneers who were engrossed with the hardships surrounding them and they left little data concerning it. Consequently the subject is poorly illuminated by any present-day source of information.

WHERE WAS CONNER'S POST?

A study of the physical aspect and general surroundings of the location given to the new town, in 1813, by Conner, will perhaps be useful in bringing light to the subject. The early topography is still ascertainable to a great extent; and if the few detached facts, that have escaped the general oblivion into which the subject has fallen, be coupled with a careful study of this phase of the question, some sort of order will unfold itself, and the vague tradition about The Trail coming down from the hill, northwest of Connersville, that it passed through the town and crossed the river at the foot of Water street, will become instantly clear and more definite.

It may be well at this time to fit together these isolated facts, for the possibility of doing so is rapidly passing, and leave to the future a connected view of Connersville's ancient lineage. The main fact that The Trail was here, and that "Conner's Post" was a name by which the place was known for a number of years, is unquestioned. But can we follow The Trail exactly; and where was the post?

The first aid in deciphering these questions no doubt is the original plat of Connersville, which occupies a small stretch of territory on a bluff of the west bank of the river above the ford and below Sixth street. The

line of the bank below Fourth street furnishes the base line upon which to lay out the long streets of the town. A few years later, in 1819, Conner laid off some additional lots known as "Conner's North Addition," which extended above Sixth street. In making a sketch of this new addition, the first county surveyor, Thomas Hinkston, shows Eastern avenue narrowed down to the west half of the street near Seventh street. The river bank



ORIGINAL PLAT OF CONNERSVILLE.

encroached to that extent on the ground needed to extend Eastern avenue northward. It can still be noticed at East Sixth street that the river bank makes a sharp turn westward. This condition was much more apparent only a few years ago; and, originally, it terminated in a deep ravine at Seventh street, where there was a natural watershed coming down from the west. Above Seventh street, say, two hundred feet or more, it turned eastward again. This change of the direction of high ground was so sharp above Eighth street that half way between it and Ninth street the original bank of

the river must have been very nearly in accord with present street directions, east and west.

EARLY LOCATION OF SAWMILL.

Charles street coincides with the high part of this bank since the place was made part of Connersville in 1866. In this locality, that is two squares east from Eastern avenue, or, more exactly still, just beyond the mirror works' buildings, John Conner established a saw-mill in the very earliest days of the town's history. It was a crude prototype, this attempt at forestalling the achievements in the world of industry for which the new town was destined. But a close study of the location of this early enterprise, and its associated activities, will uncover much of the history that is seemingly lost of Connersville's beginning. There are still evidences of the location of the saw-mill in the bottom lands belonging to the mirror works, for it was continued in an enlarged state by others who followed Conner, until about the year 1865, when it fell into disuse and was largely forgotten by the general public. There are some documentary references to this mill site, besides a pioneer story, which are illuminating.

At an old settlers' meeting, held in the fairgrounds, in 1862, Dr. Philip Mason gave a talk in which the following passages occur:

I came to the valley of Whitewater in the spring of 1816, and early in the summer of that year, I visited Connersville. A small tract of land had been laid off by John Conner into town lots, which lay along the river bank, on Water street and along Main street, and a few log cabins had been erected. The most of the land, which comprises the present site of the town, was then a forest. In traveling up the river to the place, there was now and then a small opening to be seen, with an inhabited log cabin on it. John Conner, after whom the town is named, and who owned the land on which it stands, had built a mill just above the town.

In the traditions of the Claypool family is preserved an incident, which the late Austin B. Claypool was fond of relating, and it gave both local color and a definite date for a transaction at this saw-mill. Newton Claypool, who was the father of Austin B. Claypool, decided on Connersville for his future residence, and in 1818 arrived here with his bride from Ross county, Ohio. As there was no house for them, he decided to build one. And as the only available source from which to obtain the needed lumber was the saw-mill, application was made there, with the result, however, of being told that no more business could be accepted, since the capacity of the mill was taxed to the utmost. But something had to be done, and the elder Claypool fell in with the plan suggested by Conner of using the mill for himself after sundown, and get out what lumber he could by moonlight.

CRADLE OF CONNERSVILLE'S INDUSTRIES.

Many forms of activity centered in this particular spot in the early years. There was a saw-mill, a grist-mill, a distillery, and later a pork-packing establishment, besides a cooper shop or two. It was truly the cradle of Connersville's industries, and it is not a little singular that its history should have been so completely lost to most people. Conwell's old mill on Eastern avenue, the ruins of which are still to be seen, is the successor of the earlier one further up the mill race, but it also belongs now to the lost activities of Connersville. There was a period of nearly fifty years in which the head-race of the new mill—the one built in 1849 on Eastern avenue—and the site of the old saw-mill established by Conner were allowed to fall into complete disuse, and the neglect of them was so profound that a tangled mass of undergrowth grew up, through which venturesome boys roamed in later days with the dread of the dangers incident to wild and unpeopled regions. There are many grown persons, the writer among others, who indulged youth's imagery about Indian hunts, and wild beasts and reptiles and adventures of many sorts, in this small tract of unused land, where life's conventional action was gone out, and the sleep was so long that nature again made it truly a wild country. But it is now restored to its rightful heritage by the presence of the mirror works; and the site of John Conner's first industry will be marked with one monument at least; the tender mercies of an owner who appreciates the importance it once held in the period of time that led up to the opening of the White Water valley, no less than the important place it holds in the memory of times when even Indianapolis residents were dependent upon this locality for some of the necessities of life. It is part of the history of that city that going to mill for grist meant coming here; and that, for the first marriage at Indianapolis, the license was procured at Connersville.

The trip to Connersville to procure the marriage license for the first marriage at Indianapolis was made directly across the country, Indianapolis to Connersville. The route was known because George Pogue and John McCormick, two Fayette county pioneers, who first settled in Columbia township, made their way across the Flat Rock country and Rush county when Indianapolis was first located, in the year of 1820. Pogue, who lived here between the years of 1816-1820, was a contributor to the fund that made Connersville the county seat of Fayette county, and his companion in the first trip to Indianapolis by the new route was an ancestor of the McCormick family still having representatives in Connersville.



MONUMENT ON SITE OF JOHN CONNER'S SAW MILL.
Erected by present owner, J. L. Heinemann.



1813, John Conner's trading place; 1820, Absalom Burkham; 1821-24, Sample's Inn, also postoffice; 1854, length added to and remodeled by George Heinemann. Front half of building is "Sample's Inn" of the early days.

CONNER'S FIRST FRAME HOUSE.

Of the group of industries which John Conner established at this point, the saw-mill and grist-mill were close together, and the wisdom of the selection of their site can even yet be discerned. There is a straight line of bank northwardly (above and below the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western railway), but a sharp curve westwardly existed where the new city waterworks are located and at this point, the water was collected to start the head race for the two mills. On the high ground nearby, say fifty feet north of the office of the mirror works, Conner built himself a two-story frame home, of some pretensions, from the lumber produced at the mill. There has been no exact date found for the erection of this building, but it doubtlessly belongs to the period that expresses the prosperous days of its owner. He had been active for a dozen years or more, under the varying conditions of frontier life, and only lately the exciting times of the War of 1812-1814 had ceased. For him, the more profitable, if less heroic, occupations of civil life were unfolding. He was the first sheriff of the newly-made county of Fayette, and his Connersville venture—the founding of the town—was progressing satisfactorily. And to add to his social prospects—a something not unrelated to fine dwellings—about this time he married Lavina Winship, daughter of a respectable family, living at Cedar Grove. He was made a state senator in 1816. In his capacity of senator he served on the committee that selected the site of the state's new capital, the present city of Indianapolis. But while the location of Conner's saw-mill and grist-mill and frame-built residence, as described, are well enough known, it remains to be noted that, at a point somewhere above Eighth street, near the west end of Charles street, and exactly in the middle of Eastern avenue, there was a large-sized log house, in the first days of Connersville, which is unaccounted for or ignored in all the traditions or written reminiscences of the town. There are few now who know of it at all. It disappeared quite early, for the reason, no doubt, that it was an obstruction to the street. But what it was and how it came to be there is an interesting question. It is certain that those who were acquainted with its history have left no records. It was more than an ordinary cabin. It is described as a good-sized log house with at least two rooms and perhaps three of them, besides a loft overhead. It was an old house, in appearance, as remembered by those who knew local conditions as early as 1830, and it faced riverwards—to the southeast. It occupied a point on the highest level after coming up from the

ravine at Seventh street; and besides, its original occupant must have been a person of large views and foresight and means, for a considerable apple orchard survived on the grounds, which fact is quite generally known, for, as late as the fifties, some old apple trees still existed there, especially on George Brown's present lot nearby.

The position is simply the western portion of the high ground that ran eastwardly, as far as Fayette street. The natural waterpower, it would seem, was found at the latter point when the saw-mill stage was reached in the affairs of those who lived here. The log house was far enough westward to allow a southern course to cross the ravine at Seventh street, without leaving the line of Eastern avenue, consequently, a path from it might make for the ford on the south end of Water street by following Eastern avenue a short distance, then across the public square (the Fifth street school site) for Water street below Fourth.

PROBABLE SITE OF CONNER'S POST.

There were three other log houses along the lower part of the route indicated, which together constituted the oldest portion of Connersville. They are closely connected with the subject now treated and will be referred to again later. Hawkins Hackleman, who lived just west of Elephant Hill, until his death a few years ago, came through Connersville with his parents in 1815, when he was five years old. The character of the surroundings at that time left a clear impression on his youthful mind; and his statement is that Connersville consisted of the block-house and three or four log cabins.

The log house in the middle of Eastern avenue was not, however, within the limits of either of the quarter sections of land first entered by Conner at the land sales at Cincinnati, although it was very close to one of them. Yet this is not inconsistent with the theory that the house described might be his old home. It could be explained by the uncertainties and confusion prevalent at public land allotments—with always a possibility of misreading the field notes of surveyors in new sections of a country; or, again, by an enforced absence of Conner on account of duties elsewhere. John Conner retained close relationship with the Delaware Indians, and in the summer of 1811, when the land of the Twelve Mile Purchase was opened for settlers, he was occupied with these duties, in the campaign inaugurated by Governor Harrison against the Indians under Tecumseh and The Prophet. But Conner, by purchase, soon put himself in possession of the adjoining quarter section of land upon which this house was actually

situated. Its closeness to the scenes of Conner's known activities in Connersville, its evident priority and age, and the clear distinction of comparative size and equipment, besides nearness to a large spring, at the bottom of the hill, which still exists back of Conwell's mill site on Eastern avenue, gives it every earmark of being the first home of one whose foot-prints lead up to its door, the first site in fact of the founder of Connersville. No doubt, could the past be made to speak, this log house would be designated "Conner's Post," and around it would be woven many a tale of the interesting experiences of the days which preceded the year of 1813, when it was the center of the activities of John Conner and his faithful band of Indians who left Cedar Grove in 1808.

CRISIS IN INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The first land entries near Connersville were made in October of 1811. At this time the crisis had been reached in the affairs of the Indians under Tecumseh; and Governor Harrison was determined to break up the confederacy. As early as July of that year, the famous council took place at Vincennes, in which Tecumseh was surrounded by three hundred of his warriors; and on account of his insolence and the apparent plan to do as much mischief as possible, a forward movement, with the militia and regulars at the command of the Governor, was put on foot against the Indian settlements on the Wabash. The culmination of this campaign was the battle of Tippecanoe.

On the whole, the Delawares were friendly to the government of the United States, but not a little diplomacy was needed to maintain this condition; and John or William Conner was the usual agent trusted by both principals. The following quotations from Dawson reveals the points of contact in which Conner seems to have participated, in the military expeditions of the summer of 1811:

Before the governor left Vincennes he sent a deputation to the Delaware tribe to request some of their chiefs to meet him upon the march, that he might employ them in missions to the several tribes which had a part of their warriors with The Prophet. All the chiefs of this faithful tribe, who were able to march, set out from their towns on the 6th of October. They had proceeded but a few miles when they were met by a deputation from The Prophet, requiring a categorical answer to the question, "whether they would or would not join them in the war against the United States? that they had taken up the tomahawk and would not lay it down but with their lives; they had, however, positive assurances of victory, and when they had beaten the Americans, those tribes which refused to join them would have caused to repent it."

The Delaware chiefs immediately dispatched Mr. Conner, the interpreter, and four

of their men to inform the governor of the circumstance, and that they had determined to go immediately to The Prophet's town to endeavor to divert him from his purpose; that they would be with the governor in a few days and communicate the result of their mission; and that if they were unsuccessful in their endeavors to prevent The Prophet from striking a blow, they would abandon him to his fate.

* * * * *

On the 27th of October the Delaware chiefs, who had gone upon a mission to The Prophet, to induce him to lay aside his hostile designs, arrived in camp. They reported that they had been badly received, ill treated, and finally dismissed with the most contemptuous remarks upon themselves and the governor.

* * * * *

On the 29th, the day after the army left Fort Harrison, the governor remained for some hours behind, for the purpose of holding a conference with the Delaware and Miami chiefs. As he had no reason to doubt the information he had received of the intentions of The Prophet to burn the first persons he should take, and had apprehensions that he would find much difficulty in opening a communication with him, as the interpreters had become so alarmed that he could scarcely get them to the front of the army, he proposed to the Delawares that they should send three or four of their young men to be the bearers of another speech to The Prophet.

* * * * *

On the evening of the 5th of November, the army encamped at a distance of nine or ten miles from The Prophet's town. * * * But no Indians were discovered until the troops arrived within five or six miles of the town on the 6th of November. The interpreters were then placed with the advance guard, to endeavor to open a communication with them. The Indians would, however, return no answer to the invitations that were made to them for that purpose, but continued to insult our people by their gestures. * * * During all of this time, Indians were frequently seen in front and on the flanks. The interpreters endeavored in vain to bring them to a parley. Though sufficiently near to hear what was said to them, they would return no answer, but continued by gestures and menace to insult those who addressed them. Being now arrived within a mile and a half of the town * * * the governor determined to remain there and to fortify his camp.

SEVERAL DEFINITE TRADITIONS.

The location of The Trail towards the northwest, from the point just described, is less a matter of conjecture, as there are several definite traditions which locate it with some degree of certainty. The Trail leaves the portion of Connersville that is associated with the river bank, or, transversely stated, the particular locality last described is the first contact it had with the river when coming down the hill above Edgewood. In traversing this section of Connersville, it crosses the location of the city cemetery, which carries the history of bearing evidences of The Trail when first used for burial purposes. A vague tradition, also, of pony races, Indian fashion, in the early village days, say in 1830-1840, in the neighborhood south and east of the cemetery, lends some additional weight to this opinion of the char-

acter of that vicinity. It may be a mere fortuitous happening—an inconsequent choice of location, for the races—but even so, it is noteworthy that Connersville's first fairgrounds, 1850 to 1862, should be also located at the same place, west of Central avenue and north of the railway. These facts seem to mark the locality as one of frequent use. And it is most likely that The Trail, wending its way across the territory described, in reality explains its popular uses in the early history of Connersville.

After passing the cemetery, in going towards the northwest, a short distance brings the location of Edgewood. The road which still goes up the hill, from the northwest corner of Edgewood, through the Austin Ready farm, is, in fact, a part of the original path. The Trail, at this point, came down into the lowlands now forming the upper part of Connersville; and the use made of it by the whites when following The Trail, in the pioneer days, has left this short stretch of road unaltered and consequently still in use. The fact of the identity of this road with The Trail of the Indians is borne out by every tradition to be found upon the subject. These traditions are more positive than traditions oftentimes are, for the reason that the Indians themselves lingered longest in that direction, and this kept afresh a large store of Indian lore in the families of not a few of the old-time settlers along the route.

One story often told—so often, in fact, that its telling has become inextricably mixed with the humorous—is that, in an early day, an old Indian came into the Harrisburg neighborhood looking for a pot of gold buried at the foot of a large tree along The Trail. He had what purported to be a map, a few marks and scratches on a leathered hide, and was serious enough about his business, although the pathetic side of the simple red man's visions are now only preserved as one of the lighter veins in which he is remembered by the whites. The opinion grew naturally, that the Indian was loath to leave the burial grounds of his fathers, and any excuse to return to them, and again to view his happy hunting grounds, was most welcome—the final leave-taking being made as tardy as possible.

MINOR CHANGES FROM ORIGINAL TRAIL.

After reaching the top of the hill, by following The Trail, as the road still exists, through the Ready farm, there will be found only minor changes from the original path to the foot of the hill when approaching Harrisburg. At the latter point, instead of going up the hill westward, The Trail must have followed the creek bed northward, up past the old Hackleman home, to the

old Florea home, to Sanford Guard and David Gordon and others who in the very first days established themselves on their lands in reference to the creek bed rather than to the township roads which were created later. The evidence of two other trails in the vicinity of Harrisburg in nowise conflicts with this theory. The explanation is that the other trails were of later origin, and served for direct communication after Bentonville and Harrisburg came into existence. There is truly reflected in many Indian traditions about Harrisburg the story of a trail which reached that place from Bentonville by a direct line across the old Joseph Caldwell home farm. And also of another one which bore sharply southward, passing the old Murphy home on the south side. As can still be seen, the Murphy home, west of Harrisburg, is built with a south frontage instead of facing the present road on the north.

This trail made its way towards the location of the Lick Creek cemetery and attached itself to the original trail along the south side of Elephant Hill, near the northeast corner of the Austin Ready farm, whence it came into the valley by means of the old trail as first described. A due measure of credence given to every fact bearing on the subject leaves little doubt of the precedence of the first-described route—the one from the northwest corner of Edgewood, passing along the east foot of Elephant Hill, to the foot of the hill near Harrisburg, and then along Lick creek to its source. This is evidently the original trail. The topography of the country in the channel of the upper portion of Lick creek lends itself readily to the purpose. A comparatively level country stretches across the highlands of Posey township in the direction of Stony creek, straight past the site of New Castle, and on towards the Delaware towns on the White river where Muncie and Anderson are now located.

ORIGIN OF ELEPHANT HILL'S NAME.

The hill along the old road to Harrisburg, commonly called Elephant Hill, is conspicuous from whatever point it is viewed. Its present name comes from an incident which, briefly stated, is as follows: Connersville for some years was the wintering quarters for the Van Amburgh Company circus shows, with which members of the Frost family were associated. In the winter of 1871-1872 a large elephant, which went by the name of Tip-po Saib, died, or was purposely killed on account of his vicious disposition. Although his demise took place in the old brick foundry building on Eastern avenue, which was used for housing the animals, the carcass was divided

into parts and the same carted to the high hill on the farm then owned by Charles Frost, and buried on the very apex of the hill. The skeleton was later taken up by an official of Earlham College of Richmond, Indiana, where it is still preserved. The animal's height was over nine feet and weighed something more than nine thousand pounds. In consequence of this episode the hill came to be known as Elephant Hill; although previously it was known among the first settlers as Indian Hill. It has many associations in pioneer history with the Indians and their doings, and on account of being on The Trail it was a common camping ground for them.

The county south of Fayette county has preserved a knowledge of several Indian mounds within its limits; although none are definitely recognized in Fayette county.

As a retrospective study, it is uninviting now to attempt to establish any claims for this locality in that regard. If tumuli existed here the evidence is all but lost completely. But in the case of Indian Hill, in the beginning, some results might perhaps have been obtained. Any long-distance view of Indian Hill, say from Dale cemetery, reveals a sky line that clearly shows a crown that seems to be hardly a natural effect. There are traditions extant that lend color to the opinion that there was an Indian mound on the top of the hill, but they are quite barren of definite details. No excavations are known to have been made for discovery.

SITE OF OLD INDIAN CAMP:

Early traditions, as well as the evidence of the sites selected by the pioneer white settlers, the local topography, all fix upon the old Harrisburg road as The Trail that led down to John Conner's post. And it is particularly the lower portion of this ancient road, as it still enters Connersville, that retains the largest amount of pioneer evidence, establishing it as the identical path used by the Indians. It cannot be doubted that this is The Trail coming down from the northwest, and in fact, it has no rival claimants disputing that honor.

In looking for some final witness on the subject, it may be worth mentioning that, not far above the old Hackleman home, in the Lick creek channel, is the location of the largest camping grounds of the Indians within Fayette county after the whites came into possession of their new homes. It lies westward of the present bridge across Lick creek, near the old Powell home; and it was an important point, judging from legends left behind of the number of Indians assembling there and the frequency with which it was used.

This Indian camp (a part of the southwest quarter of section 34) became one of the favorite landmarks and centers of activity in an early day. A road formerly led from it towards Harrisburg, and another one, eastward, towards Waterloo; but both of them are now extinct. There was a saw-mill in operation there for many years. It was built some time prior to 1819, and the log-cabin home of its owner still stands, as the oldest pioneer monument existing in Harrison township.

LOCATION OF THE OLD BLOCK-HOUSE.

On the top of a sharp bluff, the high bank to the southward of the Indian camp just described, and just where a spring still flows, at the bottom, is the location of the block-house of 1812. The commanding position of this primitive fort, as it sweeps the channel of Lick creek in either direction, is surely well suited for its purposes. Something more than beautiful scenery will come into the mind of the student of local history when viewing it. A calm survey of the situation allows the mind's eye to trace out, even today, a very probable route for The Trail to follow in wending its way toward the setting of the sun. The traditions of the Caldwell family, whose original home is nearby, makes it certain that the block-house was of importance to the first settlers of the neighborhood, and that it was garrisoned by a small squad of soldiers. And also that it was picketed after the fashion of the more important blockhouses of those days; that is, surrounding the fort there was a solid timber-built fence, made up of short logs planted in the ground, by first setting them on end in a ditch, and then filling back the earth as is done with fence posts. The topography of the locality, if studied from the position of the fort, furnishes ample proof that along the foot of this steep bank, and where the spring is, and where only a short distance below, less than a mile, it joins on to what is commonly known as The Trail, must have traveled the main body of Indians, who were wont to go down to John Conner's on the west bank of the White Water, for trade and barter.

Before dismissing the matter of block-houses and the collateral evidence to be found for the location of The Trail by the presence of these rude forts of the most trying period of pioneer Indiana, it should be noted in conclusion that Connersville has also the distinction of occupying a site which had one of them once as a garrisoned fort, and the history of which helps mark out the exact spot upon which the future town was to arise. It was inside of what became, in 1813, the first part of Connersville, and it touches the particular parts denominated "the public square" in the original plat laid out by

John Conner. As The Trail came down from the northwest, it first touched the river bank at Conner's Post, which was no doubt the point of high ground above Eighth street on Eastern avenue; from there it made its course towards the foot of Water street. In doing this it crossed the Fifth-street school-building site to reach Water street. At Fourth street, as is still to be noticed, there is ground somewhat higher than the surrounding locality, and of course but a few hundred feet removed from the bank of the river. It was upon this spot, say one hundred and fifty feet north of the German church, and twenty-five feet eastward, the block-house was situated that was built that year, and which sheltered a detachment of soldiers sent up there by Commandant William Helm in 1812.

WHOLE FRONTIER IN A TREMOR.

That the hostile Indians were in their ugliest mood in the spring and summer of 1812 is written in large characters in the traditions of pioneer Indiana. The severe defeat administered to them the previous fall, on the battle ground of Tippecanoe, was a bitter recollection to them; but with the opening of the war with England—June 18, 1812, events seemingly brought them a moment for reprisals on the whites.

On July 17th the American post at Mackinac surrendered to a force of British and Indians. A large force menaced Detroit, and early in August the commander of Fort Dearborn—Chicago—was ordered to abandon that place and come to the relief of Detroit. But the hostile Indians fell upon the whole party of soldiers, men, women and children, leaving only a few alive to tell the details of the horror of the massacre. At this time the principal outpost of Vincennes was Fort Harrison. This place was treacherously assaulted by them on September 4th, but less successfully. And as if to wreak their vengeance for the failure, the Pigeon Roost massacre, in an outlying district, to the eastward and to the south of Vincennes, was enacted on the same day.

As this was an onslaught on an unsuspecting settlement of white pioneers, it naturally put into a tremor the whole of our frontier region. And as central Indiana was still the red man's domain, the border districts, of which the west fork of the White Water formed the eastern alignment, were quickly put in a state of open warfare. It is not strange, under the circumstances, that the pioneers who had just come into the valley all fell to work building block-houses. There was a double purpose served by it. In the first place it was protection, but secondarily the buildings served later for

other purposes and besides helped in the general plan of clearing the ground for the raising of crops.

CONNERSVILLE A MILITARY STATION.

To most persons the statement that Connersville had a military station at one time will be so novel that a resume of the evidence upon which its location has been determined may be appropriate. It does not appear anywhere in print what its location was, but the following considerations seem definitely to settle the point, in the absence of documentary proof.

First—At the old settlers' meeting in 1862, Doctor Mason makes this statement: "One of these block-houses was located near the present site of our county seat (i. e., the present court house), and was commanded by Col. William Helm, who resided six miles below the present town of Connersville."

Second—In a local paper, of about fifty years ago, a short sketch contains the following: "About that time (1812) Rev. John Strange, * * * preached in a block-house, at this point, at another near Laurel and still another on the present site of Cambridge." This person represented the Methodist denomination, and when the latter erected a building of their own, in 1825, it was put on the present site of the German church.

Third—Hawkins Hackleman, who first saw the block-house, as a boy, in 1815, has left behind descriptions of its location. The neighborhood had been built up with other houses during his young manhood, and consequently reconciling the changed conditions with the original aspect of things was difficult, especially as the names of the streets were changed in his later years. He described the location of the block-house, usually, however, as "not far from the road now coming up the hill, from East Connersville."

Fourth—In the sale of lots by John Conner, after 1813, lot No. 8 was first sold jointly with two other lots, and brought a price which clearly indicates that one of them had a building upon it. Lot No. 8 carries this apparent feature again in a sale in 1833 and in 1844. In 1849 David Jennings bought the rear of lot No. 8 and the rear of lot No. 7, which made his purchase front on Fourth street; and he paid a price in advance of what lots alone sold for at that time. A niece of Mr. Jennings, Mrs. Macey, who still lives there, knows that a large log house stood in the rear part of the purchase. The location of this house consequently would be the rear part of lot No. 8, which had maintained an enhanced valuation in the previous transactions.

The position of this log house in the rear of the lot, one door facing the present alley, says plainly that it was built before Connersville was platted in

1813, and that when it was put up it was made to front on the reorganized highway of that day, viz.: The Trail leading down to the ford at the foot of Water street.

Fifth—In the traditions left behind with the descendants of the pioneer family of Alexander Saxon, it would seem the location given above is about correct. The traditions are to the effect that among their earliest experiences, after settling on their land in 1812, east side of the river, south of the present ball park, were the occasional visits of soldiers from "the fort." Also that they maintained a ferry boat at the ford, which was used by the soldiers.

Sixth—Samuel Merrifield, who still lives near Connersville, is of the opinion that in his youth it was a generally accepted view of the matter, that the block-house built when the Indian disturbances were active was on the high ground on the north side of Fourth street, between Eastern avenue and Water street.

Seventh—In conclusion, it should be stated that Col. William Helm, who commanded the force of soldiers in this neighborhood, became an early associate judge of Fayette county, and he bought lot No. 7, which touches the block-house site on the south side; and lot No. 9, bordering on the north side, was donated by John Conner to the county for the fund to procure the county seat for Connersville. These facts, in connection with the other one, that the "public square" denominated in the first plat by John Conner touches the block-house site on the west side, gives the immediate vicinity an air of civic importance, hardly equaled elsewhere.

A PIONEER HAVEN OF SAFETY.

That no open hostilities are recorded, that no bloody deeds mark the period that brought us these military fortifications, is surely a better heritage to all who now look out upon the beautiful scene of hills and valleys, and count it a part of home, than would be any number of heroic encounters whose measure could be taken only in sanguinary acts and in human misery and death. Viewed from the standpoint of forestalling possible attack or as a harbor for fleeing refugees, the block houses of our pioneer history amply justify their erection; and the two which have been mentioned were certainly placed with wisdom and with reference to ready access. Especially is this quality to be noted in the case of the Connersville fort. The trading post of John Conner, in its position on the best eminence to be found when first coming down The Trail from the northwest, commanded a full view of the river channel about Eighth street. It served very well at that point as a

haven of safety; and the other structure, the one built in 1812 as a blockhouse for the soldiers near Fourth street, had an equally fine sweep of the portion of the river bank which led down to the ford at the foot of Water street. A seemingly conclusive proof that a path passed over the described district will be found in the fact, that, when the town was founded the next year, the first store to find a home for itself was on the south side of the alley between Fifth and Sixth streets and on the west side of Eastern avenue. It was conducted by Joshua Harlan, who came up from Brookville that year. In this early trading place will be found a true index of what The Trail stood for in its inner history. The military phase of our history is happily a minor incident. But with Harlan's store, as a beginning in the new town's activities, The Trail again asserts itself as the one main artery opening out upon the world; for the Harlan store is midway down from the post toward the site of the blockhouse. This neighborhood constitutes the incipient town of Connersville.

Harlan (who had been a territorial judge before locating here) was destined to fill a large place in the affairs of Connersville during the period now entering. He was a man past middle life, of large stature and of wide experience, beside antecedents and ancestry and early training that peculiarly fitted him to help bring about a safe fruition of the new venture undertaken at this point. His services were of much value to John Conner, and they seem to have been used freely by the latter. Harlan oversees the erection of a brick building for Conner which was the largest, if indeed not also the first, to grace Connersville's streets. It is located also on the old route of The Trail, and can still be seen in the older part of the hotel building on the northeast corner of Fifth street and Eastern avenue. Harlan took over from Conner the land lying west of the plat of 1813, and opened up Harlan's Addition, in 1819. As the organization of the county, in the early months of that year, transferred "the seat of justice" to the present site of the court house, which is in Harlan's Addition, the older section, of which Eastern avenue was "Main street" in reality, as well as in name, found a strong rival for the business and honors of the village.

BUSINESS GROUPED ABOUT THE TRAIL.

In glancing back to the period which represents the formative stages of Connersville's life, it is plain that the first enterprises group themselves about The Trail. Before the creation of Fayette county and the resultant growth which came to Connersville, the original part of the town and the route of

The Trail just above it contained all there was of improvement and progress. The improvements may have been inconsiderable at first. In fact, only four separate buildings can be vouched for as belonging to the second year of its existence. These were: the post, the block-house, Harlan's store, and probably a log house on the site of the present old Heinemann corner. The duration of this state of civic development may have been very brief, but it was sufficient to show by its associations the priority of an earlier condition in which The Trail was paramount. It is The Trail that brings the travel which resulted in John Conner's coming. And the central position of his post, on the route, is the explanation of its selection for the purpose of a main station. "Conner's Post" is a name that came to it by easy process, in the language of the first settlers. It was Fort Conner in the brief period of militancy, although posterity will know it as Connersville. There are many other developments that trace their origin directly to the commerce which followed this primitive path. And yet, with all the supremacy of The Trail, measured by the valuations of those days, it is soon to be replaced by other distinctions to which the locality aspires. The town spirit fully possesses itself of the community's ambitions when Connersville is made the county seat. And many new ventures are planned, which soon change the whole tenor of things.

It is well established in the early history of Connersville that an old house existed on the southwest corner of Fifth street and Eastern avenue. John Sample owned it from 1820 to 1824, and conducted an inn there, which has received frequent mention in the early traditions. As Sample was village postmaster in 1822, and for several years thereafter, it is a safe inference that this site was also Connersville's postoffice during that period. Joshua Harlan had been postmaster in the years 1818-1822, at his place of business, one-half block further up "Main street." Previous to 1820, the corner site was owned by Absalom Burkham and in some statements of the history of the corner, it is said that Burkham built up the place. But this probably means that he added to it; for it is known, also, that Arthur Dickson was merchandising there at a somewhat earlier day than Burkham. Later on, Dickson, jointly with another person, bought the adjoining lot to the south, and set up a store there.

ONLY A MEMORY OF A LONG PAST.

The descendants of William Sparks, who entered land in 1812, just below East Connersville, have preserved the tradition that in the earliest associations of their family with Connersville, John Conner's trading place was

the corner spoken of above. Because of the well known custom of Conner to use the services of other persons to attend to the details of his business, it is easy to conclude that Conner used this site for his headquarters, after the town was platted in 1813, with Arthur Dickson as a helper. It would be natural enough for Conner to establish himself at this location. From a business standpoint it would serve his interests very much to do so; it puts him in a position which is across the street from the "public square," and one that is central between Harlan's store and the blockhouse. So far as public meetings entered into the plan of village life, in the beginning, the block-house must have been used for that purpose. There are no known records of any form of town government before the organization of the county in 1819; and during all of this period John Conner was the guiding power of the settlement. It is plain that his activities in the promotion of his venture, the starting of Connersville, could be best directed from the location described, and doubtlessly it was so used by him.

It is not surprising to find, consequently, that changes creep into the renown which The Trail had enjoyed up to this time. Glory is ever fleeting, and the high estate of the path made by the Indians, in coming down from the northwest and continuing on down the valley, has seen the limitation of its honors. There was a period of usefulness for it, and even fame, but it now enters into a term of recession. Its doom is not long delayed.

What helped the most to its effacement was the changed character of the population. Another race of people, with other equipments in life, have been attracted by the abundant wealth in nature's storehouse. In point of time, the Indians were the first to enjoy the largesses Divine Providence scattered with a lavish hand up and down the valley; they were alone and were in the midst of plenty, and in their prosperity they left a trace. It was a humble means of disbursement and of travel. But civilization learns of it, and comes in; and the coming of the latter brings changes. It alters the primal complexion of the whole country. Where trackless forests once were, and where a dense undergrowth held sway, now there are soon to be open patches of soil for husbandry, and there are to be known points where settlements are forming. The white race rearranges things, and, in doing so, follows a new standard. As a result, cultivated fields, section roads, established homes, village and town life abound! Our history truly begins. But with the beginning of history, alas, The Trail ends—it vanishes. It is too elusive to be held in perfect metes and bounds, it is too transitory to leave a deep impress; unless, perchance, as a memory, and, at that, only a memory of a long past.

CHAPTER IV.

JOHN CONNER.

There is considerable obscurity surrounding the career of John Conner, the founder of the city which bears his name. As far as is known, there is no contemporary account of his career, the best account being that of O. H. Smith in his "Early Indiana Trials and Sketches." Smith knew Conner personally and what he has to say about him may be taken as the words of a man who knew him intimately, and for that reason his narrative possesses more value than any of the other accounts of the old pioneer.

In 1916 Mrs. Sarah Conner Christian, of Indianapolis, a granddaughter of John Conner, prepared a sketch of the pioneer's life which is given in the succeeding pages. Her biography, as she explains, was written from information handed down by members of the family and for this reason is particularly interesting to the readers of Fayette county.

Probably the best living authority on the life of John Conner is J. L. Heinemann, of Connersville, who has been collecting historical data concerning Conner and the early history of Fayette county for a number of years. In the course of his investigations he has unearthed the diary of David Zeisberger, a Moravian missionary, who was acquainted with the Conner family while they lived in Ohio, and after they reached Detroit, following their capture by Indians. Such parts of this diary as pertain particularly to the Conner family have been translated and preserved by Mr. Heinemann, who also has added the result of some of his investigations in the life of Connersville's founder.

Still another view of John Conner is presented by Baynard R. Hall in his interesting volume, "The New Purchase, or Seven and a Half Years in the Far West."

CONNER'S INDIAN WIFE.

It is not known whether John Conner married his Indian wife in Ohio or Indiana, nor is the date of their marriage known. It is certain, however, that Conner married his Indian wife before he became of age. She died in 1814, leaving two sons, John and James. John seems to have been enamored of Indian life and after his mother's death was reared by the Dela-

ware Indians and when they were taken to Missouri he went with them. He communicated with his half-brother, William Winship Conner, in 1862 from Missouri, where he was then living. At that time he was a wealthy landowner, with a large estate along the Missouri river. He died sometime during the sixties. James Conner, the other son of John Conner by his Indian wife, remained with his father, who often remarked that James was the best boy he ever saw. The boy died of typhoid fever while still a youth.

After the death of his Indian wife, John Conner married Lavinia Winship, a daughter of Judge Winship of Franklin county. There were three children by the second marriage, two sons and a daughter, the latter dying in early childhood. The two sons were Henry L. and William Winship. Henry Conner became a lawyer and formed a partnership with James B. Ray for the practice of his profession, but died while still a young man. The career of William Winship Conner, the father of Sarah Conner Christian, is related elsewhere in this volume.

It is not generally known that John Conner was one of the best educated men of his day, but such is a fact. He was a great student and had a fine library in his home. He was the righthand man of Governor Harrison for many years and was invaluable to the governor because of his ability to speak twenty-two different Indian dialects. He could also speak and write in the French language. In his service in the state Legislature, as a member of the commission to select the site of the present State Capital, and as an interpreter at the signing of various Indian treaties, John Conner proved himself to be a man of unusual ability.

A SKETCH OF CONNER BY O. H. SMITH.

(Early Indiana Trials and Sketches, page 174)

John Conner, the proprietor of Connersville, was one of nature's strong men. Taken by the Shawnee Indians when a mere youth, he was raised and educated in Indian life, language, and manners. When dressed in their costume, and painted, it was difficult to distinguish him from a real savage. On one occasion, as he told me, he came to Andersontown, then the lodge of a large band of Indians under Chief Anderson. He was dressed and painted as a Shawnee, and pretended to be a representative of Tecumseh. As is usual with the Indians, he took his seat on a log barely in sight of the Indian encampment, quietly smoked his pipe, waiting the action of Anderson and his chiefs. After an hour he saw approaching the old chief himself, in full dress, smoking his pipe. I give his language: "As the old



GRAVE OF JOHN CONNER.

chief walked up to me I rose from my seat, looked him in the eyes; we exchanged pipes, and walked down to the lodge smoking, without a word. I was pointed to a bearskin—took my seat, with my back to the chiefs. A few minutes after, I noticed an Indian by the name of Gillaway, who knew me well, eyeing me closely. I tried to evade his glances, when he bawled out in the Indian language, at the top of his voice (interpreted) 'You great Shawnee Indian, you John Conner.' The next moment the camp was in a perfect roar of laughter. Chief Anderson ran up to me, throwing off his dignity. 'You great representative of Tecumseh,' and burst out in a loud laugh." Mr. Conner was an active, prominent, honest man; represented his county in the Senate, and gave the casting vote in favor of the ballot system of voting. He was father of William W. Conner, of Hamilton county. He long since departed this life.

A SKETCH OF CONNER BY MRS. SARAH CONNER CHRISTIAN.

I deem it a very great honor to have the privilege of preparing this brief sketch of my grandfather, the man who founded the city of Connersville. What I shall have to say has very little of the traditionary in it. I shall give the plain facts gleaned from historical accounts and records, or related by my father, who was but six years old at the time of the death of his father, John Conner. In his (my father's) childhood memories were many pleasing incidents, but his mother who lived until he was twenty-one years of age was his reliable informant. I shall not endeavor to go back of Richard Conner, the father of the subject of this sketch, but shall begin with his sojourn at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in fur trading. In this capacity he often came into contact with the Indians, among whom he met Margarita Bovoir, a French girl, who at the time of the massacre of her family, was stolen by the Indians, she being about six years old at the time. She was sixteen years of age when Richard Conner married her.

A couple of years later, Richard Conner pushed his way westward into Ohio. The Reverend Simpson in his history says that Richard Conner came to Coshocton county, Ohio, about 1770, bringing with him a small colony of friends for the purpose of engaging with him in the fur trade. They built their cabins close together and the little group was known as Conner-town. James, the eldest of the three sons born there, was, according to the Reverend Simpson, the first white child born in what is now the state of Ohio. William was born in 1775 at the same place, and in 1786 or 1787. John Conner, the founder of Connersville, Indiana, first opened his eyes

upon this world at Connertown, Coshocton county, Ohio, in what was known as Wyoming Valley.

In 1789 occurred the massacre from which the Williams family escaped, while the Conners were taken into captivity by a band of Delaware Indians under the leadership of Simon Girty, a renegade, and one Elliott, also a renegade. The Conners were taken to Detroit, making the journey on foot. Upon arriving there they were thoroughly exhausted and almost dead. They were held for ransom by the Indians under the British. Their ransom was accomplished by Rev. James Heckwelder, a man of noble birth and a devoted Moravian missionary at Detroit. The ransom price paid for the Conners was four hundred dollars in cash, two kegs of powder, fifty pounds of lead and one keg of brandy. The Elliott who assisted in their capture was also instrumental in procuring their release.

The family, with two exceptions, settled at Detroit, where some of their posterity still reside, but the older members are sleeping in the cemetery at Mt. Clemens, Michigan, where the cross above their resting place attest the faith that was their anchor throughout their tragic and romantic career. At the time of the massacre John Conner was between two and three years of age, with blue eyes and light hair. It was the custom of the Indians to kill the light-haired children, and the mother, knowing this, procured a piece of lead and rubbed little John's head and eyebrows. When morning came he was the black-headed one of the family.

As the captors journeyed on, footsore and weary, William, who was about fourteen years of age, took little John from his mother's arms to rest her. No sooner was this done than one of the Indians snatched the boys up, put them on a horse, and galloped through the forest to central Indiana, the hunting ground of the Delawares. The father and mother gave the children up for dead, supposing the Indians would kill them.

I have no record of how William cared for little John, holding his hand while his delicate feet stumbled over the ground; how he quieted his cries, relieved his hunger, or protected him from the cold and rain; who made his moccasins or provided them with clothing to keep them warm. Perhaps the squaws of the tribe gave them the help they required.

When John was old enough the boys made the trip to Detroit on horseback in quest of their people. They were fortunate enough to find them in that city, and it is understood that their father, Richard, put the boys in a Moravian mission school, where they acquired what education they received. The boys returned to Indiana some time before 1800 for the purpose of

carrying on fur trading and establishing trading posts. They were among the first, if not the very first white traders in the White Water valley.

John Conner had a supply store and trading post at Cedar Grove, in Franklin county, as early as 1804—and he was not more than seventeen years of age at the time. This post, in his absence, was carried on by a Frenchman in his employ known as Pilkey. In 1808 John Conner made his first appearance on the present site of Connersville, and there is little doubt that the trading post he established here that year was the first white man's cabin in Connersville.

Connersville was platted March 4, 1813. He is on record as having entered the northwest quarter of section 27 (range 12, east, township 13, north). In 1808 he became of age and as he came to Connersville in that year, it is natural to suppose that the entry was where he built the post. [This varies slightly from the county record of entries, for which see page 223.—Editor.] Fayette county at that time was a part of Franklin county, not being organized until January 1, 1819. In the first Legislature that met at Corydon (after the state was admitted to the Union in 1816) there were only ten members of the Senate and John Conner was one of the ten, being a member from Franklin county, and he was still a member of the Senate when Fayette county was organized in 1819. It is said that he cast the deciding vote for the ballot system of voting.

John Conner was married on March 13, 1813, to Louisa Winship, a daughter of Jabez Winship, of Cedar Grove. It is unnecessary for me to speak of his life at Connersville for of that you know more than I do. The evidence of his labors and ambition is here. The site of one of the first mills in the White Water valley is here, and it was John Conner who built it.

My father, William Winship Conner, was born at Connersville, May 27, 1820. In 1822 John Conner moved to Hamilton county, Indiana, where he purchased one thousand acres of land on the west fork of White river about two miles south of the present site of Noblesville. There was a small mill-site on the river on his land, and he at once built a large flouring mill and woolen factory at the same place. He built a large and comfortable residence there and lived in it until the day of his death. He died in 1826 at the age of forty.

Throughout his life he was the trusted friend of the Indians, never defrauding nor betraying their interests. At the outbreak of the Indian war

in Indiana (War of 1812), he used all of his influence to avert trouble between the Indians and whites; always telling his Indian friends that in case of trouble he would stand by the United States government and the settlers.

1808

Early in 1808 Governor Harrison addressed a speech to the chief of the Shawnees. This speech was delivered by John Conner, the messenger and interpreter, before an assemblage of Shawnee chiefs. The Prophet dictated an answer which Conner put in writing and delivered to Governor Harrison. The reply was a denial of the charges, and affirmed good will and faith toward the whites. The growing dissatisfaction of the Indians and their increasing hostility began to alarm the people, and John Conner was chosen, as being the most influential man, to bear the governor's message to the Indians, assuring them of the friendship of the United States and to use his influence to promote harmony and peace.

On November 25, 1812, Governor Harrison placed Colonel Campbell in command of a detachment of six hundred men, and in giving him instructions, said: "Inform yourself from Conner of the locality, of the place and situation of the Indians." John and William Conner acted as guides to Colonel Campbell's expedition to the Mississinewa (Grant county, Indiana). They knew the country well and were conversant with Indian methods of warfare. Both brothers could speak twenty-two different Indian dialects.

John and William were two of the commissioners appointed by the General Assembly to locate the capital of the state. The commissioners were instructed by Governor Jennings to meet May 22, 1820, at the home of William Conner, on the west fork of White river (in what is now Hamilton county).

John Conner was a scout and carried the dispatches from Ft. Washington, now Cincinnati, to Ft. Wayne. He was a member of the state militia and fought under Governor Harrison at Tippecanoe. He was a non-commissioned aide to Harrison in that battle.

Oliver H. Smith, in his "Early Indiana Trials and Sketches," in speaking of John Conner, said: "John Conner, the founder of Connersville, was one of nature's strong men, active in the interest of the people, prominent in affairs of state, a man of integrity and honor, of dauntless courage and indomitable energy."

John Conner now sleeps in Greenlawn cemetery at Indianapolis, and the Indian trail, the pack horse and canoe are replaced by the nation's race tracks, automobiles, locomotives and interurbans. The dear old mill that gladdened the settlers has given way to the high-class manufactories that

help to make your city. When I see the magnificent residences, the extensive factories, the schools and churches—when I see the faith the people of Connersville have in their city and their ambition for it, I know that the spirit of John Conner is marching on.

On John Conner's gravestone is the following inscription: "Blessed are the dead from henceforth: yea, saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them." Originally there were other lines on the stone, but exposure to the elements has effaced them, the above lines being preserved through the fact that for many years they were covered with soil.

FURTHER LIGHT ON THE PIONEER.

The article of Mrs. Christian was submitted to Mr. Heinemann in order for him to compare the facts stated therein with the result of his investigations. He does not hesitate to pronounce her sketch a good statement of the Conner family traditions; however, Mr. Heinemann is of the opinion that additional light on the life of Conner can be gleaned from the diary of David Zeisberger, who kept a day-by-day account from 1781 to 1798. As has been stated, Zeisberger was acquainted with the Conners in Ohio, knew of their capture by the Indians and was evidently well acquainted with them after the family lived in Detroit. Mr. Heinemann's extracts from the diary of the Moravian missionary, together with his comments on the diary, are given in the succeeding paragraphs.

DIARY OF DAVID ZEISBERGER.

June 14, 1782—Today and for several days all sorts of rumors have been flying about; and many preparations made for war. In the ship "Sandusky," the Conners came here [Detroit] with their children. They had to come on account of the unrest caused by war.

July 11, 1782—We did not fail to give our Indian brethren news of us, as often as we have had a chance; and a week before, by some white prisoners who went there, we had again sent them word; and yesterday Conner also was dispatched there on business by the commandant.

April 25, 1783—Brother Conner arrived [at Clinton river] from the fort [Detroit] to build himself a house, and soon to bring his family. For the sake of his maintenance he has had to stay there till now.

April 28, 1783—(Clinton River.) We got back home again, having been much hindered in the lake by head winds, and having had much trouble

to row against them. But the Indians had to lie still. Both of their canoes were filled by the waves. We brought us in our boat Brother Conner and his wife, with provisions which now they get as we do, but which before they did not draw, so long as they were in Detroit.

July 22, 1783—Brother Conner came back from Detroit, where he got supplies, when we last got provisions there, and he at the same time went with us. Colonel De Peyster refused to let him have them longer, and so he had to provide himself with them by buying them.

April 2, 1786—. . . none of us remained behind, save Conner's family, who himself knew not whither to go, or what to do. In the evening we camped at the mouth of the River Huron. . . . It is just four years today that we landed in Detroit and in truth we could not do otherwise than give the Savior to recognize our thankful hearts for all the kindnesses He had shown us and that He has done everything so well with us. . . . We left Conners' family behind.

August 14, 1788—Four Chippewas came visiting here [Canada], remaining a couple of days. One of them was from the Huron river, and told us, for he spoke very good Delaware, that he lived in Brother Zeisberger's house, that the houses were all occupied by Chippewas; and that no white people lived there except Conner, to whom they had given leave [to stay there].

Mr. Heinemann's comments on the above excerpts from the Zeisberger diary follow:

It will be seen from these entries that the Moravians, with whom the original Conner family was in touch, moved from American territory into Canada in 1786; consequently that there was no opportunity for Richard Conner to put his son John into Moravian mission schools at Detroit.

That John Conner had the benefit of school training is evident from his career—his public services have left many evidences of it—but there are several good reasons for holding that his education was in fact received in the school attached to the old Catholic church built by the French in 1701, which school, about the time in question, was rejuvenated by the new church authorities from Baltimore. This was just after the War of Independence, the Baltimore priests superseding the French and English priests from Quebec.

A large chapter of Detroit history, partly of an educational character, was inaugurated in 1798 with the arrival of Father Gabriel Richard for the purpose stated above. Even Ann Arbor owes its origin largely to this man's

interest in school work. He was one of the founders of the University of Michigan in 1817, vice-president, and in the beginning was professor of six of the thirteen departments composing its curriculum.

This remarkable man began his career in Detroit in 1798 as parish priest of old St. Ann's, the church of the days of French occupation; and in giving his first attention to the restoration of the ruin wrought by sieges and wars, he left an imperishable monument in a career notable in many ways. His life was closed as a victim of the cholera scourge of 1832. So active were his resourceful efforts in the beginning, that within three years, between 1798 and 1802, he built a second church for the neighborhood and opened six primary schools and two academies.

This is the period to which the youth of John Conner belongs; and it would be passing strange, indeed, if any other source be ever found and proven as the fountain whence were taken the rudiments of knowledge and the fair penmanship belonging to Connersville's founder.

A SKETCH OF CONNER BY BAYNARD R. HALL.

An interesting and delightful picture of John Conner in his home at Connersville is given by Baynard Rush Hall in his book entitled "The New Purchase." Hall was the first professor of the seminary at Bloomington, which was later to become Indiana College and still later Indiana University. Hall was also a Presbyterian clergyman and it was while on a ministerial trip that he paid a visit to Connersville and partook of the hospitality of the trader. It should be said, however, that as a matter of historical accuracy, there is some doubt that Hall was actually ever at Connersville. But the fact remains that he left the state before the end of the twenties and that he must have either been at Conner's house or else well acquainted with some one who knew that Conner disported the silver plate which seems to have made such a marked impression on the eye of the preacher. It is well known that Conner collected a large quantity of silver and sent it East to be made into dishes.

As much of the volume as deals with Hall's sojourn with Conner is here reproduced verbatim. It may be found on pages 247-249 of the centennial edition of Hall's "New Purchase," edited by James Albert Woodburn, professor of history in Indiana University.

Hall calls Conner "Redwhite," while himself he designates as "Carlton." It must be admitted that the author gets out of the region of facts into the field of fiction when he attempts to discuss the domestic life of

Conner, although it is certain that Conner did have an Indian wife. The extract follows:

Today the evening service was in the neighborhood of Mr. Redwhite, for many years a trader among the Indians. He being present insisted on our passing the night at his house. We consented. For forty years he had lived among the aborigines, and was master of five or six Indian languages; having adopted also many of their opinions on political and religious points, and believing with the natives themselves and not a few civilized folks, that the Indians have had abundant provocations for most of their misdeeds. Hence, Mr. Redwhite and Mr. Carlton soon became 'powerful thick'—i. e., very intimate friends.

The most interesting thing in Mr. Redwhite's establishment was his Christian or white wife. She, in infancy, had escaped the tomahawk at the massacre of Wyoming, and afterwards had been adopted as a child of the Indian tribe. Our friend's heathen or red wife was a full-blooded savagess—the *belle* and the *savage*; and had deserted her husband to live with her exiled people; and so Redwhite, poor fellow, was a widower with one wife—viz, this Miss Wyoming. Much of this lady's life had passed among the Canadian French! and she was, therefore, mistress of the Indian, the French, and the English; and also of the most elegant cookery, either as regards substantial dishes or nicnacy. And of this you may judge, when we set on supper.

But first be it said, our host was rich, not only for that country, but for this, and though he lived in a cabin, or rather a dozen cabins, he owned tracts of very valuable land presented to him by his red lady's tribe—territory enough in fact to form a darling little state of his own, nearly as small as Rhode Island or Delaware. Beside, he owned more real silver—silver done into plate, and some elaborately and tastefully graven and chased, than could be found in a pet bank when dear old Uncle Sam sent some of his cronies to look for it.

Well, now the eatables and drinkables. We had tea, black and green, and coffee—all first chop and superbly made, regaling with fragrance, and their delicacy aided by the just admixture of appropriate sugars, together with richest cream:—the addimenta being handed on a silver waiter and in silver bowls and cups. The decoctions and infusions themselves were poured from silver spouts curving gracefully from massive silver pots and urns. Wheat bread of choice flour and raised with yeast, formed, some into loaves and some into rolls, was present, to be spread with delicious butter rising in unctuous pyramids, fretted from base to apex into a kind of a butyrial shell work—this resting on silver and to be cut with silver. Corn, too, figured in pone and pudding, and vapoured away in little clouds of steam; while at judicious intervals were handed silver plates of rich and warm flannel or blanket cakes, with so soft and melting an expression as to win our most tender regards. There stood a plate of planked venison, there one of dried beef, while at becoming distances were large china dishes partly hidden under steaks of ham and venison done on gridirons, and sending forth most fragrant odors—so that the very hounds, and mastiffs and wolf dogs of the colony were enticed to the door of our supper cabin by the witchery of the floating essence!

But time would fail to tell of the buns—and jumbles—and sponge cake—and fruit ditto—and pound also—and silver baskets—and all these on cloth as white as snow!

Reader! Was ever such a contrast as between the untutored world around and the array, and splendor, and richness of our sumptuous banquet? And all this in an Indian country! and prepared by almost a sole survivor from a massacre that extinguished a whole Christian village! How like a *dream* this!

And thou wast saved at Wyoming! Do I look on thee?—upon whose innocent face of infancy years ago gushed the warm blood of the mother falling with her babe locked to her bosom! Didst thou really hear the fiendish yells of that night?—when the flames of a father's house revealed the forms of infuriate ones dancing in triumph among the mangled corpses of their victims! Who washed the congealed gore from thy cheeks? And what barbarian nurse gave strange nourishment from a breast so responsive to the bloody call of the warwhoop that made thee motherless?—and now so tenderly melting at the cry of the orphan! And she tied thee to a barken cradle and bore thee far, far away to her dark forest haunts!—and there swinging thee to the bending branches bade the wild winds rock thee!—and she became thy mother and there was thy home! Oh! what different destiny thine in the sweet village of thy birth—but for that night!

And yet, reader, this hostess was not so wholly Indian and Canadian that when she talked of Wyoming it was without emotion!—while I was repressing tears! alas! she had not one faint desire to see the land of her ancestors! Could this be Campbell's Gertrude?"

AN INTERESTING OLD LETTER.

Mrs. Sarah Conner Christian, a granddaughter of John Conner, has a letter written by James Backhouse to her grandfather, bearing the date of July 25, 1824. The letter was written from "Beach Near Brookville," but just where this place was is not definitely known. It is certain, however, that Conner had a store at Cedar Grove, south of Brookville, and another store either at or in the immediate vicinity of Brookville. The letter is written in a fairly legible hand although there are some words in it which are not readily deciphered. The whole purport of the letter is to the effect that Backhouse was engaged in transporting merchandise for Conner and that one of the loads was lost, or partly so, in crossing Taylor's creek. The letter with its lack of punctuation, excessive capitalization and misspelled words is here reproduced verbatim.

Beach Near Brookville

Mr. John Connor I set down to try to inform you of the most Singular Circumstance or more properly speaking the Act of God on Saturday morning the seventeenth day of July my Wagon Started from Fenton's Old Stand beyond Miami Town Early in order to Cross the River before it would Rise as there was an Appearance of Heavy Rain they went on Will Crost Taylors Creek twiste which had not Raised or Swolon any Came opposite to Jacob's Old Stand Storehouse $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile below Orys Mill the Water by that Time began to Swell very fast as it Rained in Torrents but my Oldest Son very Cautious for fear of any accident Took out one of the Horses and Rode Through in Presents of four Persons besides my other Son, and finding the Water not more than Belly deep he rode back claped [?] in the horse and went on Well within a very small distance of dry Land and it appeared as though the water Riss over the waggon and Horses in an Instant swep of the Body through out Some of the goods and With the most exertions Imaginable Saved the waggon and chaned it fast there is Some of the goods Lost I have had a very Considerable deal of Trouble with the goods and find them Less Injured then I expected I wish you not be displeased with my

Conduct Nor be ay ways Prejudiced untill you See or hear from them that was Present and no ways Interested I want to see you here and there is no doubt but you and myself can make things right if not; I am disposed to do everything that is right I have it not in my power to Say what is Lost as they have given my boys no memorandum of thy Load but no doubt there is an Invoice in the Letters this I will Say if my boys had not had poles as big as needfool all would have been Lost but that here after if you have any Loading to this place and disposed to send it by them do so and it will be Remembrd by yours &

James Backhouse

John Connor Esqr

July 25th 1824

The above letter is written on "fool's-cap" folio paper and covers the first and half of the second page of the same. The mark of the original fold would indicate that the letter had become wet in transit, suggesting that the bearer may have been caught in a drenching rain. It later had been refolded, in a more convenient shape for pigeon-holing or file preservation, and the page on which the address, "Mr. John Connor, Indianapolis," is written bears the indorsement, in another hand (probably that of Mr. Conner) and in different ink: "Backhouse business." It is worthy of note that Conner's name is spelled throughout "Connor."

CHAPTER V.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

The first mention of Fayette county by name is to be found in the legislative act of December 28, 1818, which defined its limits and provided for its formal organization on the 1st of the following month, that is, four days later. The fact that such a short time was to elapse between the passage of the act creating the county and the time for its actual organization would seem to indicate that the politicians of the proposed county had their plans well in hand for the disposal of the few offices which it would be necessary to establish in order to get the county started. Most of the first officials had had some connection with Franklin county affairs and some of them had held positions in that county. Jonathan McCarty and John Conner were undoubtedly the men most responsible for the creation of the new county. Conner being a member of the Senate at the time the act was passed creating the county.

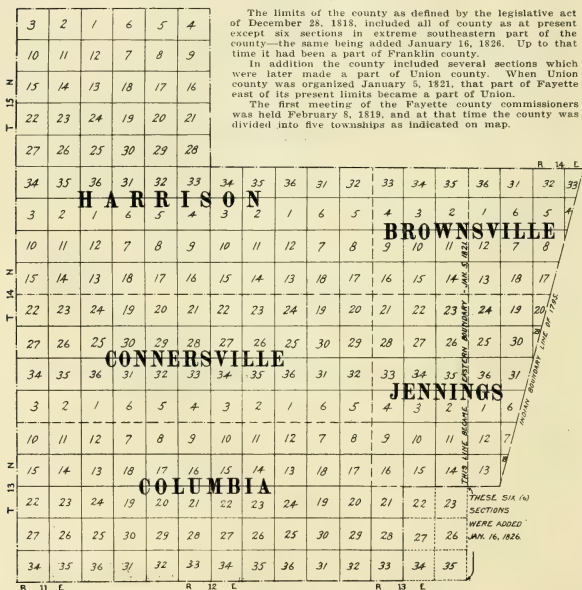
Nearly one hundred years have passed since Fayette county came into existence and it is impossible at this date to determine the motives of the men who were behind the movement which resulted in the organization of the county with the limits as defined in the act of 1818. When Franklin and Wayne counties were organized in 1810, the dividing line between these two counties was an extension of the present boundary line between the townships of Connersville and Harrison in Fayette county. There can be no question but that it was the original intention (that is, when Wayne and Franklin were created in 1810) to organize one county—and only one—at some future date from parts of these two counties. The best evidence pointing to this conclusion is the fact that the village of Waterloo was laid out with a public square, the proprietor very evidently having the idea that when the new county was created his town would be in a geographical position to be considered as the county seat.

However, for some reason lost in the ninety-eight years which have elapsed since the Legislature of 1818-19 created Fayette county, the original idea of one county made from parts of Wayne and Franklin counties was set aside and, instead, there appeared two—Fayette and Union. The first

limits of Fayette county did, nevertheless, include a part of the present Union county—that part between the Indian treaty line of 1795 and the present eastern boundary line of Waterloo and Jennings townships. The boundary of the original Fayette county as defined by the act of December 28, 1818, was set forth in the following language:

FIRST LIMITS OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that from and after the first day of January next (January 1, 1819) all that tract



FAYETTE COUNTY ON FEBRUARY 8, 1819.

or parcel of country which is enclosed within the following boundaries shall constitute and form a new county to be known and designated by the name and style of Fayette, to-wit, beginning at the southeast corner of section 33, township 13, range 13; thence north three miles; thence east three miles to the old boundary line (the Greenville Indian treaty line of 1795); thence north (really east of north, that is, following the above mentioned treaty line) to fractions 28 and 33 (rather the line between these two sections), in township 15, range 14, east of the second principal meridian; thence west on said line to a line dividing sections 27 and 28 (that is, to the northwest corner of section 34), in township 15, range 12, east of the second principal meridian; thence north on said line to a line dividing townships 15 and 16 (the present line); thence west six miles; thence south eighteen miles; thence east so far as to intersect the line dividing townships 12 and 13; thence along said line to the place of beginning."

The above description is not clear in all its particulars and has been emended parenthetically to make the limits more definite. However, there is one line described which baffles explanation. It will be noticed that the next to the last line described above reads, "thence east so far as to intersect the line dividing townships 12 and 13." The previous line—"thence south eighteen miles"—clearly defines the present eighteen-mile line dividing the counties of Rush and Fayette, beginning as it does at the northwest corner of section 3 in Posey township and continuing due south to the southwest corner of section 34 in Columbia township, that is, to the "line dividing townships 12 and 13." Hence there is no apparent reason why the framers of the act should have inserted the description "thence east so far as to intersect the line dividing township 12 and 13," since the eighteen-mile line reaches the point thus defined.

As will be seen from the map, the six sections (22, 23, 26, 27, 34 and 35) in the southeastern part of Jackson township were not included in the limits of the county in 1818, being left a part of Franklin county until an act of the Legislature, January 16, 1826, attached them to Fayette county. The part of Fayette lying between the treaty line of 1795 and the present eastern boundary line of Waterloo and Jennings townships remained a part of Fayette county until Union county was created on January 5, 1821, at which time the territory in question was detached from Fayette and made a part of the newly created Union.

As has been stated, the act creating Fayette county provided that it should be formally organized on January 1, 1819, four days after the passage of the act. However, it was not until February 8, 1819, that the county

commissioners held their first meeting and divided the county into townships, so, as a matter of fact, the county cannot be said to have been a separate political entity until that date. It is not known just where the commissioners met for this first meeting, but it was evidently at one of the half dozen houses in Connersville. Conner's hotel, the present Buckley House, was not yet erected, although it was built in the summer of 1819. Since the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to select the county seat were to meet at the house of John McCormick, it may be supposed that the county commissioners convened at the same place for their first meeting. The location of McCormick's house is not definitely known, but it must have been either within or near the present limits of the county seat.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT AND EARLY PROCEEDINGS.

The first commissioners of the county of Fayette were Basil Roberts, Herod Newland and John Tyner. Their first meeting was held in Connersville, on Monday, February 8, 1819, at which the above named commissioners were present. However, no business was transacted, for "it appearing to the board that no clerk had been appointed for the county, and there being a probability of the clerk elected for the county being commissioned shortly, it is ordered that this board adjourn until tomorrow morning at nine o'clock."

In pursuance to the above the board again assembled on the following day with all of the members present and also Jonathan McCarty, who produced his commission, dated February 2, 1819, as clerk of the Fayette county circuit court, and the following business was transacted: On motion it was ordered that the county of Fayette be divided into five townships, namely: Columbia, Connersville, Harrison, Brownsville and Jennings.

It was ordered that the following named persons be appointed inspectors of elections in and for the different townships: Connersville township, Marks Crume; Columbia, Morgan Vardiman; Harrison, Joseph Dale; Brownsville, Richard George Paris; Jennings, Hugh Bell.

It was next ordered that there should be two justices of the peace allotted to each township, to be elected in the respective townships on the first Monday in March; the sheriff to give notice of the same. It was also ordered that the following persons be appointed constables in their respective townships: Abraham Bays, Columbia township, one year; Joel White, Jennings township; John McCormick, Connersville township one year; Reason Davis, Harrison township; Joseph Gassett, Brownsville township. With these appointments the business of the day was complete.

The board having convened the following day, Adariah Morgan was appointed lister of the county for the year 1819, he being required to give bond to the amount of one thousand five hundred dollars. Newton Claypool was appointed treasurer of the county and required to give a bond of two thousand dollars, with two good freeholders as security. John McCormick, Sr., and John Tyner were appointed overseers of the poor in Harrison township for one year; Abiather Hathaway and Nicholas Reagen, for Connersville township; Noah Pumphrey and John Conner, for Columbia township; James Haughan and Athariel Sims, for Brownsville township; Joseph Vanmeter and Samuel Bell, Sr., for Jennings township. Jonathan McCarty was authorized to contract for and procure a seal, to be made of copper or bronze, with the following words and letters engraved thereon: "Indiana, Fayette County, B. C.", which was to be known and used as the common seal of the board of commissioners.

At the May session of the board of commissioners Adariah Morgan was allowed sixty dollars for his services as lister of the county for the year. William W. Wick was allowed twenty dollars, the sum granted him by the circuit court for his services as prosecuting attorney.

TAVERN RATES.

At the same session it was ordered that the following tavern rates be charged by the tavern keepers in the county:

For every one-half pint of French brandy or wine, rum and imported wines -----	\$0.50
For every one-half pint peach brandy or gin-----	.25
For every one-half pint whisky -----	.12½
For porter per quart -----	.25
For cider per quart -----	.12½
For strong beer per quart -----	.12½
For dinner, breakfast or supper -----	.25
For lodging per night -----	.12½
For horse to hay per night -----	.25
For oats or Indian corn per gallon -----	.12½

EARLY FINANCES OF THE COUNTY.

In these latter days there is a great deal of talk about the high cost of living; in fact, the expression has been used so frequently that many of the

present newspapers simply refer to it as the H. C. L., an abbreviation which is instantly recognized by everyone who reads the papers. However, it seems that the same state of affairs existed, or, at least, was threatening, a half century ago. In an address which Dr. Philip Mason delivered at the first annual fair of Fayette county, September 3, 1862, he took occasion to warn his hearers against heedless and needless extravagance.

"It has been fully realized within the last two years, especially at the county seat, that the great increase in the way of fine buildings, dress and equipages indicates extravagance in the future; but it is to be hoped that our people will take timely warning and avoid the breakers of luxury, extravagance and licentiousness by which so many nations have been wrecked and become desolate."

Although Fayette county might be charged with extravagance in 1862, certainly such an indictment could not have been sustained in the first two decades of the county's history. An examination of the records in the county treasurer's office discloses some very interesting facts regarding the amount of money it took to run the county in the twenties, and when a comparison is made with the expenditures in the county for 1916 it will be seen that our forefathers could hardly have been charged with extravagance.

At the May, 1819, term of the county commissioners the assessor or lister, as he was called, made his report of the assessment of taxable property for the year, but no amount is given in the record, nor is the assessor's book or tax duplicate for that year, or any year up to 1831, to be found. Adariah Morgan was the lister and received sixty dollars for his year's services. It is to be regretted that there is practically no way by which to determine the kind or amount of taxable property there was in the county during this period (1819-31). At this session (May, 1819) the commissioners levied the following tax for that year: For each horse, mare, colt, mule or ass over three years of age, the sum of thirty-seven and a half cents; for every town lot, fifty cents on every one hundred dollars' valuation; for first-rate land, fifty cents for every one hundred acres; for second-rate land, forty-three and three-fourths cents for every one hundred acres; for third-rate land, thirty-one and one-fourth cents for every one hundred acres; for every stud horse, the rate they stand for the season.

The tax for 1820 was the same as that levied for 1819, with the addition of a tax on carriages and watches. Neither the amount nor kind of property is mentioned on the record. Benjamin McCarty was the lister and received sixty-four dollars for his services for the year 1820. The same tax was continued in 1821, with the addition of a poll tax of fifty cents,

and also a tax on work-oxen. It might be mentioned in this connection that Jonathan McCarty, later congressman from this district, and then serving as clerk of the county, was allowed fifty dollars for his services in 1819, while John Conner, the first sheriff, received the same munificent sum for his services in 1819. James C. Rea, who was appointed in June, 1820, to take the census of the county, received two dollars for each one hundred names listed. The associate judges, two in number, received two dollars a day for the time they actually sat on the bench hearing cases.

By a settlement made on November 9, 1819, by the county commissioners with Newton Claypool, the first county treasurer and the incumbent of the office for many successive years, there came into the hands of the treasurer, on account of tax duplicates and tavern licenses, the sum of one thousand eighty-nine dollars and three cents, exclusive of the donation fund.

DONATION FUND.

A word should be said of this "donation fund", a fund which was to be found in every newly organized county in the state. The act of the Legislature providing for the organization of a county always named five men, called "locating commissioners", residents of counties adjoining the proposed county, who were to meet in the new county at a date specified in the act and select a site for the county seat. In the case of Fayette county these men were as follows: William Bradley, of Switzerland; James Dill and John Watts, of Dearborn; Williamson Dunn, of Jefferson; and John Ross, of Clark. These men were directed to meet on the third Monday of February, 1819, at the house of John McCormick, in Fayette county, to perform the duty assigned them by the Legislature. They met at the appointed place on February 16, 1819, and on the following day they selected the present site for the seat of justice. Their full report follows:

"We proceeded to fix and establish the permanent seat of justice in and for Fayette county, to be in the public square laid off and recorded by Joshua Harlan, in the town of Connersville, county of Fayette and state of Indiana, on the northwest corner of section 25, in township 14, range 12, east of second meridian, in the district of lands offered for sale at Cincinnati. Said square is bounded on the northeast by Monroe street, as laid off and recorded by John Conner and Joshua Harlan, and as by the plat of said town. Permanent seat of justice declared as above, and fixed, February 17, 1819."

This report was submitted to the county commissioners at a special session, convening on March 2, 1819, and promptly accepted. The commissioners next proceeded to appoint Nicholas Reagan as county agent, his duties being to manage the "donation fund," which had been made by sundry citizens for and in consideration of the locating of the county seat at Connersville. Part of the donations were in the form of cash, part in land and part in town lots. The total amount of these donations has not been found, but it seems to have been amply sufficient to pay for the building of the first court house and jail, the purpose for which the fund was intended.

The second year of the county's history found a substantial increase in the amount of money raised by taxation. On November 15, 1820, the commissioners settled with the county treasurer and the following report gives the first itemized report of the county's money:

Balance remaining, November, 1819.....	\$ 869.03
Tavern licenses, taxes and notes and certificates to date.....	189.25
Duplicates for the year 1820.....	946.02½
<hr/>	
Total received in 1820	\$2,004.30½
<hr/>	
Orders allowed and disbursed to date	\$ 680.06½
Donation charge debited to treasurer in 1819 settlement.....	105.00
Five per cent. on \$900, received and disbursed in 1819-20.....	45.00
<hr/>	
Total disbursements in 1820	\$ 830.06½
Receipts	\$2,004.30½
Disbursements	830.06½
<hr/>	
Balance on November 15, 1820	\$1,174.24½

The settlement of the commissioners with the county treasurer in 1821 is given in such a manner that it is impossible to tell what was the amount of the tax list, but for the year 1822 it is given at \$889.76½. It appears that there have been delinquent taxpayers since the beginning of the county's history. John M. Wilson, the sheriff of the county in 1822, was allowed, on June 18 of that year, the sum of \$80.99½ for the delinquencies in the payment of taxes for 1819; \$90.20 for 1820, and \$56.02 for 1821. The county treasurer was ordered to credit these three sums on his books. The lister (or assessor, as now known) was allowed \$60.00 for 1819; \$64.00 for 1820; \$40.00 for 1821; \$60.00 for 1822.

The treasurer of the county was allowed five per cent. on all moneys received and paid out of the county funds. On this basis he was allowed \$45 at the November, 1820, settlement, and \$66.05 for 1821. The sheriff,

who was charged with the duty of collecting the taxes in those early days, was also given a percentage of the money actually collected as his compensation. Records have not been found to show what he received, but he undoubtedly received about the same as the county treasurer.

As has been stated, the first complete tax duplicate which has been found, is that of 1831. In view of the fact that it is practically inaccessible to the citizens of the county it is here presented in full.

TAX ASSESSMENT FOR THE YEAR 1831.

	County.	State
State tax on 1,417 polls -----	-----	\$ 531.37½
State tax on 1,841 acres of first-rate land -----	-----	14.72½
County tax on 1,841 acres of first-rate land -----	\$ 13.80½	-----
State tax on 67,914 acres of second-rate land -----	-----	407.48½
County tax on 67,914 acres of second-rate land -----	339.57	-----
State tax on 47,397 acres of third-rate land -----	-----	189.58½
County tax on 47,397 acres of third-rate land -----	177.73½	-----
County tax on 1,869 horses, mares, mules, etc. -----	700.87½	-----
County tax on 285 work-oxen -----	53.42½	-----
County tax on 80 silver watches -----	20.00	-----
County tax on 3 gold watches -----	3.00	-----
County tax on 18 covering horses -----	39.00	-----
County tax on \$9,507.80 valuation on town lots -----	47.53½	-----
State tax on delinquencies for the year 1830 -----	-----	28.12½
County tax on delinquencies for the year 1830 -----	16.00	-----
State tax on unsold lands for the year 1830 -----	-----	3.69½
Total state tax on transcript -----	-----	\$1,174.99½
Total county tax on transcript -----	\$1,414.99½	-----
Road tax assessment on non-resident lands for 1831 -----	-----	\$ 32.75½
Road tax assessment on unsold lands for 1831 -----	-----	1.84½
		<hr/> \$34.60½
Total state tax -----	\$1,174.99½	
Total county tax -----	1,414.99½	
Total road tax -----	34.60½	
Grand total -----	\$2,624.59½	

The next financial statement of particular interest is the one of 1861 and is here given in full in order to show the condition of the county at the opening of the Civil War. The number of voters had increased only two hundred and forty-nine since 1831.

TAX LIST AND ASSESSMENT FOR THE YEAR 1861.

Number of polls taxable -----	1,667	
Number of acres of land, 131,401; valued at -----		\$3,076,210
Value of improvements of same -----		396,705
Value of town lots -----		164,265
Value of town lot improvements -----		207,710
Value of personal property -----		2,104,795
		<hr/>
Total value of taxables for 1861 -----		\$5,949,685
State tax -----		\$12,732.87
Sinking fund tax -----		1,189.87
		<hr/>
Total state tax -----		\$13,922.74
County tax proper for 1861 -----		\$18,682.33
School tax for 1861 -----		6,783.29
Road tax for 1861 -----		4,159.88
Township tax for 1861 -----		1,401.17
Special school tax for 1861 -----		2,417.18
		<hr/>
Total amount of county tax for 1861 -----		33,443.85
		<hr/>
Total amount of state and county tax for 1861 -----		47,366.59
Delinquent taxes -----		\$2,643.61
Penalty on delinquent taxes -----		447.39
Grand total on duplicate for 1861 -----		\$50,457.59

AMOUNT OF MONEY RAISED AND SPENT BY FAYETTE COUNTY IN 1916.

In 1866, just half a century ago, the total value of taxable property amounted to the sum of \$6,779,775.00, the total county and state tax for that year being \$120,752.41. Fifty years have brought about a large increase in the amount of taxable property, and a corresponding increase in the amount of taxes. There are many sources of taxation in use at the present time which were unknown fifty years ago, and likewise many more uses for the money so collected.

The handling of the money of the county at the present time is done by the county auditor and county treasurer. During the year 1916 these two officials handled \$466,265.30, paying out on orders the sum of \$409,-495.59, leaving a balance in county treasury of \$56,769.71. The finances of the county are in excellent shape, the county's debt being only \$38,000, in the shape of bonds, against which there stands the balance above shown.

It must be understood that some of the townships have individual debts, largely in the shape of road bonds, but the county itself is not charged with

this indebtedness. The townships of Connersville, Jackson, Orange, Posey and Fairview have a total bonded debt for roads amounting to \$149,805.50, but of this amount Connersville township alone is charged with \$74,444.00. Fortunately, this indebtedness is stretched over a period of years, and thus does not work a hardship on the taxpayers. The levy for gravel road bonds in 1916 netted the county the sum of \$15,857.27.

One of the latest methods of raising revenue is by means of the inheritance tax, and this source of revenue brought \$2,162.20 into the county treasury in 1916. Docket fees added \$172; liquor license fees, \$5,000; while many other minor items added varying amounts, all of which added to the amount derived from direct taxation brought the total up to nearly half a million dollars.

A study of the itemized list of expenditures shows that the county's money goes out in a wide variety of ways. For instance, the burial of old soldiers, the maintenance of the free county fair, and the county sanitarium called for a joint expenditure of \$3,400, of which amount \$700 was used for the burial of old soldiers. The taking of cases to other counties, changes of venue, necessitated an appropriation of \$381.10. The county shared the expense of a number of bridges, appropriating \$7,032.28 for this item alone.

Every taxpayer should be interested in the manner in which the money of his county is expended, and to this end he should study the annual joint report of the auditor and treasurer, which is always published in the local papers. The question of taxes is always a live question and in order to discuss it intelligently the taxpayer must know just how they are levied, and once collected, how they are expended. The average citizen does not object to paying taxes if he believes that he gets the worth of his money, and he cannot possibly know whether he is getting full value, unless he studies the question from the annual reports of the county officers who handle the taxes.

A mere financial statement does not have the qualities of a romance, but one hundred years from now—in 2017—the reader who picks up this volume will read with a great deal of interest the report which follows, giving in detail how the money of the taxpayers of the county was raised and expended in 1916. The report follows:

*Financial Statement of the Auditor and Treasurer of Fayette County, Indiana,
For the Year Ending December 31, 1916.*

COUNTY REVENUE.	Balances and Receipts	Disburse- ments 1916	Balance, Dec. 31, 1916.
Received from County Clerk Fees	\$1,527 90	-----	-----
Received from County Auditor Fees	214 20	-----	-----

COUNTY REVENUE.	Balances and Receipts	Disburse- ments 1916	Balance, Dec. 31, 1916.
Received from County Treasurer Fees -----	328 41	-----	-----
Received from County Recorder Fees -----	1,321 80	-----	-----
Received from County Sheriff Fees -----	310 19	-----	-----
Received from Township Poor Tax -----	3,122 10	-----	-----
Received from County Poor Farm -----	1,046 66	-----	-----
Received from Highways -----	38 60	-----	-----
Received from Change of Venue -----	274 60	-----	-----
Received from Special Judges -----	65 00	-----	-----
Received from County Depositories Interest ----	1,475 27	-----	-----
Received from Taxes, County Revenue -----	49,435 93	-----	-----
Received from Miscellaneous -----	55 02	-----	-----
Balance on Hand January 1st, 1916 -----	17,664 36	-----	-----
DISBURSEMENTS COUNTY REVENUE, 1916.			
Expense of County Clerk, Salary and Office Ex.	-----	\$2,453 45	-----
Expense of County Auditor, Salary and Office Ex.	-----	2,744 93	-----
Expense of County Treas., Salary and Office Ex.	-----	2,462 11	-----
Expense of County Rec., Salary and Office Ex.	-----	1,384 13	-----
Expense of County Sheriff, Salary and Office Ex.	-----	3,453 62	-----
Expense of County Surveyor's Office -----	-----	27 87	-----
Expense of Superintendent, Salary and Office Ex.	-----	1,663 31	-----
Expense of County Assessor, Salary & Office Ex.	-----	657 26	-----
Expense of County Coroner, Salary and Office Ex.	-----	177 15	-----
Expense of County Health Com'r. and Office Ex.	-----	275 94	-----
Expense of County Com'r's., Salary and Office Ex.	-----	936 50	-----
Expense of County Council and County Atty, Sal.	-----	370 00	-----
Expense of County Board of Review -----	-----	224 00	-----
Expense of County Truant Officer, Salary -----	-----	352 00	-----
Expense of Township Assessing -----	-----	2,228 50	-----
Expense of Township Poor -----	-----	1,618 31	-----
Expense of Court House, Janitor Salary, Etc.	-----	2,295 19	-----
Expense of County Jail -----	-----	932 56	-----
Expense of County Poor Farm and New Building -----	-----	17,233 23	-----
Expense of County Orphans -----	-----	1,572 15	-----
Expense of Inmates State Institutions -----	-----	1,513 66	-----
Expense of Insanity Inquests -----	-----	657 25	-----
Expense of Elections -----	-----	3,566 95	-----
Expense of Soldiers' Burial -----	-----	700 00	-----
Expense of Public Printing and Advertising -----	-----	476 20	-----
Expense of Highway, Viewers, Damages, Etc.	-----	74 35	-----
Expense of Farmers' Institute -----	-----	53 76	-----
Expense of Bridge, Superintendent and Engineer.	-----	300 00	-----
Expense of School Funds -----	-----	126 85	-----
Expense of G. A. R. Hall -----	-----	150 00	-----
Expense of Taxes Refunded -----	-----	94 41	-----
Donations to Fayette Sanitarium and Free Fair.	-----	2,700 00	-----
Expense of Bridges -----	-----	7,032 28	-----
Expense of Judgments -----	-----	396 65	-----

COUNTY REVENUE.	Balances and Receipts	Disburse- ments 1916	Balance, Dec. 31, 1916.
Expense of Change of Venue -----	-----	381 10	-----
Expense of Circuit Court -----	-----	2,796 98	-----
Expense of County Bonds and Coupons -----	-----	3,642 50	-----
Total County Revenue -----	\$76,880 04	\$67,725 15	\$9,154 89
Principal Common School Fund -----	\$3,468 63	\$2,968 00	\$500 63
Principal Congressional School Fund -----	5,972 16	5,886 10	86 06
Principal Permanent Endowment School Fund --	1,194 07	1,194 00	07
Interest, Common -----	3,269 83	2,646 52	623 31
Interest, Congressional -----	1,142 39	1,142 39	-----
Interest, Permanent Endowment -----	250 74	250 74	-----
Fines and Forfeitures -----	714 26	388 26	326 00
Sale of Bonds for Construction of Gravel Roads...	76,503 23	36,518 76	39,984 47
Taxation for Redemption of Gravel Road Bonds...	15,857 27	13,937 79	1,919 48
Liquor License -----	5,000 00	3,600 00	1,400 00
Inheritance Tax -----	2,162 20	2,162 20	-----
State Tax -----	9,901 98	9,901 98	-----
Benevolent Institute Funds -----	12,893 77	12,893 77	-----
State Debt Sinking Fund -----	1,933 98	1,933 98	-----
State School Tax -----	18,489 31	18,489 31	-----
State Educational -----	9,025 62	9,025 62	-----
Docket Fees -----	172 00	156 00	16 00
State Vocational -----	1,290 55	1,290 55	-----
Township Tax -----	11,268 78	11,268 78	-----
Local Tuition Tax -----	42,722 48	42,722 48	-----
Special School Tax -----	49,895 49	49,895 49	-----
Road Tax -----	12,471 54	12,471 54	-----
Common School Revenue -----	16,207 73	16,207 73	-----
Surplus Dog Tax -----	726 20	726 20	-----
Library Fund Tax -----	2,714 36	2,714 36	-----
Corporation Tax -----	42,250 36	42,250 36	-----
Sinking Fund Tax -----	10,960 62	10,960 62	-----
Public Service Rental Tax -----	9,298 32	9,298 32	-----
Play Ground -----	978 77	978 77	-----
Township Bond Fund -----	8,300 24	8,300 24	-----
Gravel Road Repair Fund -----	12,348 38	9,589 56	2,758 82
Grand Total of All Funds -----	\$466,265 30	\$409,495 57	\$56,769 73
Outstanding County Bonds -----	\$38,000 00	-----	-----
OUTSTANDING TOWNSHIP BONDS.			
Connersville Township -----	74,444 00	-----	-----
Jackson Township -----	19,200 00	-----	-----
Posey Township -----	16,009 98	-----	-----
Orange Township -----	15,751 50	-----	-----
Fairview Township -----	24,400 02	-----	-----
Total Township Gravel Road Debt -----	\$149,805 50	-----	-----

Respectfully submitted this the 30th day of December, 1916.

GLEN ZELL, Auditor Fayette County, Indiana.

B. W. COLE, Treasurer Fayette County, Indiana.

Examined and approved by the Board of Fayette County Commissioners, in open court, this, the 1st day of January, 1917.

R. H. JERMAN,

D. W. CALDWELL,

CHAS. W. MASON,

Board of Fayette County Commissioners.

A FEW FIRSTS IN THE COUNTY RECORDS.

The first marriage license recorded in the county was that of Stephen Philpott to Rebecca Hawkins. The date of the issue of the license was February 9, 1819. The marriage was solemnized by Rev. Adam Banks.

The first deed recorded in the county was an indenture made January 31, 1819, by Paul Davis and his wife, Margaret, of Connersville township, Fayette county, Indiana, on the one part, and James Davis of the same township, county and state, on the other part. It was the conveyance of the south half of the northeast quarter of section 21, township 14, range 12 east, and the consideration was eighty dollars. The transaction was acknowledged before John Perin, a justice of the peace, January 31, 1819, and recorded March 23, 1819, by J. C. Reed.

The first will recorded was that of the last will and testament of George Kirschman, deceased, of which record was made in the court house, August 26, 1819.

THE FIRST COURT HOUSE.

During the first year of the county's existence the affairs of government were transacted in private homes, but before the end of this period the necessity of a court house was quite evident and, with public sentiment favorable, plans were made at the November session of the county commissioners for a court house. By this time the donation fund had reached sufficient proportions to begin the erection of the public buildings for which this fund had been established. The plan of the building as first outlined was as follows: The building was to be constructed of brick, and to be forty feet square and two stories high—the first story eighteen feet high, the second, fourteen feet high. The front half of the lower floor was to be constructed of brick, and the other half of oak or ash plank, one inch and a quarter thick, and not more than eight inches in width. The second floor was to be laid with oak or ash plank of the same description as the rear half of the



COURT HOUSE, ERECTED IN 1849.
Remodeled in 1880 and 1890, as shown below.



PRESENT COURT HOUSE.

lower floor. In the first story there were to be three windows in each side and end, except in front, where in the center of the building there were to be folding doors, with a window on either side. The windows were each to contain twenty-four lights, eight by ten inches in size, and the window which was to be immediately behind the judge's bench was to be two and one-half feet higher than the other windows. On each side of the second story there were to be three windows of the same size and description as those given above. There were to be two fireplaces below, in the southwest and northwest corners of the building, and three fireplaces in the second story. Two girders, fourteen by twelve feet, were to extend through the center of the house (one above and one below) from side to side, equidistant from either side of the house, each to be supported by two columns, which were to be well turned and round, thirteen inches in diameter at the bottom and proportionately small at the top. The roof was to be pitched from either side to the center, from whence was to be raised a cupola, eight feet in diameter and thirty-two feet in height from the pedestal; from the top of the cupola was to extend a spire ten feet high. A handsome gilded ball, fifteen inches in diameter, and a neat vane were to ornament the spire; above the vane was to be extended across the spire a bar with a gilt ball on each side, and a neat cap was to be placed on the top of the spire.

Through the center of the house and on the inside, on the ground floor and along the edge of the wooden floor, were to be a hand rail and banisters, and immediately under the middle window in the rear side of the house was to be a raised bench for the judges of the court. The bench was to be two and one-half feet from the floor, the bench to be banistered, and the stairway to ascend thereto was also to be banistered. This room was to be provided with jury boxes, a criminal box and other requisites. On the second floor there was to be a partition across the house from north to south, the west portion of which was to be divided into two rooms and the east half of that floor was also to be divided by a partition. The walls were to be painted and penciled, the roof to be painted Spanish brown color, the cupola white, and the whole of the interior of the building of the same color, excepting the judge's bench, jury boxes and banisters, which were to be painted blue.

The contract for the building was let on the last Saturday in November, 1819. Jonathan John was evidently the contractor, as the building was accepted by the county commissioners from him in August, 1822. The total cost to the county was one thousand two hundred sixty-two dollars and fifty

cents. This building was one among the early brick structures in the county and stood on the center front of the public square fronting to the east, the square having been donated by Joshua Harlan.

Within three years after the first court house was completed it was found that it was not sufficiently large to accommodate all of the county officials. Consequently, the board of justices—who were at that time performing the duties of the county commissioners—authorized Jonathan McCarty to erect a separate building of two rooms for the use of the clerk and recorder. The contract was evidently let soon after the September, 1825, session of the board, but who secured it or when it was finally completed the official records fail to state. In March, 1827, McCarty was allowed three hundred twenty dollars and forty and one-half cents for work done on the building, and the inference is that McCarty had the contract and that this amount was the total cost of the structure. The building was a frame structure and was located on the northwest corner of the public square. It was evidently in use until replaced by a second building which was ordered constructed in 1833. This second building, also for the use of the clerk and recorder, was a one-story two-room brick structure, thirty by twenty feet, and stood on the southeast corner of the public square. It was built by Sherman Schofield under the supervision of Gabriel Ginn, the latter being appointed by the county commissioners. This building was used for the postoffice after the new court house was built in 1849.

PRESENT COURT HOUSE.

The present court house has had a curious history—a history which has had few parallels in the state. It is the usual custom in most counties to tear down a court house when it has outlived its usefulness, but the thrifty people of Fayette county have not been so prodigal of their public money. When the first court house of 1822 and the subsequent two small county buildings were replaced by a substantial brick building in 1849, the county had a court house which was one of the finest then in the state. This second court house, like a majority of the court houses of that period, also contained the jail as well as the sheriff's residence. The contract for its erection was let to John Elder, of Indianapolis, in the amount of \$20,000, and he agreed to have it ready for occupancy by October 12, 1849. It was a handsome structure, with a wing on either side of the main body of the building. The front was adorned with six large columns, which were set on an extended front of the first story and extended to the gable of the building. From an artistic view-

point the 1849 structure was a more handsome building than the present one.

This second court house was of sufficient size to meet all the demands of the county for several years without any additions or alterations. However, by the latter part of the seventies the local newspapers began to make fugitive references to the need of a new jail and court house, or at least a new jail. The agitation for increased quarters for county purposes finally resulted in the county commissioners ordering the construction of a jail and the remodeling of the court house. The jail was completed in the spring of 1881 and as soon as the prisoners were transferred from the cells in the court house to the new jail, the part of the court house formerly used for jail and residence purposes was remodeled into offices. There were a few other minor changes made in the interior part of the court house, while its external appearance remained as originally constructed.

Nineteen years later the court house was completely overhauled and given its present appearance. It was at first proposed to tear down the old 1849 structure and erect a new building, but it was found possible to utilize the old building in its entirety—excepting the semi-Gothic spire—and this plan was finally adopted. The present court house therefore is nothing but the 1849 building with a few additions and the whole faced with new brick. An examination of the two photographs will show the difference between the 1849 building and the same after it was remodeled in 1890.

A granite block imbedded in the northeast corner of the court house informs the passerby when the building was given its present appearance, who was the architect and contractor, and who constituted the board of county commissioners. This tablet reads:

REMODELED
A. D. 1890

O. A. MARTIN,
T. J. CALDWELL,
F. Y. THOMAS,
Commissioners.

W. S. KAUFMAN,
Architect.

DOWNS, READY & Co.,
Contractors.

FIRST COUNTY JAIL.

At a special meeting of the county commissioners, held March 6, 1819, the question of the erection of a county jail was favorably discussed and it was ordered that such a building should be built according to the following plans:

There shall be a jail built and erected on the public square on which the seat of justice is established, in the town of Connersville, in and for the county of Fayette, and on the west side of an alley running through the public square, nearly in a north and south direction, at or next to where the school house now stands; which said jail shall be built on the following plan: To be built with logs thirty feet long by sixteen, hewn to a square twelve inches thick; two partition walls of logs of the same size; floor and loft to be laid of logs the same size aforesaid, the middle room to be twelve feet in the clear, the other two rooms seven feet each in the clear; the logs out of which said jail is to be built to be of good sound oak, cherry, red elm, honey locust, or ash timber; the logs when said jail is raised, to be let in by a half dove-tail in such a manner as to let the logs as near together as conveniently can be; the upper and lower floor to be laid so as the timbers will touch from end to end; to be under-framed with good stone, one foot under ground and one foot above the surface of the ground; each room of said jail to be ceiled inside, except the under part of the upper floor, with oak plank an inch and a half in thickness, well seasoned, and not to exceed twelve inches in width, and to be well spiked with iron spikes at least four inches in length and not less than eleven in each plank; said jail to be at least nine feet between the floors, and one round of logs above the upper floor, as before mentioned, on which upper round of logs the rafters shall so far be projected as to give an eave twelve inches clear of the wall; said jail to be covered with poplar joint shingles not exceeding eighteen inches in length; two outside doors to be made of oak plank, one inch and a half in thickness, well doubled and spiked with spikes at least four inches in length, to be placed not to exceed four inches apart and clinched in the inside of each door; each door to be two feet in width, two iron bars to be fixed to each outside door, which bars to be one-half inch by two inches, one end of each bar to be fastened to the logs on each side of the door by a staple, and the other end to be locked to a staple on the opposite side of the door; one window to be in each room, twelve inches by eighteen in size, iron grates, of an inch and a quarter in size, fixed in each window, two inches apart, said grates to be well plastered in at least three inches on the upper and lower part of each of said windows; said jail doors to be well hung with good and sufficient strap hinges; the whole of the work on said jail to be done in a workmanlike manner.

The building of this jail is to be set up and offered at public sale and outcry to the lowest bidder at the public square in the town of Connersville on the 13th of this instant [March 13, 1819] to be completed by the first of September next at the expense of the county.

The sheriff was commissioned to represent the county in the letting of the contract. Jonathan John was the successful bidder and the building was completed within the time specified. The jail was duly examined and accepted by the county commissioners in August, 1819, and the contractor was allowed seven hundred and sixty-four dollars for its construction.

SECOND JAIL.

The first jail served well its purpose for a few years, but, with the general trend of progress, a more substantial building was needed. The agitation for such a structure began in the spring of 1834 and in May of that year the county commissioners offered a prize of ten dollars to the person submitting the best plans for a jail of three rooms. John Sample, Jr., was awarded the prize. There seems to have been a difference of opinion concerning the erection of a new jail, because at the fall term of the circuit court the judges recommended the refitting of the old jail according to plans submitted by Elijah Corbin. However, this recommendation was not heeded, for in November, 1834, George Frybarger and Gabriel Ginn were appointed superintendents to supervise the building of a brick jail, to be a story and a half high, and to have three apartments, two below and one above. The building stood on the south side of the public square and was erected by Philip Mason at a cost of eight hundred dollars.

THIRD JAIL AND FIRST SHERIFF'S RESIDENCE.

In January, 1849, the court house and the clerk and recorder's office (second) were sold to A. B. Conwell for five hundred and seventy-five dollars and the jail to Sherman Scofield for ninety-six dollars. The old court house bell was sold to the Presbyterian church for one hundred and seventeen dollars.

The second court house, the third jail and the first jailer's residence were all combined in the one building erected in the summer of 1849 by John Elder, of Marion county, Indiana, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. The center apartment was occupied by the jail and the jailer's residence. There were six cells for prisoners, who could be taken to and from the court through a rear passage by a door entering immediately into the court room.

FOURTH JAIL AND SHERIFF'S RESIDENCE.

In 1881, improvements were made upon the interior of the court house and the space that had been utilized for the jail was converted into rooms for the use of the county officials. But previous to the remodeling, work had been started on the new jail located on Fourth street, directly opposite the court house. The building, erected by J. W. Perkinson, of Indianapolis, was completed in the spring of 1881 at a total cost of fourteen thousand nine

hundred dollars. The rear of the building forms the jail; underground is the dungeon, consisting of a cell about ten feet square. The jail contains ten cells, four on the lower floor and six on the upper, two of which are for women.

PENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

One of the most striking evidences of our Christian civilization is the care and protection which is extended to those who, for one reason or another, are unable to care for themselves. The state of Indiana provides schools for its blind, its deaf and dumb, its feeble-minded and the orphans of its soldiers and sailors; it provides institutions for the insane, for the epileptic, and for those whose deeds have temporarily placed them in such a position that the demands of society necessitate their incarceration for definite periods of time.

While the state thus cares for its dependents, defectives and delinquents, each county of the state has its particular institutions of this character maintained at the expense of the county. From the beginning of the history of Fayette county it has had its share of dependent people and one of the first acts of the county commissioners was to appoint overseers of the poor and provide means for taking care of the indigent. This relief was a matter largely of township supervision at first, the county not having an asylum of any kind to house these unfortunates.

In 1824 the General Assembly passed an act which provided for a more uniform system of taking care of the poor. This act of January 30, 1824, set forth the following provisions:

Section 1. That the commissioners of the several counties shall, at their first or second session in each and every year, nominate and appoint two substantial inhabitants of every township within their respective counties to be overseers of the poor of such township.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the overseer of the poor every year to cause all poor persons who have or shall hereafter become a public charge to be farmed out, on contracts to be made on the first Monday in May annually, in such manner as the said overseers of the poor shall deem best calculated to promote the general good.

Fayette county followed this law in all particulars for the following decade, but the experience of the various counties of the state—and Fayette was one of them—showed that the "farming out" system, as it was generally called, was not conducive to the best interests of society. This method of caring for the poor was a development of the old indenture system, with modifications of the apprentice system. This system actually *sold* the poor to the highest bidder and left the poor creatures to the mercy of their owner.

The whole system of poor relief was changed in the early thirties, Fayette county changing its system as the result of the legislative act of January 23, 1834, entitled, "An Asylum for the Poor of the Counties of Franklin, Fayette and Union." This act did away forever with the idea of selling the services of a poor man and made provisions for a central home where the poor should live together at public expense, that is, the county as a whole became responsible for its poor and not some few individuals who might exploit the unfortunates in some such manner as the slave owner in the South.

On December 26, 1834, the commissioners of the three counties named met at Fairfield, in Franklin county, for the purpose of jointly erecting an asylum for the poor of the three counties. On January 25, 1835, a farm of two hundred and eight acres located in township 13, range 13, Jackson township, Fayette county, was purchased of Thomas Clark for two thousand and fifty-three dollars. The commissioners met thereon, August 10, 1835, and agreed to build an asylum which was to be in readiness by May, 1836. The building, which was of brick, was completed in the specified time and the farm let to the highest bidder.

On May 9, 1836, Isaac Gardner, of Union county, was chosen as the superintendent of the institution at a salary of five hundred dollars a year. The first board of directors was composed of Joseph D. Thompson, Martin Williams and Zachariah Ferguson. The paupers of Fayette county were ordered removed from the several townships to the asylum in May, 1836. The maintenance of the asylum was prorated among the three counties in proportion to their voting population. The first year of operation (1836) Franklin had 1,800 voters, Fayette had 1,555, and Union had 1,279. The total expense of keeping up the asylum for the year 1836, and up until February 9, 1837, amounted to one thousand seven hundred and nine dollars and forty-one cents. From February 9, 1837, until March 6, 1838, the total expense of the asylum was one thousand forty dollars and sixteen cents, of which amount Fayette county's apportionment was three hundred and forty-nine dollars and three cents. The superintendents of the asylum while controlled by the three counties, and in the order given, were Isaac Gardner, 1836-40; William Riggshee, 1840-44; William Barnard, 1844-55; Thomas Curry, 1855-56; Samuel Henderson, 1856.

This joint institution remained in operation for twenty years (1836-56), but by the latter year it was felt that better results could be obtained by a separate asylum for each county. Of course, during these two decades each county still extended relief to many poor within their respective counties who

were not inmates of the asylum, but no longer were they "farmed out" to the highest bidder.

The report of the board of directors of the asylum to the county commissioners of the three counties on March 3, 1856, the last report of the joint asylum, gives the following interesting facts (the record from which this was taken is in the Franklin county court-house at Brookville) :

Number admitted during past year (1855) -----	47
Number dismissed -----	24
Number of deaths -----	8
Number in asylum February 26, 1856 -----	64
Number from Franklin county -----	35
Number from Fayette county -----	17
Number from Union county -----	12

During the winter and early spring of 1855-56 the commissioners of the three counties reached an agreement to dissolve the contract under which they had been maintaining the joint asylum for the previous twenty years. The final settlement of the matter was made on June 12, 1856, the counties then entering into an agreement whereby they were to sell the entire property and prorate the proceeds, the land and buildings being disposed of to private parties. The counties were, however, to retain possession of the property until March 10, 1857, at which time the agreement was to go into effect.

In September, 1856, the commissioners of Fayette county purchased a portion of the present infirmary farm adjoining Connersville on the west and at once contracted with Sherman Schofield for the erection of a building to cost seven thousand dollars. It was a two-story brick building and was ready for occupancy in August, 1857. The sixty years which have elapsed since the present site was chosen have seen the farm increased from time to time until it comprised one hundred and seventy-two acres, but some of it was later sold and at the present time it contains only one hundred and forty acres. The building erected in 1856-57 continued in use until 1916, when the present beautiful structure was erected. The contract for the building was let June 16, 1915, to S. E. Miller, a contractor of Connersville, for the sum of \$21,992.33. A bond issue of \$22,200 was authorized to cover the cost of construction. The building was completed and occupied for the first time in January, 1916.

There have been only nine superintendents of the asylum between 1857 and 1917, the present incumbent of the office being Harry Smith, who was appointed by the county commissioners in 1914 for a term of four years at

an annual salary of nine hundred dollars. The previous eight superintendents served in the following order, the dates of tenure of the first five not being given: William Custer, Peter Reed, William Morse, Jacob Ridge, John B. Salyer, E. M. McCready (1887-97), J. M. Sanders (1897-1906), and George A. Ostheimer (1906-14). The salary in 1897 was fixed at six hundred dollars; in 1906 it was increased to seven hundred dollars; in 1914 it was raised to nine hundred dollars. In every instance the wife of the superintendent has served as matron.

The last financial statement showed that the receipts for 1916 were \$1,046.66, while the county still owed \$17,233.23 on the new building and its equipment. The inmates vary in number from year to year, but there is usually a sufficient number of able-bodied men to take care of the farm. The last report (January 24, 1917) of the superintendent gives the number of inmates as follow: Six males, nine females and six children. The children are held in the institution until they may be placed in homes.

HOME FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

Fayette county has never maintained a separate home for its dependent children. When the Legislature passed the law in 1901 forbidding the keeping of children in the poor asylum, Fayette county decided to place its dependent children in homes in other counties rather than erect a separate building for their housing. The law made provision for such a procedure, it being very evident that many counties would not have a sufficient number of dependent children to warrant the erection of a special building for their care. For a number of years the county contracted with Mrs. Mary A. Cotton to keep the poor children in her own home. The general supervision of the children is placed in the hands of a county board of charities, appointed by the circuit judge. At the present time (1917) the county has contracts with the boards of charities in Delaware, Miami and Marion counties for the care of the dependent children of the county. The home in Miami county is located at Mexico, the homes in the other two counties being at the county seats.

FAYETTE CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The history of the present city hospital of Connersville may be traced back more than eighteen years and during all of these years there has been some kind of an institution in the city that might be called a sanitarium which also did hospital work. In the nineties there came to Connersville Dr. D. D. McDougall, who opened a sanitarium on Central avenue between

Fourth street and Fifth street. He was not a regular practicing physician, but had been trained in a Battle Creek (Michigan) sanitarium and seemed to have been well qualified to conduct such an institution as he proposed. He made free use of electricity, massaging, baths and such treatments as are now associated with mechano-therapy. He installed electric machines as soon as their efficacy was demonstrated, and, if statements of persons treated by him are to be credited, he was well worthy of the extensive patronage he enjoyed.

Doctor McDougall continued in charge of his private sanitarium until about 1903, when he associated himself with a group of Seventh-Day Adventists, most of whom were non-residents of Connersville, in an association for the purpose of establishing a permanent sanitarium. A board of directors was constituted to manage the institution, five of whom were members of the religious denomination, while the two remaining members were B. F. Thiebaud and E. D. Johnson, the idea of the promoters of the sanitarium being to establish an institution not only for members of the Seventh-Day Adventist church, but also for the public at large. Shortly after this second institution was put into operation the members of the church conceived the idea of making it the state sanitarium for their church.

With the idea of enlarging the institution and increasing its usefulness the directors planned to secure the present home of the Elmhurst School for Girls, when that building was placed on the market in 1905. This effort, however, proved unsuccessful, the building finally being bid off by George B. Markle, and the Adventists at once gave up the idea of trying to make Connersville the home of their proposed state sanitarium. They abandoned the sanitarium in Connersville and selected Lafayette as the site for their institution, and the second chapter in the Fayette sanitarium project thus came to an end. Soon after this change came, Doctor McDougall, who had been prominently identified with the sanitarium work in Connersville for more than ten years, located in Cincinnati, where he is still engaged in sanitarium work.

MOVEMENT FOR PUBLIC HOSPITAL.

When the Seventh-Day Adventists left the city the local organization came to an abrupt end, but it was felt by the citizens that some provision must be made at once to provide some kind of a public hospital. Interested citizens took up the matter and the Commercial Club and others were induced to ask some one who was competent to manage such an institution to locate at Connersville. After considering the offers of several persons, arrange-

ments were finally concluded with W. P. Schuster, a reputed sanitarium expert, to superintend and conduct a sanitarium and hospital in the former residence of E. W. Ansted. This building was rented from the owner by Mr. Schuster for the nominal sum of twenty-five dollars a month and the manufacturers of the city and the city council agreed to give five hundred dollars each, annually, for charity purposes toward the maintenance of this institution. Schuster remained in charge only two years, disposing of his interests to the Sahli sisters, both of whom had been trained in sanitarium methods at Battle Creek.

The Sahli sisters managed the institution until March 1, 1912. When they assumed control in 1907 the Commercial Club appointed an advisory board to assist in supervising the affairs of the hospital, the manufacturers and city, at the same time, agreeing to continue their annual appropriations of five hundred dollars each. During their regime the institution enjoyed a reasonably prosperous career and maintained a reputable standing for the character of its work. When the Sahli sisters decided to give up the work in the spring of 1912 the citizens of the city, under the leadership of the late Alvin E. Barrows, raised about one thousand dollars by subscription to purchase their interest in sanitarium and hospital apparatus. The investment included the amount they had paid Schuster, together with such equipment as they had installed during their five years of occupancy. The home of the hospital was still in the old Ansted home, where it had been established in 1905. From the time the Seventh-Day Adventists abandoned the sanitarium project in Connersville until the citizens purchased the entire sanitarium and hospital outfit from the Sahli Sisters in 1912, the institution was a private affair aided and assisted by the city council, the Commercial Club and the manufacturers of the city.

FAYETTE SANITARIUM ASSOCIATION.

G. L. Brown, the present superintendent of the hospital, assumed charge on March 1, 1912. He was appointed by representatives of the Commercial Club, the city council and the manufacturers, after making a thorough investigation as to his fitness for the position. Mr. Brown received his training in sanitarium and hospital methods in an Eastern institution where the Battle Creek sanitarium methods were employed. He had had extensive experience in managing hospitals and superintending nurses before he took charge of the local institution in 1912.

In 1914 the present association was perfected under the laws of the state. A charter was secured under an act by the 1909 Legislature, the

passage of which was largely due to the efforts of the citizens of Richmond, who were interested in securing aid for the maintenance of the Reid Memorial Hospital. This act provided that city councils and county commissioners might make appropriations for charitable purposes to a hospital coming under this provision, the appropriation so granted to be used for the maintenance of any hospital in a county which might apply for aid. In compliance with this act the city council of Connersville appropriated five hundred dollars and the county commissioners fifteen hundred dollars annually for the support of the institution.

The association is known as the Fayette Sanitarium Association. The directorate consisted originally of seven trustees, made up of a representative of each of the following organizations: The Commercial Club, the Fayette County Medical Society, the Masons, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the city council and the county commissioners. Improvements were necessary for the buildings and E. W. Ansted proposed to deed the building and grounds to this association and accept five per cent. first-mortgage bonds for the consideration of the transfer. Mr. Ansted's proposition was accepted and the grounds and buildings became the property of the Fayette Sanitarium Association on November 10, 1914.

From the time Mr. Brown took charge of the Fayette sanitarium it bid fair to become a popular and helpful institution for Connersville. At the end of two years of his management it was felt that a larger and more complete hospital must be provided for the needs of Connersville, and in the latter part of 1915 and early in 1916 the demands became so pronounced that committees were appointed to formulate plans to provide for more commodious and up-to-date quarters for Connersville's sick and unfortunate. Appeals were made to the county commissioners for appropriations for the building of a county hospital, but owing to the large expenditure then being made for the new county infirmary this body felt they could not make such an appropriation. Not to be daunted by the decision of the commissioners to assist the project, the hospital soliciting committee at once laid plans for a campaign to raise the necessary funds by public subscription. The campaign opened in June, 1916, but it was not until the latter part of that month that an event occurred which really put the campaign forcefully before the people of the county.

MR. ANSTED STARTS BALL ROLLING.

It was on June 26, 1916, that the chairman of the hospital committee received the following letter:

Mr. C. C. Hull,

Chairman Hospital Committee, City.

You perhaps know I have long been interested in our present hospital and sanitarium. In connection with the movement to appropriate funds for the erection of a new hospital I beg to advise that I will donate to the good of the cause all of the mortgage bonds that I hold on the Fayette sanitarium. These bonds represent the full valuation of all buildings and two hundred fifty feet of ground on Virginia avenue. The only stipulation that I ask is that the citizens of Fayette county raise in subscription the sum of thirty-six thousand dollars. I feel that this is the least amount of money that you should have to carry the project through in a creditable way. This offer holds good until August 15, 1916.

Yours truly,

E. W. ANSTED.

The announcement of this munificent gift of twelve thousand dollars' worth of property by Mr. Ansted to the people of Fayette county so inspired the soliciting committees that on July 5, the closing day of the centennial celebration of Indiana's statehood, the committee had pledged to the hospital fund to the amount of more than twenty thousand dollars and were ready to guarantee the fulfillment of the requirements of Mr. Ansted in the announcement of his gift. It was at eleven o'clock on July 5, 1916, that appropriate dedicatory services were held on the ground of the old Ansted homestead announcing the certainty of a splendid hospital for Connersville and Fayette county and naming it the Fayette Centennial Memorial Hospital.

APPROPRIATE DEDICATORY CEREMONIES.

It was at the above-mentioned time and place that a large number of Fayette county's citizens gathered to witness the brief but beautiful ceremonies attending the dedication of the hospital. E. P. Hawkins spoke of the magnitude of the gift and F. B. Ansted, son of E. W. Ansted, delivered to the hospital committee the bonds delivering the property free of debt. C. C. Hull, as chairman of the hospital committee, accepted the gift; B. F. Thiebaud accepting as chairman of the board of trustees for the hospital association, and Mrs. W. E. Ochiltree accepting in behalf of the women's associations of the city. The donor, E. W. Ansted, was present

and was deeply moved by the exercises, as he heard the kindly and appreciative expressions of his friends and neighbors.

After the dedicatory services had been completed and Mr. Ansted had returned to his palatial home on Central avenue he was given an ovation by his neighbors and friends, who were so filled with gratitude toward him for his part in so great an enterprise that their feeling had to be manifested in outward expressions.

From the time the hospital project assumed definite form to this time (February 1, 1917) the subscription fund has steadily grown until it is now about forty thousand dollars. The centennial celebration committee donated nearly one thousand dollars to the fund, the amount left after all the expenses of the celebration were paid. The building committee has accepted plans and the work of constructing a magnificent hospital that will care for forty patients will soon be realized. This work was all made possible by the greatness of one man's soul and the ready response of the good people of Fayette county, for in this movement there is no community in all the county that has not had a definite part in this benevolent enterprise.

It is in truth and in deed the people's hospital—which is as Mr. Ansted would have it. The man in the factory, the farmer, the merchant, the banker, the manufacturer, the man and woman of every walk and vocation of life, all have done nobly in lending substantial aid to this much needed institution.

The main structure will cost forty thousand dollars; the interior fixtures and equipment, seven thousand five hundred dollars. The women of the city and county, through their various organizations, propose to raise the means for the greater part of the interior fixtures and equipment. The building is to be made of brick, trimmed with Bedford stone, and will have every advantage in the way of appointments shared by our most elaborate and up-to-date hospitals. Every foot of space will be utilized for some practical purpose, and the people of Connersville and Fayette county will have, in October, 1917, one of the most beautiful, useful and complete hospitals in the Hoosier state.

POPULATION STATISTICS.

Fayette county was organized about a year before the 1820 federal census was taken and consequently figured for the first time in the returns for that decade. There was a rapid influx of people into the territory now

included within the county in the spring and summer of 1819. In October, 1818, the United States government had bought all the central part of the state from the Indians and opened it ready for settlement, Fayette county being the first county organized out of a part of the "New Purchase." The 1820 census returned a population of 3,950 for the county and each decade since year has shown an increase. The returns for the ten decades follow: 1820, 3,950; 1830, 9,112; 1840, 9,837; 1850, 10,217; 1860, 10,225; 1870, 10,476; 1880, 11,394; 1890, 12,630; 1900, 13,495; 1910, 14,415.

The first census available which made returns by townships was in 1850. At that time Fairview township was not yet organized, its territory still being a part of Orange and Harrison townships. It first appears in the census of 1860, and its organization out of Orange and Harrison partly explains the sharp decline in the population of Orange and Harrison townships in 1860. A comparison of the population of the nine townships between 1850 and 1910 reveals the fact that every one but one, Harrison, has suffered a decline. The small increase in Harrison is fully explained by the fact that the city of Connersville has extended its limits into it. In 1850 the rural population (that is, the total outside of Connersville city) was 8,921; in 1910 it was only 6,677, a decrease of 2,244. It is said that some of the townships in the county actually had a larger population in 1830 than they do today, but in the absence of statistics this fact cannot be proved. The following table exhibits the population by townships from 1850 to 1880:

POPULATION BY DECADES, 1850-1880.

	1850	1860	1870	1880
Columbia -----	880	912	929	803
Connersville -----	1,065	1,162	1,211	1,423
Connersville (City) -----	1,396	2,119	2,496	3,228
Fairview -----	-----	662	601	639
Harrison -----	1,544	889	867	999
Jackson -----	1,284	1,199	1,037	982
Everton -----	-----	239	149	-----
Jennings -----	893	790	836	846
Orange -----	1,129	761	881	812
Posey -----	1,184	1,080	947	981
Waterloo -----	823	651	671	672
Total -----	10,217	10,225	10,467	11,394

The tabulated returns for the last three decades are shown in the following table:

	1890	1900	1910
Total	12,630	13,495	14,415
Columbia township	658	541	522
Connersville township	1,518	891	908
Connersville township, including East Connersville town and wards 1 to 3 and part of ward 4 of Connersville city	6,524	7,760	8,669
Connersville city (part of)	4,548	6,313	7,055
Total for Connersville city in Connersville and Harrison townships	4,548	6,836	7,738
East Connersville town	458	556	706
Fairview township, including part of Glenwood town	598	560	506
Glenwood town (part of)	-----	-----	8
Total for Glenwood town in Fairview and Orange townships, Fayette county, and Union township, Rush county	-----	-----	266
Harrison township, including part of ward 4 of Conners- ville city	1,119	1,280	1,567
Connersville city (part of)	-----	523	683
Jackson township	841	789	752
Jennings township	731	658	593
Orange township, including part of Glenwood town	751	646	639
Glenwood town (part of)	-----	-----	41
Posey township	861	750	728
Waterloo township	547	511	439

Of the total population of 14,415 in 1910, 7,150 were white males and 6,824 white females; 210 colored males and 230 colored females; and one Chinese. Practically all were native-born citizens, only 363 being returned as foreign-born. The total population was made up of 3,761 families, occupying 3,647 dwellings.

NATURALIZATION OF FOREIGNERS IN FAYETTE COUNTY.

The population of Fayette county includes very few citizens of foreign birth. The extensive manufacturing interests of Connersville have not attracted the foreign element as has been the case in so many other cities of the state, the owners preferring native Americans to the illiterate workman from foreign shores. The few foreigners in the county are a good, substantial class of citizens and make a valuable acquisition to the citizenry of the county. A study of the naturalization records of the county discloses the fact that since 1904 there have been only twenty-four citizens who have become naturalized, and most of these were in presidential election years. In 1904 there were eight and there were no more until 1908. In the latter

year there were six who declared their intention of becoming citizens, thereby allowing them the right to vote, but only one who became a full-fledged citizen. Since 1908 the record stands as follows: 1909—First papers, 3; full citizenship, 1. 1910—First papers, 2; full citizenship, 2. 1911—First papers, 12; full citizenship, 12. 1912—First papers, 7; full citizenship, 0. 1913—First papers, 5; full citizenship, 2. 1914—First papers, 4; full citizenship, 1. 1915—First papers, 1; full citizenship, 3. 1916—First papers, 8; full citizenship, 1.

CHAPTER VI.

OFFICIAL ROSTER OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

The first official on the records in the office of secretary of state at Indianapolis which is credited to Fayette county is that of justice of peace. For some reason, and presumably because it was known that the county was just about to be organized, Governor Jennings issued a commission as justice of peace to Richard Tyner on December 25, 1818, although it was not until three days later that the General Assembly passed the act creating the county. From that date there is a record of most of the county officials on file in the secretary of state's office. The commissions of all justices of peace are also on file, because the office is provided by the Constitution. For the purpose of preserving to the people of Fayette county this record from the secretary of state's office the full record up to 1852 (the period of the 1816 Constitution) has been copied and is given verbatim. There is also an occasional entry of court matters and they are likewise given.

In many cases it is impossible to decipher the names; in other instances there is no indication as to when the officer was to assume the office for which he was commissioned; in still other instances it is impossible to tell whether an appointee is following a deceased, resigned or removed official. The first record on Fayette county is the commissioning of a justice of the peace on December 25, 1818, three days before the bill for the creation of the county was signed by the governor. The record is given by years.

1818.

December 25—Richard Tyner, justice of peace.

December 30—John Conner, sheriff, to serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

December 30—Jonathan John, coroner, to serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

1819.

February 2—Jonathan McCarty, clerk.

February 2—Joseph C. Reed, recorder.

February 2—Train Caldwell, associate judge.

February 2—Edward Webb, associate judge.
 March 5—James Leviston, surveyor.
 April 17—John Perrin, justice of peace.
 April 17—Fielding Hazelrigg, justice of peace.
 April 17—James Webster, justice of peace.
 April 17—John Conner, justice of peace.
 April 17—Joseph Bell, justice of peace.
 April 17—David Wilson, justice of peace.
 April 17—Joseph Hawkins, justice of peace.
 April 17—Ephraim Reed, justice of peace.
 April 17—John Sleeth, justice of peace.
 April 17—Anthony Emby, justice of peace.

1820.

February 13—John M. Wilson, sheriff, vice John Conner, resigned.
 April 11—Edmund Harrison, justice of peace.
 August 10—William Helm, justice of peace, vice James Webster.
 September 7—John M. Wilson, sheriff.
 October 11—Thomas I. Larrimore, justice of peace.
 October 11—Eli Rench, justice of peace.

1821.

March 23—William Helm, associate judge, vice Train Caldwell.
 April 17—Moses Fay, justice of peace.
 April 17—Wilson Wadons (?), justice of peace.
 May 25—William Logan, trustee of public seminary fund.
 On May 25, 1821, an entry reads: "Full and complete pardon granted to Henry Myers of Fayette County sentenced by the Honble the Circuit Court of said county at their March term, 1821, to receive one stripe on his bare back, also the fine of \$0.75. Remitted. Larceny."

July 9—Thomas Hinkston, surveyor.
 September 7—Jonathan McCarty, recorder, vice J. C. Reed.
 September 7—Daniel Skinner, justice of peace.
 September 7—Thomas Patton, justice of peace, vice Joseph Bell.
 September 7—David Noble, justice of peace, vice D. Wilson.
 September 12—Jonathan McCarty, recorder, vice J. C. Reed (second commission.)
 September 12—John Sample, coroner.

On September 12, 1821, an entry reads: "Fine of \$200 inflicted on Smith & Kidd by the Honble the Circuit Court for the County of Fayette on a recognizance for the appearance of John Harris. Remitted."

1822.

- June 19—Samuel Fuller, justice of peace.
- June 19—Isaac Thomas, justice of peace.
- August 26—Samuel Fuller, justice of peace, (second commission.)
- September 11—John M. Wilson, sheriff.
- November 26—William Edwards, justice of peace.
- November 26—John Boyd, justice of peace.
- November 26—John Davidson, justice of peace.

1823.

- April 18—James Buchanan, justice of peace.
- June 13—William McCann, justice of peace.
- June 13—Manlove Caldwell, justice of peace.

On July 8, 1823, an entry reads: "Whereas, judgment was rendered against John Adair and James Adair, Sr., in the sum of \$1,000 on a recognizance for the appearance of James Adair, Jr., at the ————— term of the Fayette Circuit Court (1820) charged with larceny. \$900 thereof remitted."

- September 10—John Sample, coroner.
- December 23—Thomas S. Francis, trustee of public seminary fund.

1824.

- May 17—Henry Thornburg, justice of peace.
- July 26—Marks Crume, justice of peace.
- July 26—Justus Wright, justice of peace.
- July 26—Robert D. Helm, justice of peace.
- July 26—Joseph Hawkins, justice of peace.
- July 26—Jacob Goodlander, justice of peace.
- July 26—Jonathan Hougham (?), justice of peace.
- July 26—James Curnutt (?), justice of peace.
- July 26—Daniel Nolea (?), justice of peace.
- July 26—Wilson W. Adams (?), justice of peace.
- August 23—William Caldwell, sheriff.

1825.

March 8—William Arnold, justice of peace.

March 8—Gabriel Ginn, justice of peace.

July 14—Triplet Lockhart, justice of peace.

September 14—John Milner, coroner.

December 12—Edward Webb, associate judge, to serve seven years from February 2, 1826.

December 12—James Brownlee, associate judge, to serve seven years from February 2, 1826.

December 12—Jonathan McCarty, clerk, to serve seven years from February 2, 1826.

December 12—Jonathan McCarty, recorder, to serve seven years from February 2, 1826 (the two offices were combined in Fayette as in many other counties in the state.)

December 29—Thomas Moffitt, justice of peace.

December 29—John Conner, justice of peace.

1826.

April 22—Moses Fay, justice of peace.

April 22—Jacob Shinkle (?), justice of peace.

July 24—Samuel Logan, justice of peace.

August 27—William Caldwell, sheriff.

September 24—Thomas Hinkston, surveyor.

1827.

March 7—Daniel Skinner, justice of peace.

March 7—Elijah Corbin, justice of peace.

July 21—Writ issued for an election on first Saturday of September, 1827, to fill vacancy in office of associate judge caused by death of James Brownlee.

November 1—Abraham Boys, coroner.

November 1—William Miller, associate judge, to serve seven years from February 2, 1826.

1828.

February 22—Avery Gates, justice of peace.

April 3—Writ issued for an election on first Monday of August, 1828, to fill vacancy in office of clerk caused by resignation of Jonathan McCarty.

June 17—Second order for election ordered on April 2.
June 28—Manlove Caldwell, justice of peace.
June 28—John Treadway, justice of peace.
June 28—Horatio Mason, justice of peace.
June 28—Samuel Hutchings, justice of peace.
June 28—Joseph Noble, justice of peace.
August 26—Robert D. Helm, sheriff.
August 26—William Caldwell, clerk.
August 26—Lynder (?) Carpenter, justice of peace.

1829.

January 6—Writ issued for an election on last Saturday of February, 1829, to vacancy in office of recorder, caused by the resignation of Jonathan McCarty.

March 18—Second writ for election for recorder issued; mistake in making returns of election; two highest candidates agreed to a second election rather than contest first one.

May 11—John Tate, recorder.
June 29—Jacob Goodlander, justice of peace.
June 29—Joseph Hawkins, justice of peace.
June 29—Mathias Dawson, justice of peace.
August 18—Philip Mason, probate judge.
August 18—Robert Miller, coroner.

1830.

September 8—Gabriel Ginn, sheriff.
October 2—George H. Cook, justice of peace.
October 2—John Swayzee, justice of peace.

1831.

March 7—Thomas Moffitt, justice of peace.
March 7—John Davison, justice of peace.
May 24—Moses Fay, justice of peace.
September 22—George L. Fearis, coroner.
October 28—Joseph D. Thompson, justice of peace.
October 28—John Loder, justice of peace.
November 2—Thomas Grewell (?), justice of peace.
December 23—Moses Williamson, justice of peace.

1832.

April 23—Ebenezer Heaton, justice of peace.

April 23—William Beckett, justice of peace.

August 23—Gabriel Ginn, clerk, to serve seven years from February 2, 1833.

August 23—Edward Webb, associate judge, to serve seven years from February 2, 1833.

August 23—John Treadway, associate judge, to serve seven years from February 2, 1833.

August 23—William Dickey, sheriff.

October 24—James Hackleman, justice of peace.

October 24—Isaac Medcalf (?), justice of peace.

October 24—Daniel Skinner, justice of peace.

1833.

June 20—Jonathan Shields, justice of peace.

July 25—Horatio Mason, justice of peace.

August 22—George L. Fearis, coroner, to serve two years from August 5, 1833.

December 19—James C. Ross, justice of peace.

1834.

April 28—Micajah Jackson, justice of peace.

May 26—Philip Mason filed resignation as probate judge.

June 8—Elisha Vance, justice of peace.

July 12—Collin Bannister, justice of peace.

July 12—James C. Rea, justice of peace.

August 8—Justus Wright, probate judge from August 4, 1834.

August 15—John Willey, sheriff.

1835.

January 28—William H. Coombs, notary public (first commission of notary public.)

February 23—George Davis, justice of peace.

August 22—John Tate, recorder from May 11, 1836.

August 22—George L. Fearis, coroner.

October 24—George K. Cook, justice of peace.

1836.

March 5—John Hillis, justice of peace.
March 25—John Conner, justice of peace.
March 25—Thomas Moffitt, justice of peace.
August 29—John Willey, sheriff.
October 3—Isaac Leviston, justice of peace.
October 24—James M. Conner, justice of peace.
November 26—Joseph D. Thompson, justice of peace.

1837.

April 18—John Treadway filed resignation as associate judge.
May 5—Ebenezer Heaton, justice of peace.
May 25—Benjamin Caldwell, justice of peace.
May 25—David Wilson, justice of peace.
June 23—George Talbott, justice of peace.
June 23—Stanhope Royster, associate judge, to serve seven years from February 2, 1832; vice John Treadway, resigned, but Royster served until February 2, 1840.
August 12—William Tulley, coroner.

1838.

January 20—Robert S. Cox, notary public.
March 7—Risden Ford, justice of peace.
June 6—Jonathan Shields, justice of peace.
July 23—Mordecai Millard, justice of peace.
August 14—Thomas Lines, sheriff, vice John Willey, resigned.
August 20—Horatio Mason, justice of peace.
September 20—John Scott, justice of peace.
December 13—John McKankey (?), justice of peace.

1839.

February 21—John Burk, justice of peace.
April 11—Isaac Kay, justice of peace.
April 11—William Cook, justice of peace.
June 18—Elisha Vance, justice of peace.
July 10—Martilla Remington, justice of peace, vice R. Ford, resigned.
July 24—James C. Rea, justice of peace.



WHITE WATER RIVER, LOOKING NORTH FROM EAST CONNERSVILLE BRIDGE.



WINTER SCENE NEAR LONGWOOD.

July 24—Collin Bannister, justice of peace.

August 17—Gabriel Ginn, clerk, to serve seven years from February 2, 1840.

August 17—Jeremiah A. Wilson, associate judge, to serve seven years from February 2, 1840.

August 17—Edward Webb, associate judge, to serve seven years from February 2, 1840.

August 17—William Tulley, coroner.

December 4—Edwin F. Gabriel, notary public.

1840.

April 27—Calvin Smith, justice of peace.

August 17—Thomas Lines, sheriff.

August 17—Ephraim Turner, justice of peace.

November 25—Henry Beitzel, coroner, vice Tulley removed.

December 8—Edward White, justice of peace.

1841.

May 10—Zimri Utter, justice of peace.

May 10—William Freeman, justice of peace.

July 14—James Tuttle, justice of peace.

August 11—Henry Beitzel, coroner, to serve two years from August 2, 1841.

August 23—Justus Wright, probate judge, to serve seven years from August 4, 1841.

1842.

January 20—Joshua McIntosh, appointed sheriff vice Thomas Lines, resigned.

February 10—Jared P. Tharp, coroner, vice H. Beitzel, resigned.

July 13—Israel W. Bonham, justice of peace.

July 13—William Hart, justice of peace.

July 13—Jonathan Veach, justice of peace.

August 9—William M. Smith, sheriff, to serve two years from August 1, 1842.

August 9—Henry Beitzel, coroner, to serve two years from August 1, 1842.

August 9—John Tate, recorder, to serve seven years from May 11, 1843.

September 23—David Wilson, justice of peace.

October 19—William Hart's commission returned, he having failed to qualify.

October 20—Enoch Applegate, justice of peace.

November 24—William Robinson, justice of peace.

1843.

February 23—William L. Spooner, notary public.

March 23—Lewis C. Fouts, notary public.

August 4—Jonathan Shields, justice of peace.

August 15—George W. Ginn, clerk, to serve seven years from February 2, 1840, vice Gabriel Ginn, deceased.

September 14—Forest Webb, justice of peace.

October 20—John Scott, justice of peace.

1844.

January 13—John McConkey, justice of peace.

January 17—Elijah Corbin, justice of peace.

March 28—Jacob W. Blew, justice of peace.

May 24—Mirtilla Remington, justice of peace.

July 17—Joseph Justice, justice of peace.

August 17—William M. Smith, sheriff.

August 17—Henry Beitzel, coroner.

August 23—Charles M. Stone, justice of peace.

August 23—Charles Williams, justice of peace.

October 8—Robert G. Hedrick, notary public.

December 11—William Conner, justice of peace.

1845.

March 15—John I. Burk, justice of peace.

May 19—Thomas I. Crister, justice of peace.

August 18—Amos R. Edwards, clerk, to serve seven years from February 2, 1840.

August 18—Thomas P. Silvey, coroner, to serve two years from date.

October 16—Ephraim Turner, justice of peace, to serve five years from date.

October 22—James M. Green, justice of peace, to serve five years from date.

December 10—Louis C. Fouts, appointed recorder, vice John Tate, deceased.

1846.

January 12—Thomas Dill, notary public, to serve five years from date.

March 17—Jacob B. Powers, justice of peace, to serve five years from date.

April 11—Lewis B. Tupper, notary public, to serve five years from date.

April 25—Ellis R. Lake, justice of peace, to serve five years from May 10, 1846.

April 25—William Freeman, justice of peace, to serve five years from May 10, 1846.

July 17—Zimri Utter, justice of peace, to serve five years from date.

August 18—John Scott, associate judge, to serve two years from February 2, 1847.

August 18—Joshua McIntosh, associate judge, to serve two years from February 2, 1847.

August 18—Joseph Tate, recorder, to serve seven years from date.

August 18—Amos R. Edwards, clerk, to serve seven years from February 2, 1847.

August 18—Joseph H. Clark, sheriff, to serve two years from date.

August 18—James Beard, coroner, to serve two years from date.

September 26—Richard Nash, justice of peace, to serve five years from date.

1847.

July 30—George Woodberry, justice of peace, resigned May 1, 1851.

August 19—Wilson Limpus, coroner, to serve two years from date.

August 30—Israel W. Bonham, justice of peace.

December 4—William A. H. Tate, justice of peace.

December 17—Richard R. Nuzam, justice of peace.

1848.

January 17—William Robinson, justice of peace.

February 1—Joseph Forry, justice of peace, died prior to August 7, 1849.

April 18—Jonathan Shields, justice of peace.

August 24—Joseph H. Clark, sheriff, to serve two years from date.

August 24—Wilson Limpus, coroner, to serve two years from date.

August 24—William S. Burrows, prosecuting attorney, to serve three years from August 27, 1848. (This is the only prosecuting attorney ever elected in the county; he performed the duties of the circuit prosecutor, but was in reality only a county prosecutor.)

August 24—Justus Wright, probate judge, to serve seven years from date.

October 27—Caleb B. Clements, justice of peace.

1849.

April 16—John McConkey, justice of peace.

April 16—Martillo Remington, justice of peace, failed to qualify.

April 16—James Beard, justice of peace.

April 16—Charles M. Stone, justice of peace.

April 16—Collin Bannister, justice of peace.

April 16—William Conner, justice of peace, successor elected February 9, 1850.

July 3—Writ issued for election of coroner; vice Wilson Limpus, resigned.

July 16—Solomon Maker, notary public.

August 15—Daniel Welty, notary public.

August 17—Josiah Mullikin (?), coroner, to serve two years from date; resigned June 12, 1852.

December 22—William H. Thomas, justice of peace.

December 22—Amos Chapman, justice of peace.

December 22—James C. Rea, justice of peace.

1850.

February 23—Archibald F. Martin, justice of peace.

April 19—Joseph M. Sutcliff, justice of peace, refused to qualify.

April 19—David Wilson, justice of peace, resigned November 17, 1851.

April 19—James M. Green, justice of peace.

August 21—Lewis W. McCormick, sheriff, to serve two years from August 24, 1850.

August 21—Abraham Boys, coroner, to serve two years from date.

1851.

- April 25—Henry O'Brient (?), justice of peace.
April 25—James M. Cockefair, justice of peace.
April 25—William Freeman, justice of peace.
April 25—James Limpus, justice of peace.
April 25—Lorenzo D. Springer, justice of peace.
May 15—Alexander W. Lemon, justice of peace.
June 13—Alexander Matney, justice of peace.
October 22—Joseph P. Daniels, justice of peace.
October 22—David Rawls, coroner, to serve two years from date.

1852.

January 16—Thomas T. Courtney, justice of peace, to serve four years from date.

January 21—John Springer, justice of peace, to serve four years from date.

April 22—Samuel Herron, notary public.

April 22—Lewis D. Allen, notary public.

April 23—William A. H. Tate, justice of peace.

April 23—Moore King, justice of peace.

April 23—Moses Greer, justice of peace.

April 23—Raney Gillum, justice of peace.

October 25—Zimri Utter, justice of peace.

October 28—Joseph T. Tate, recorder, to serve four years from August 18, 1853.

October 28—Calvin McClain, coroner, to serve two years from October 12, 1852.

November 17—Thomas E. McConnell, justice of peace.

November 17—Linville Ferguson, justice of peace.

November 23—William H. Beck, treasurer, to serve two years from September 3, 1853.

November 23—William Erwin, surveyor, to serve two years from the expiration of the term of the present incumbent. (No commissions for surveyor are on record in the office of the secretary of state from September 24, 1826, and November 23, 1852.)

1853.

February 17—Benjamin F. Claypool, notary public.

March 29—John H. Ray, justice of peace.

April 18—John Beck, justice of peace.

April 18—James Hamilton, justice of peace.

April 25—William Newkirk, notary public.

September 20—E. M. Vance, notary public.

November 8—Amos R. Edwards, clerk, to serve four years from February 2, 1854.

November 8—Henry Morris, surveyor, to serve until December 31, 1854.

November 11—William M. Smith, notary public.

December 12—Ezra Perrin, notary public.

December 19—Joseph Marshall, notary public.

The succeeding pages list the county officials in groups, giving their respective years of service. It will be noticed that up to 1901 there is no uniformity in the time their terms begin, but that after 1901 all terms except that of recorder begin on January 1. The legislative act of March 11, 1901, provided that the county auditor, clerk, sheriff, recorder, prosecuting attorney, assessor, coroner, surveyor and county commissioners should begin their term of office on January 1, 1902, following the term of office of the present incumbent. The circuit, probate, associate and common pleas judges and prosecuting and common pleas attorneys are not given in this connection, but may be found in the chapter on the bench and bar of the county. The county superintendents of schools are listed in the chapter on education.

CLERKS OF CIRCUIT COURT.

The clerk of the circuit court under the 1816 Constitution had a seven-year tenure and the length of the term remained unchanged until 1852, when it was made four years. In the early history of the county the clerk also performed the duties later assigned to the recorder by the act of 1841. In the entire history of the county there have been only two Democratic clerks, James G. T. Veach and William Reeder, the present incumbent. In the November, 1914, election the vote for clerk was very close, the first count giving Ambrose Elliott the office by a majority of three over William Reeder. The election was contested and his opponent, William Reeder, was declared-elected. The complete list of clerks since 1819 follows:

Jonathan McCarty, February 2, 1819, resigned April 3, 1828.

William Caldwell, August 28, 1828—February 2, 1833.
 Gabriel Ginn, February 2, 1833, died in office, 1843.
 George W. Ginn, August 15, 1843—August 18, 1845.
 Amos R. Edwards, August 18, 1845—February 2, 1858.
 Confucius B. Edwards, February 2, 1858—February 2, 1866.
 Gilbert Trusler, February 2, 1866—November 2, 1874.
 James G. T. Veach, November 2, 1874—November 2, 1878.
 Nelson T. Barnard, November 2, 1878, removed January 31, 1881.
 Thomas M. Little, appointed January 31, 1881—November 13, 1890.
 James M. McIntosh, November 13, 1890—November 13, 1894.
 Miles K. Moffett, November 13, 1894, resigned May 22, 1898.
 William F. Downs, appointed May 22, 1898, died in office, March, 1905.
 Albert L. Chrisman, appointed March 24, 1905—January 1, 1907.
 W. E. Sparks, January 1, 1907—January 1, 1915.
 Ambrose Elliott, January 1, 1915, removed as result of contested election, March 10, 1915.
 William Reeder, March 10, 1915.

TREASURERS.

The office of county treasurer was filled by appointment at the hands of the county commissioners under the 1816 Constitution, that is, from 1819 to 1852. Consequently, there is no record of their years of service in the office of secretary of state. The treasurers during this period were as follows: Newton Claypool, 1819-24; Samuel Vance, 1824-25; Abraham W. Harrison, 1826-27; Gabriel Ginn, 1827-28; George Davis, 1828-29; Larkin Sims, 1829-31; Henry Goodlander, 1831-47; William M. Smith, 1847-50; Joseph Clark, 1850-53. Beginning with 1853 the record has been taken from the commissions in the office of the secretary of state. W. H. Beck and Ben Cole, the recent incumbent, are the only Democrats elected under the present Constitution. The list of treasurers since 1853 follows:

William H. Beck, September 3, 1853—September 3, 1859.
 Joseph T. Tate, September 3, 1859—September 3, 1861.
 William Watton, September 3, 1861—September 3, 1863.
 Alfred B. Gates, September 3, 1863—September 3, 1865.
 James K. Rhodes, September 3, 1865—September 3, 1869.
 William Cotton, September 3, 1869—September 3, 1873.
 George M. Nelson, September 3, 1873—September 3, 1877.
 James D. Henry, September 3, 1877—September 3, 1881.

Robert Utter, September 3, 1881—September 3, 1885.
Preston H. Kensler, September 3, 1885—September 3, 1889.
William N. Young, September 3, 1889—September 3, 1893.
Benjamin F. Thiebaud, September 3, 1893—September 3, 1897.
Simon Ostheimer, September 3, 1897—January 1, 1902.
Florance R. Beeson, January 1, 1902—January 1, 1906.
Samuel E. DeHaven, January 1, 1906—January 1, 1910.
William G. Starr, January 1, 1910, died in office, January 6, 1910.
Monroe A. Starr, appointed January 7, 1910—January 1, 1915.
Ben W. Cole, January 1, 1915—January 1, 1917.
E. Clyde Masters, January 1, 1917.

RECORDERS.

The office of recorder has been in existence from the beginning of the county's history. Under the old Constitution the tenure was seven years and one incumbent, John Tate, served continuously from 1829 until his death in 1845. Although the legislative act of 1901 specifically provided that the term of county officials should begin on January 1, the office of recorder in Fayette county is an exception to the act. The complete list of recorders since the organization of the county is as follow:

Joseph C. Reed, February 2, 1819, resigned, 1821.

Jonathan McCarty, appointed September 7, 1821, resigned January 6, 1829.

John Tate, appointed May 11, 1829, died in office, 1845.

Louis C. Fouts, appointed December 10, 1845—August 18, 1846.

Joseph Tate, August 18, 1846—August 18, 1857.

James K. Rhodes, August 18, 1857—August 18, 1865.

Daniel Rench, August 18, 1865, resigned March, 1872.

Charles E. Smith, appointed March 29, 1872—October 28, 1872.

Charles B. Sanders, October 28, 1872—October 28, 1880.

William N. Young, October 28, 1880—October 28, 1888.

Fremont Clifford, October 28, 1888—October 28, 1896.

Jacob Ridge, October 28, 1896—January 1, 1905.

Charles H. Smith, January 1, 1905—October 28, 1912.

William J. Cain, October 28, 1912—term expires October 28, 1920.

SURVEYORS.

A complete list of the county surveyors has not been found either in the records in the office of the secretary of state or in the local county records. It appears that Thomas Hinkston served after 1828, but the official records covering the period from 1828 to 1852 have not been found, although the commission of William Erwin in 1852 says that he was "to serve two years from the expiration of term of present incumbent." The name of this "present incumbent" does not appear.

James Leviston, March 5, 1819—July 9, 1821.

Thomas Hinkston, July 9, 1821—September 24, 1828.

(No commissions found between September 24, 1826, and November 23, 1852.)

William Erwin, commissioned November 23, 1852, "to serve two years from expiration of term of present incumbent."

Henry Morris, November 8, 1853—December 31, 1858.

William Erwin, December 31, 1858—December 31, 1862.

Elihu W. Shrader, December 31, 1862—December, 1864.

James Harrell, December, 1864—October 26, 1865.

Elihu W. Shrader, October 26, 1865, resigned February, 1869.

Michael H. O'Toole, appointed March 4, 1869—October 24, 1870.

Charles R. Williams, October 24, 1870—November 2, 1874.

Edwin Ellis, November 2, 1874, resigned January, 1877.

Michael H. O'Toole, appointed January 25, 1877—November 2, 1880.

Oliver W. Morris, November 2, 1880—December 23, 1880.

John Z. Perrin, appointed December 23, 1880—November 13, 1884.

Charles R. Williams, November 13, 1884—November 13, 1892.

Roy Williams, November 13, 1892—November 13, 1898.

Charles Williams, Jr., November 13, 1898—January 1, 1905.

Karl L. Hanson, January 1, 1905—January 1, 1913.

Paul F. Carlos, January 1, 1913, failed to qualify.

William J. Little, January 1, 1915, resigned March 1, 1916.

Robert J. Greenwood, appointed March 1, 1916—January 1, 1917.

Harry M. Griffin, January 1, 1917.

Paul J. Carlos was commissioned to take the office on January 1, 1913, but failed to qualify and Hanson continued in office until January 1, 1915.

AUDITORS.

The office of county auditor was not in existence in Fayette county for several years after the county was organized, the duties later assigned to the office being transacted by the other county officials, most of them being in the hands of the clerk of the circuit court. Under the 1816 Constitution there was no uniformity in the transaction of county affairs, the Legislature providing for one set of officers for one county and another for other counties. It was not until 1841 that the Legislature provided for an auditor for Fayette county, the first incumbent being Daniel Rench, an old newspaper man. He served from 1841 to 1852, at which time Job Stout was elected. The first commission of Stout on record in the office of the secretary of state bears the date of November 1, 1855. The complete list of auditors since that time, together with their respective tenures follows:

Job Stout, November 1, 1855—November 1, 1859.

James Elliott, November 1, 1859—November 1, 1867.

William H. Green, November 1, 1867—November 2, 1875.

Charles R. Williams, November 2, 1875—November 1, 1883.

John W. Payne, November 1, 1883—November 1, 1891.

James Backhouse, November 1, 1891—November 1, 1895.

Homer M. Broaddus, November 1, 1895, died in office July 23, 1903.

Richard E. McClure, appointed July 27, 1903—January 1, 1904.

John W. Ross, January 1, 1904—January 1, 1908.

Jasper L. Kennedy, January 1, 1908—January 1, 1916.

Glenn Zell, January 1, 1916, term expires January 1, 1920.

COUNTY ASSESSORS.

The office of county assessor as now established dates only from 1891, the General Assembly of that year creating the office. From 1852 to 1891 the duties now performed by the assessor were in the hands of the county auditor. A county board of review, consisting of the assessor, auditor and treasurer, and two members appointed by the circuit judge, annually equalizes the valuation of real and personal property assessed in the county. The board passes on each individual valuation, hears complaints, and revises the assessment list. It also equalizes as between townships or divisions of townships and determines a rate per cent. to be added to or deducted from the various classes of property throughout the township. And if necessary, the

board may even set aside the assessment of the whole county and order a new one, but it has no power to depart from the true cash value in fixing assessments. The property is assessed by the township assessors, who work under the immediate supervision of the county assessor, who has the power to list sequestered or omitted property. The county assessor in turn is under the direction of the state board of tax commissioners.

There have been only four county assessors in Fayette county since 1891, one incumbent filling the office for fifteen consecutive years. The present assessor is a son of the first incumbent. The four assessors are as follow: H. T. Thomas, 1891-94; Edwin M. Stone, 1894-98; William T. Murray, 1898-1914; Scott Thomas, since 1914.

SHERIFFS.

The office of sheriff was provided for in the Constitutions of 1816 and 1852. The tenure has always been two years in the state. It will be noticed that John Conner, the founder of Connersville, was the first incumbent of the office, his appointment by the governor being dated two days before the county was to be formally organized. The sheriff is the only county official who is provided with a house at the expense of the county. The list of sheriffs follows:

John Conner, appointed December 30, 1818, resigned, 1820.
John M. Wilson, appointed February 13, 1820—August 23, 1824.
William Caldwell, August 23, 1824—August 28, 1828.
Robert D. Helm, August 28, 1828—September 8, 1830.
Gabriel Ginn, September 8, 1830—August 23, 1832.
William Dickey, August 23, 1832—August 29, 1834.
John Willey, August 29, 1834, resigned, 1838.
Thomas Lines, August 14, 1838, resigned January, 1842.
Joshua McIntosh, appointed January 20, 1842—August 9, 1842.
William M. Smith, August 9, 1842—August 17, 1846.
Joseph H. Clark, August 17, 1846—August 24, 1850.
Lewis W. McCormick, August 24, 1850—October 11, 1854.
William McCleary, October 10, 1854—November 6, 1858.
William J. Orr, November 6, 1858—November 6, 1860.
John Savage, November 6, 1860—November 6, 1864.
William Cotton, November 6, 1864—November 6, 1868.
William McCrory, November 6, 1868, resigned January 30, 1869.
Jonathan S. Miller, appointed February 10, 1869—November 2, 1874.

Doctor B. Ball, November 2, 1874—November 2, 1878.
John T. Lair, November 2, 1878—November 13, 1882.
Samuel Kirkham, November 13, 1882—November 13, 1886.
Matthias T. Lair, November 13, 1886—November 13, 1890.
Enos M. McCready, November 13, 1890—November 13, 1894.
Charles S. Lewis, November 13, 1894—November 13, 1898.
Daniel D. Hall, November 13, 1898—November 13, 1900.
George W. Oldham, November 13, 1900—January 1, 1905.
Cyrus Jeffrey, January 1, 1905—January 1, 1909.
Anson B. Miller, January 1, 1909—January 1, 1913.
Perry D. Ferguson, January 1, 1913—January 1, 1915.
William Hendrickson, January 1, 1915.

CORONERS.

The coroner's office is provided for by the Constitution and in certain stipulated cases the coroner is authorized to perform the duties of the sheriff. The office is usually associated with the medical profession, but a great majority of the incumbents of the office in Fayette county have not been physicians. If there is any one man in the list of coroners of Fayette county who deserves special mention it is John Farner, an old-fashioned German, who held the office for twenty years. As far as known, he had no other occupation than that of attending to the duties of the office during these twenty years, but he managed in some way to make enough to eke out an existence. The complete list of coroners since the organization of the county follows:

Jonathan John, appointed December 30, 1818—September 12, 1821.
John Sample, September 12, 1821—September 14, 1825.
John Milner, September 14, 1825—November 1, 1827.
Abraham Bays, November 1, 1827—August 18, 1829.
Robert Miller, August 18, 1829—September 22, 1831.
George L. Fearis, September 22, 1831—August 12, 1837.
William Tulley, August 12, 1837, resigned November, 1840.
Henry Beitzel, appointed November 25, 1840—August 18, 1845.
Thomas P. Silvey, August 18, 1845—August 18, 1846.
James Beard, August 18, 1846—August 19, 1847.
Wilson Limpus, August 19, 1847, resigned July 3, 1849.
Josiah Mullikin, August 17, 1849, resigned June 12, 1850.
Abraham Bays, August 21, 1850—October 21, 1851.

David Rawls, October 22, 1851—October 12, 1852.
 Calvin C. McClain, October 12, 1852—October 24, 1854.
 John H. Fattig, October 24, 1854—November 1, 1855.
 Calvin C. McClain, November 1, 1855—November 6, 1856.
 David H. Dawson, November 6, 1856—November 6, 1858.
 Benjamin H. Gardner, November 6, 1858—November 6, 1859.
 Walter Lockhart, November 6, 1859—November 6, 1861.
 John B. Tate, November 6, 1861—November 6, 1862.
 Isaiah McCameron, November 6, 1862—November 6, 1864.
 Jacob Schmidt, November 6, 1864—November 6, 1866.
 John Farner, November 6, 1866—November 13, 1886.
 Dr. Joseph D. Larimore, November 13, 1886—November 13, 1890.
 Dr. Alexander D. Tyrrel, November 13, 1890—November 13, 1894.
 Lyman Cooley, November 13, 1894—November 13, 1896.
 Dr. Alexander D. Tyrrel, November 13, 1896—January 1, 1903.
 Lyman Cooley, January 1, 1903—January 1, 1905.
 Dr. Eugene Everett Hamilton, January 1, 1905—January 1, 1909.
 Chester M. Spicely, January 1, 1909—January 1, 1913.
 Dr. Harry M. Lamberson, January 1, 1913—January 1, 1915.
 Charles Myers, January 1, 1915—January 1, 1917.
 Dr. Benjamin W. Cooper, January 1, 1917.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The county commissioners occupy a very important place in the affairs of the county and in the ninety-seven years which have elapsed since the county was organized they have had general charge of all the affairs of the county. This body of three men among other things build all the county public buildings, oversee the construction of roads and bridges and pass on all bills to be paid out of county funds. As stated in the succeeding list of commissioners, there was a short time in the history of the county when the commissioners were replaced by a board consisting of one justice of peace from each township in the county. This system, however, was too expensive and besides the board was too cumbersome to do good work. The complete list of commissioners is given by years.

1819—Basil Roberts, Herod Newland, John Tyner.

1820—Basil Roberts, Herod Newland, John Tyner.

1821—Basil Roberts, John Tyner, Stanhope Royster, Herod Newland, James M. Ray (Newland was succeeded in May by James M. Ray, who was appointed until the August election, and was succeeded by Royster.)

1822—Basil Roberts, Stanhope Royster, Samuel Vance, the latter, being appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Tyner, was succeeded in August by Jonathan John.

1823—Basil Roberts, Stanhope Royster, Jonathan John, the latter being succeeded in August by Alexander Dale.

1824—Basil Roberts, Stanhope Royster, Alexander Dale. In 1824 a board composed of one justice of peace from each township, was given charge of all county affairs and performed all the duties formerly transacted by the county commissioners. There was a provision that the oldest justice in each township should have a seat on this county board of justices. From September, 1824, until November, 1827, the county was governed by this board of justices. During this period the presidents of the board were as follows: Moses Fay, 1824-25; Justus Wright, 1825-26; Gabriel Ginn, September-November, 1826; Marks Crume, 1826-27. The office of county commissioner was re-established by an act of the 1827 Legislature and has been in continuous operation since that date.

1827—Hezekiah Mount, William Dickey, David Ferree.

1828—Hezekiah Mount, William Dickey, David Ferree (until September), Charles Hubbartt.

1829—Hezekiah Mount, William Dickey, Charles Hubbartt.

1830—William Dickey, Charles Hubbartt, Hezekiah Mount (until August), Charles Salyer.

1831—Charles Salyer, William Dickey, Charles Hubbartt.

1832—Charles Salyer, Charles Hubbartt, William Dickey (until September), William Dale.

1833—Charles Salyer, Charles Hubbartt, William Dale.

1834—Charles Salyer, Charles Hubbartt, William Dale.

1835—Charles Salyer, Charles Hubbartt, William Dale (until September), Hezekiah Mount.

1836—Charles Salyer, Charles Hubbartt, Hezekiah Mount.

1837—Charles Salyer, Charles Hubbartt, Hezekiah Mount.

1838—Charles Salyer, Charles Hubbartt, Hezekiah Mount (until September), Alexander Dale.

1839—Charles Hubbartt, Alexander Dale, Charles Salyer (until September), James Veatch.

1840—Alexander Dale, James Veatch, Charles Hubbartt (until September), Henry Simpson.

1841—James Veatch, Henry Simpson, Alexander Dale (until August), Thomas Moffett.

1842—James Veatch, Henry Simpson, Thomas Moffett.

1843—James Veatch, Thomas Moffett, Henry Simpson (until September), Jacob Troxell.

1844—James Veatch, Thomas Moffett, Jacob Troxell.

1845—Thomas Moffett, Jacob Troxell, James Veatch (until September), John Jemison.

1846—Thomas Moffett, John Jemison, Jacob Troxell (until September), Daniel H. White.

1847—Thomas Moffett, John Jemison, Daniel H. White.

1848—Thomas Moffett, Daniel H. White, John Jemison (until September), James Steele.

1849—Thomas Moffett, Daniel H. White, James Steele.

1850—Daniel H. White, James Steele, Thomas Moffett (until September), W. W. Thrasher.

1851—Daniel H. White, W. W. Thrasher, James Steele (until August), A. T. Beckett.

1852—W. W. Thrasher, A. T. Beckett, Daniel H. White (until November), William H. Huston. Thrasher was succeeded by Joseph Dale in December, 1852.

1853—Joseph Dale, A. T. Beckett, William H. Huston.

1854—Joseph Dale, A. T. Beckett, William H. Huston.

1855—Joseph Dale, A. T. Beckett, William H. Huston (until September), John Stoops.

1856—John Stoops, A. T. Beckett, Joseph Dale.

1857—John Stoops, Joseph Dale, A. T. Beckett (until September), George Scott.

1858—George Scott, Joseph Dale, John Stoops (until September), Joseph M. Sutcliffe.

1859—Joseph M. Sutcliffe, George Scott, Joseph Dale (until September), W. T. Hensley.

1860—W. T. Hensley, George Scott, Joseph M. Sutcliffe.

1861—W. T. Hensley, George Scott, Joseph M. Sutcliffe (until September), Raney Gillman.

1862—Raney Gillman, George Scott, W. T. Hensley (until December), Ephraim Jeffrey.

1863—Ephraim Jeffrey, Raney Gillman, A. T. Beckett (appointed in June in place of George Scott, deceased.)

- 1864—Ephraim Jeffrey, A. T. Beckett, Robert Holland.
1865—Ephraim Jeffrey, A. T. Beckett, Robert Holland.
1866—Ephraim Jeffrey, A. T. Beckett, Robert Holland.
1867—Ephraim Jeffrey, A. T. Beckett, Robert Holland (until September), John Beck.
1868—John Beck, A. T. Beckett, Ephraim Jeffrey (until December), Ezra Martin.
1869—John Beck, Ezra Martin, A. T. Beckett (until September), Hiram B. Langston.
1870—Hiram B. Langston, John Beck, Ezra Martin.
1871—Hiram B. Langston, John Beck, Ezra Martin.
1872—Hiram B. Langston, Ezra Martin, John Beck (until June), William A. Holland. Langston was succeeded in November by John Spivey.
1873—John Spivey, William A. Holland, Ezra Martin.
1874—John Spivey, William A. Holland, and until December, Ezra Martin, when succeeded by Linville Ferguson.
1875—William A. Holland, Linville Ferguson, and until September, John Spivey, when succeeded by John Sims.
1876-77—William A. Holland, John Sims, and until December, Linville Ferguson, when succeeded by McHenry Saxon.
1878—McHenry Saxon, William A. Holland, and until September, John Sims, when succeeded by Samuel P. Jemison.
1879-82—William A. Holland, Samuel P. Jemison, McHenry Saxon.
1883—William A. Holland, Samuel P. Jemison, and until December, McHenry Saxon, when succeeded by Henry C. Rees.
1884—William A. Holland, Samuel P. Jemison, Henry C. Rees.
1885—William A. Holland, Henry C. Rees, O. A. Martin.
1886—William A. Holland, Henry C. Rees, O. A. Martin.
1887—William A. Holland, Henry C. Rees, O. A. Martin.
1888—O. A. Martin, Henry C. Rees, Thomas J. Caldwell.
1889—O. A. Martin, Henry C. Rees, Thomas J. Caldwell.
1890—O. A. Martin, Thomas J. Caldwell, F. Y. Thomas.
1891—F. Y. Thomas, D. Kerschner, S. E. Thomas.
1892—F. Y. Thomas, D. Kerschner, S. E. Thomas.
1893—F. Y. Thomas, D. Kerschner, S. E. Thomas.
1894—F. Y. Thomas, D. Kerschner, S. E. Thomas.
1895—F. Y. Thomas, D. Kerschner, S. E. Thomas.
1896—F. Y. Thomas, D. Kerschner, E. I. Chance.
1897—F. Y. Thomas, E. I. Chance, H. L. Hurst.

- 1898—F. V. Thomas, E. I. Chance, H. L. Hurst.
 1899—F. V. Thomas, E. I. Chance, H. L. Hurst.
 1900—F. V. Thomas, E. I. Chance, H. L. Hurst.
 1901—F. V. Thomas, E. I. Chance, H. L. Hurst.
 1902—E. I. Chance, H. L. Hurst, W. D. Thomas.
 1903—H. L. Hurst, W. D. Thomas, J. M. White.
 1904—H. L. Hurst, W. D. Thomas, J. M. White.
 1905—H. L. Hurst, W. D. Thomas, J. M. White.
 1906—H. L. Hurst, W. D. Thomas, J. M. White.
 1907—H. L. Hurst, W. D. Thomas, J. M. White.
 1908—L. D. Springer, Daniel Fiant, John A. Kellum.
 1909—L. D. Springer, Daniel Fiant, John A. Kellum.
 1910—L. D. Springer, Daniel Fiant, John A. Kellum.
 1911—L. D. Springer, John A. Kellum, James F. Holland.
 1912—L. D. Springer, John A. Kellum, W. C. Whipple.
 1913—L. D. Springer, John A. Kellum, W. C. Whipple.
 1914—John A. Kellum, W. C. Whipple, H. Shipley.
 1915—H. Shipley, R. H. Jerman, E. W. Caldwell.
 1916—H. Shipley, R. H. Jerman, E. W. Caldwell.
 1917—R. H. Jerman, E. W. Caldwell, Charles W. Mason.

FAYETTE COUNTY IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Fayette county had its first representation in the state Legislature in the session of 1819, the fourth regular session. This session had only ten members in the Senate and twenty-nine in the House. During the ninety-seven years which have elapsed since the county was first represented in the Legislature it has always been united with one or more counties in a senatorial district, and usually with one or more in a representative district. The following table shows the names of the members of the Legislature representing the districts to which Fayette county has been attached, the dates of their incumbency, and the county from which they were elected:

SENATE.

Member.	Session.	Year.	Counties of District
William C. Drew	4- 5	1819-20	Fayette, Franklin
Patrick Baird	5	1820	Part of Fayette, and Wayne and Randolph

Member.	Session.	Year.	Counties of District
 6	1821	
Lewis Johnson	7- 8- 9	1822-25	Fayette, Union
Ross Smiley	10-11-12	1825-27	Fayette, Union
Newton Claypool	13-14-15	1828-30	Fayette, Union
James Leviston	16-17-18	1831-33	Fayette, Union
William Caldwell	19-20	1834-35	Fayette, Union
Newton Claypool	21	1836	Fayette, Union
William Watt	22-23-24	1837-39	Fayette, Union
Samuel W. Parker....	25-26-27	1840-42	Fayette, Union
James Leviston	28-29-30	1843-45	Fayette, Union
Henry Simpson	31-32-33	1846-48	Fayette, Union
John S. Reid	34-35-36	1849-51	Fayette, Union
Minor Meeker	37-38	1853-55	Fayette, Union
John Yaryan	39	1857	Fayette, Union
Thomas W. Bennett ...	40	1859	Fayette, Union
Benjamin F. Claypool..	41-43	1861-63	Fayette, Union
Thomas W. Bennett ...	44-45	1865-67	Fayette, Union
James Elliott	46-47	1869-71	Fayette, Union
Richard M. Haworth..	48-49	1873-75	Fayette, Union
Milton Trussler	50-51	1877-79	Fayette, Union, Rush
Jesse J. Spann	52-53	1881-83	Fayette, Union, Rush
James N. Huston	54	1885	Fayette, Union, Rush
James N. Huston	55	1887	Fayette, Henry
William Grose	56-57	1889-91	Fayette, Henry
Leonidas P. Newby ...	58-59-60	1893-97	Fayette, Henry
Leonidas P. Newby ...	61	1899	Fayette, Henry, Union
Albert D. Ogborn ...	62-63	1901-03	Fayette, Henry, Union
Edward E. Moore	64	1905	Fayette, Henry, Union
Edward E. Moore	65-66	1907-09	Fayette, Rush, Hancock
Cary Jackson	67-69	1909-15	Fayette, Rush, Hancock
Walter McConaha	70	1917	Fayette, Rush, Hancock

HOUSE.

Oliver H. Smith	7	1822	Fayette
James Brownlee	8	1823	Fayette
Newton Claypool	9-10-11-12	1825-27	Fayette

Member.	Session.	Year.	Counties of District
Marks Crume	13-14-15-16		
	17-18-19	1828-34	Fayette
Philip Mason	20	1835	Fayette
Caleb B. Smith	21	1836	Fayette
Wilson Thompson	22	1837	Fayette
John Willey	23	1838	Fayette
Matthew R. Hull	24	1839	Fayette
Caleb B. Smith	25	1840	Fayette
Wilson Thompson	26	1841	Fayette
Newton Claypool	27	1842	Fayette
Samuel W. Parker	28	1843	Fayette
Samuel Little	29	1844	Fayette
William Stewart	30-31	1845-46	Fayette
Samuel Little	32	1847	Fayette
Thomas D. Hankins....	33	1848	Fayette
Charles M. Stone.....	34-35	1849-50	Fayette
John V. Lindsey	36	1851	Fayette
Archibald F. Martin ...	37	1853	Fayette
Nelson Trusler	38	1855	Fayette
Charles M. Stone	39	1857	Fayette
George W. Treadway ..	40	1859	Fayette, Union
Richard M. Haworth ..	41	1869	Fayette, Union
Russell B. Perry	43	1863	Fayette, Union
Gilbert Trusler	44	1865	Fayette, Union
Richard N. Elliott	64-65	1905-07	Fayette, Union
Woodson W. Thrasher ..	45	1867	Fayette, Union
B. F. Williams	46-47	1869-71	Fayette, Union
Warner H. Broddus ...	48	1873	Fayette, Union
Milton Trusler	49	1875	Fayette, Union
James P. Kennedy	50	1877	Fayette, Union
Joseph W. Conaway ...	51	1879	Fayette, Union
James N. Huston	52-53	1881-83	Fayette, Union
R. M. Haworth	54	1885	Fayette, Henry
William Grose	55	1887	Fayette, Henry
Jefferson H. Claypool..	56-57	1889-91	Fayette, Wayne
A. C. Lindemuth	58	1893	Fayette, Wayne
James M. McIntosh	59	1895	Fayette, Wayne
Francis T. Roots	60-61	1897-99	Fayette, Wayne

Member.	Session.	Year.	Counties of District
Roscoe E. Kirkham . . .	62-63	1901-03	Fayette, Wayne
Richard N. Elliott . . .	64-65	1905-07	Fayette, Wayne
Alonzo M. Gardner . . .	66-67	1909-11	Fayette, Wayne
Earl Crawford	68	1913	Fayette, Wayne
James K. Mason	69-70	1915-17	Fayette, Wayne

CONGRESSMEN FROM FAYETTE COUNTY.

Fayette county can claim six congressmen who have been elected from the county: Oliver H. Smith, Jonathan McCarty, Caleb B. Smith, Samuel W. Parker, Jeremiah M. Wilson and Finly H. Gray. At least two other congressmen lived for a short time in the county, viz., Andrew Kennedy and Samuel C. Sample.

When Fayette county was organized in 1819 Indiana was represented by only one congressman, William Hendricks, and it was not until after the congressional apportionment of 1821 that the state was first divided into districts. The first apportionment gave the state three congressmen and placed Fayette county in the third district with the counties of Randolph, Franklin, Dearborn, Wayne, Switzerland, Ripley and Delaware. John Test, of Brookville, was the first congressman of the new district and served two terms (1823-27), being followed by Oliver H. Smith for one term (1827-29). Test was then elected for another term, giving way in 1831 to Jonathan McCarty, who served three consecutive terms (1831-37). During his second term the state was allotted seven congressmen (act of January 1, 1833), the act attaching Fayette to the newly created fifth district, which included the counties of Fayette, Union, Wayne, Henry, Delaware, Grant, Randolph, Huntington, Allen and Lagrange.

McCarty was followed in 1837 by James Rariden, of Wayne county, who maintained his seat through two terms (1837-41). Andrew Kennedy succeeded Rariden in 1841 and represented the fifth district one term, the apportionment of February 8, 1842, taking his county, Delaware, out of the fifth and placing it in the newly organized tenth district, leaving Fayette in the fourth with the counties of Henry, Union and Wayne. In the fall of 1842 the third congressman from Fayette county was elected, Caleb B. Smith, and he served three terms (1843-49). George W. Julian, of Wayne county, represented the district the next two years, being followed by Samuel W. Parker, of Connersville, in 1851 for two terms.

During Parker's first term the state was redistricted for congressional purposes with the act of February 9, 1852, Fayette being placed in the fifth

with the counties of Henry, Union, Wayne, Delaware and Randolph. David P. Holloway followed Parker in 1855 for one term and David Kilgore, the "Delaware Chief" of Delaware county, served the next two terms (1857-61). The next five terms (1861-71) saw George W. Julian as the congressman from the district. During his term the act of February 20, 1867, reorganized the congressional districts of the state and placed Fayette county again in the fourth, along with the counties of Shelby, Rush, Franklin, Union, Wayne and Hancock.

Jeremiah M. Wilson, the fourth congressman to be elected from Fayette county, followed Julian in 1871 for two terms. The act of December 22, 1872, again rearranged the congressional districts, Fayette county being put back into the fifth district with Dearborn, Franklin, Union, Wayne and Randolph. This was the first apportionment which gave the state thirteen congressmen, the same number which it has since been allotted.

William S. Holman, of Dearborn county, followed Wilson in 1875 for one term, giving way to Thomas M. Browne in 1877. Browne served the district longer than any other congressman, being in congress continuously from 1877 to 1891. During his long congressional career two changes were made in the district, but his county, Randolph, remained in the district with Fayette. The act of March 20, 1879, made Fayette a part of the sixth district, where it has since remained, although a number of different counties have been in the district. The act of 1879 united the counties of Fayette, Delaware, Randolph, Henry, Wayne and Rush in the sixth; no changes were made in the composition of the district with the acts of March 6, 1885, or March 6, 1891.

Browne was followed in 1891 by Henry U. Johnson, of Wayne county, who served four consecutive terms (1891-99). The act of March 9, 1895, took Randolph and Delaware out of the sixth district, and reconstituted it to consist of the counties of Fayette, Henry, Wayne, Rush, Hancock, Shelby, Union and Franklin.

James E. Watson, of Rush county, served five consecutive terms (1899-1909), being succeeded in 1909 by William O. Barnard, of Henry county. The act of March 5, 1901, attached Decatur county to the sixth district, but the act of March 6, 1911, detached it, leaving the district as it was in 1895 and as at present constituted.

Barnard served only one term (1909-11), his successor being Finly H. Gray, of Fayette county. Gray represented the district three terms (1911-17), being defeated for re-election by Daniel W. Comstock, of Wayne county. Comstock began his term of two years on March 4, 1917.

CHAPTER VII.

TOWNSHIPS OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP.

Columbia township, one of the five townships organized by the county commissioners on February 8, 1819, originally included all of its present limits, more than half of Jackson and all but the two northern tiers of sections of Orange township. Its limits as defined originally were as follows: "Beginning at the southeast corner of section 33 in township 13, range 13; thence west along the line dividing the counties of Franklin and Fayette to the western boundary of the county of Fayette; thence north along said county line five miles; thence along a direct line east to the northwest corner of section 8, in township 13, range 12; thence east along the line dividing sections 8 and 9 in township 13, range 13; thence south along the line dividing said sections 8 and 9, to the southwest corner of section 16, township and range last aforesaid; thence east to the line dividing the counties of Franklin and Fayette; thence south along the said line to the place of beginning."

When Jackson township was organized by the commissioners at their August, 1820, session it was made to embrace all that part of Columbia township east of White Water. Two years later, February 18, 1822, Orange township was organized by the commissioners, leaving Columbia township with its present limits.

All of the recent township falls within the Twelve-mile Purchase of 1809, except a small portion of sections 18 and 7, in the northwestern part of the township. All of the seventeen sections and six fractional sections of land in the township lie in township 13, range 12.

The first land entries were recorded in 1811, eleven settlers having entered upon land during that year. A complete list of the land entries of the township, designated by sections, is as follows:

Section 7 (fractions)—Sold in 1817, 1830 and 1832 to S. Todd, William C. Drew, Thomas Hibbs and John G. Gray.

Section 8—Sold in 1814 and 1817 to Benjamin McCarty, Samuel Logan, Samuel Newhouse and Cale Smith.

Section 9—Sold in 1812 and 1814 to Benjamin McCarty, R. Marshall.

Section 10—Sold in 1813 to John Knox, James Hamilton, James Newhouse and Christopher Ladd.

Section 11—Sold in 1813 to W. S. Hand and Benjamin Sailor (one-half section.)

Section 14—Sold in 1811 to Nicholas Reagen and William Eagen (one-half section.)

Section 15—Sold in 1812, 1813, 1814 and 1815 to Morgan Vardiman, William Helm, William Conner and Benjamin Sailor.

Section 16—Reserved for school purposes.

Section 17—Sold in 1814, 1817, 1832-1835 to James Buchanan, Gale Hamilton, H. N. Burgoyne, W. C. Plummer and James Conwell.

Section 18—Sold in 1814 to Charles Hardy (fractional).

Section 19—Sold in 1818 and 1820-1835 to Wilson Waddams, Charles Hardy, Benjamin F. Utter, James Conwell, George Klum, John G. Gray, John Ronald, John Combs, H. N. Burgoyne and William Jacobs.

Section 20—Sold in 1813, 1814 and 1832 to John Bridges, Elijah Stevens, Wilson Waddams.

Section 21—Sold in 1814, 1829-1834 to James Wiley, Wilson Waddams, James Conwell, and Isaac Limpus.

Section 22—Sold in 1811, 1813 and 1814 to Charles Scott, R. Russell, Reuben Conner and John Conner.

Section 23—Sold in 1811, 1812 to William Helm, Gabriel Ginn.

Section 27—Sold in 1811, 1813, 1814, 1818, 1831 to John Grist, Allen Crisler, William Conner, William Wherrett.

Section 28—Sold in 1811, 1812, 1816 to Moses Martin, Enoch Limpus and Elijah Allen.

Section 29—Sold in 1813, 1816, 1831-1834 to Jonathan Gillam, Enoch Hills, Lewis Bishop, Cornelius Rinerson and Rinerd Rinerson.

Section 30—Sold in 1815, 1832-1836 to Robert Glidwell, Charles Stevens, Benjamin Tharpe, Job Waltz and James Conwell.

Section 31—Sold in 1826-1836 to James Moore, Charles Melond, James Linville, Charles Morrow and S. Resum.

Section 32—Sold in 1832-1836 to Rinerd Rinerson, Moses Harrell, John J. Shaw, F. A. Conwell, James Wells, Jr.

Section 33—Sold in 1811, 1818, 1819 and 1831 to Edward Webb,

Enoch Limpus, Horatio Mason, James Conwell, Henry Vandalsen, Hugh Reed and Isaac Thomas.

Section 34--Sold in 1811, 1812 to Elijah Limpus, M. Huston, H. J. Byram, Hugh Reed and John Richardson.

One of the first things to be noticed in connection with the settlement of the township is that nearly all of the land entries made in 1811 were along the water courses. William Eagen is thought by many of the pioneers to have been the earliest settler in this township. With only a few exceptions, nearly all of the early settlers came from Kentucky. Among the number were William Helm, Edward Webb, John Conner, Allen Crisler, Joshua Crigler, Vincent Cooper and Michael Hackleman. From Virginia came Abraham Bays, Charles Scott, Jonathan, David and James Newhouse, Isaac, Enoch, Levi, Elijah and Jonathan Limpus.

Philip and Horatio Mason, with their wives, settled on Garrison creek in 1819. They emigrated from Herkimer county, New York, in the spring of 1816, going by sleigh to some point on the Allegheny river, thence to Cincinnati by raft and to the vicinity of Laurel by wagon. Samuel Jenks, a brother-in-law of Philip Mason, was a resident of that vicinity and with him Philip stopped and shared their cabin until January, 1817, when he removed to a cabin that stood near Garrison creek.

In 1819, Joshua Heizer, a native of Virginia and a soldier of the War of 1812, settled in the township, as also did Reuben Conner, from Kentucky.

AN OLD RESIDENCE.

During the early part of the century Judge Webb constructed what was considered to be the most substantial cabin of that day in that settlement. The cabin occupied a site on the fertile bottom land along White Water river, a situation commanding a beautiful view. It was of the second class of pioneer cabins, constructed of hewed logs, two stories high and the building being eighteen by twenty-eight feet in size. On the north end of the building was a large chimney, constructed of stone of various sizes, built on the outside of the house. Two doors from without opened into the house, one on either side. Below on either side was a window, though of different sizes, and on the east side of the second door were two half or garret windows. Within the house were three apartments, one above and two below, each floor being provided with one fireplace, large below and small on the second floor.

Just below Nulltown, and not far from the old graveyard, was the old



TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

Top row, left to right: Willard Robinson, William Carson, Amos Young, Quincy Price, William Maze, Claude Trusler, County Superintendent. Bottom row, Frank Hackleman, William Frank, Lafayette Moore, Richard Rowe.

blockhouse built by the settlement for the protection against the Indians during the War of 1812.

MILLS AND DISTILLERIES.

The industries during the early days were confined mostly to mills and distilleries. The first mill in the township is thought to have been a saw-mill erected by Allen Crisler and which stood at the north end of the village of Alpine. Doctor Mason became the owner of the mill in 1816 and operated a flour-mill in connection. A still-house and a hemp-mill were added, all four being operated under the general management of Colonel Crisler, until a change in the course of the river destroyed the power and then all went out of use.

At a very early day a saw-mill was built at Nulltown by Thomas Silvey, who sold it to Null brothers. After they became the owners they added a very small grist-mill and then, after Crisler's mill went out of operation, they built a large flouring- and grist-mill, which was not in operation many years, the canal and hydraulic destroying the power.

About 1844 a grist-mill was built at Alpine by Thomas Crisler, James and John Limpus. In 1863 the mill was purchased by Thomas and A. N. Bruner, who operated the same for many years.

During the period of early settlement several men operated copper stills, among whom were William Helm, on Garrison creek, and John Conner. Wilson Waddams also operated a corn cracker in connection with his still.

A saw- and grist-mill was erected by H. N. Burgoyne about 1833 in section 19, on the south fork of Garrison's creek. The mill changed owners many times and finally Nathan Lewis and brother became the proprietors. After operating the mill about two years, they built a new saw-mill.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The first school house built in the township was near the Franklin church, just below Nulltown, erected in 1815. The first school teacher seems to have been Gabriel Ginn. A few years later a school was conducted in an old cabin about a mile southwest of Alpine by Mark Whitacre. Robert Helm and a lady by the name of Klum also taught in the same community. About 1821 a log school house was built one mile west of Alpine and among the first teachers were Daniel McIntyre and Dr. Philip Mason.

Probably the first school in the northern part of the township was held in the little log house that stood on the farm of Hinkson Halstead. John Ronald was the first teacher.

COLUMBIA.

This little village of Columbia, located north of the center of Columbia township, has a history not uncommon to the other villages of the county. At one time it served well its purpose as a local commercial and trading center. The little hamlet was laid out on land belonging to Isaac Limpus and James Buchanan and was surveyed by Isaac Fowler, June 15, 1832. An addition was made to the original plat in 1849 by a man by the name of Martin.

The first man to build a house in the village was Isaac Limpus, and in it he conducted an inn. He was also the first postmaster, the postoffice having been established on February 16, 1833. For several years following he conducted a grocery and saloon. In 1835, John Hardy was granted a license as a merchant, a privilege which was renewed for several years. Later merchants were George Scott, David Smith and George Logan.

In 1843 the hamlet had two general stores kept by George Scott and Horatio and John Hardy; one shoe-shop and postoffice combined, by William Wherrett; one blacksmith shop, by Joseph Little; a general repair shop, by D. O. Darby; one wagon shop, by Louis Black. What was once a lively commercial center has long since fallen into decay, and at the present time the little hamlet consists of a Methodist church, one store conducted by Will Larmore, and a few houses.

It is doubtful if any postoffice in the county has been served by as many postmasters as has Columbia. Following is the list with their period of service: Isaac Limpus, 1833-1837; William Wherrett, 1837-1850; George W. Logan, 1850-1851; Caleb B. Clements, 1851-1852; Lafayette Mount, 1852-1854; Daniel O. Darby, 1854- January 9, 1861 (discontinued); John D. Darby, February 1, 1861 (re-established), to November 14, 1861; Benedict Hutchinson, 1861-1863; John W. Thomas, 1863-1864; George W. Tucker, 1864-1865; John I. Thomas, February 21, 1865- December 5, 1865; John S. Perrett, 1865-1866; George W. Tucker, 1866-1867; Benedict Hutchinson, 1867-1874; John Perin, 1874-1875; John H. Sterett, 1875-1877; David S. Alzeno, 1877-1880; Samuel E. Perin, 1880-1883; Sarah Ronan, April 12, 1883- December 27, 1883; John Z. Perin, 1883-1900; Mrs. Mary Wiles, 1900-1904, when the office was discontinued.

As Macaulay has depicted ancient Rome in all of its fullness, so has William H. Tate preserved for all generations a graphic description of the little village of Columbia as outlined in the following poem:

THE VILLAGE OF COLUMBIA.

June fifteenth eighteen hundred and thirty-two,
Ike Fowler, with his compass true,
Ran lines across and through,
Upon the lands then rather new,
Of Isaac Limpus and James Buchanan, too.

Ike Limpus then quite young and stout,
Within the new town thus laid out,
Built the first house thereabout
And changed it to an inn throughout
To shelter travelers from the storms without.

On February sixteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-three,
Was established there, as to told to me,
A postoffice, which distributed free,
Such mail as might come to the community—
And Ike Limpus, postmaster, was the first in this capacity.

With postoffice and grocery store,
Saloon and patrons by the score,
The trade of Limpus tore
And to the heavens seemed to soar;
For well he thrived that year and many more.

Sometime in eighteen hundred and thirty-five,
John Hardy, who was then alive,
Thought he himself would like to thrive,
And opened up a store to drive
Ike Limpus from his hive.

Soon after Hardy cast here his lot,
The store of Limpus was quite forgot;
Then came another, known as George Scott,
Followed by Dave Smith and George Logan, I wot—
And all playing for the self-same pot.

In forty-three this town was young indeed,
With but two stores in it to meet the public need;
Yet business ran with rapid speed
Despite man's well known avarice and greed,
For there was nothing serious to impede.

In eighteen fifty came the terrible climax;
It was awful, and our brain it almost racks
To think the town would so soon wax
And then get into trouble and leave its tracks
To run on switches and suddenly relax.

The old town hall condemned to use
Still stands, a model of excuse;
For social welfare's plain abuse,
Like a game where playing's loose
And the ace is taken by the deuce.

In nineteen seventeen there is but one store
Kept open now by one Will Larnore;
This makes it seem like times of yore
When Henry Crago swung his door
To welcome customers upon his floor.

No blood has stained the sacred soil
In this old town of ceaseless toll,
No tropic heat has risen up to boil,
No arctic breezes are here to foil,
No wells are here to give us oil.

The hum of spindles can't be heard,
The only sound is song of bird;
The woodman's axe is seldom incurred
The rattle of cars has never occurred
To disturb our people in quiet interred.

The fight has well been fought
By men with greatness fraught
Who either doctored, preached or taught
Or beat out irons, or sold and bought,
Though of this now there's almost naught.

Columbia sets on a beautiful hill,
Has set there long and sets there still;
The store, church, school house and old grist-mill
Could tell a story, but they probably never will
Because it is forgotten; it is gone, it is nil.

NULLTOWN.

Nulltown, a village of seventy-eight people, is located in the north-western part of Columbia township and is five miles south of the county seat. It is also another village that owes its origin to the mills erected during the period of early settlement. The village apparently was named in honor of the Null brothers, Israel and Michael, who became the owners of a saw-mill built at this point at an early date and later the proprietors of a flouring- and grist-mill. A postoffice was established here, February 26, 1847, and called Ashland, later known as Null's Mills and finally designated as Nulltown. James M. Conner was appointed the first postmaster and was succeeded by the following: William O'Neal, January 24, 1848-49;

Caleb B. Clements, 1840-1851; Solomon Brown, 1851-1852; Oliver Griffin, 1852-1854; Solomon Brown, 1854-1855; Oliver G. McIlwain, 1855-1857; Nelson M. Smith, 1857-1858; Anthony J. Cavender, 1858-1861; Oliver H. Millspaugh, 1861 to May 4, 1864 (discontinued); Henry McIlwain, March 19, 1867 (re-established) to 1870; Samuel Crago, 1870-1873; John W. Tilton, 1873-1874; Serepta King, 1874-1881; Jacob Faikert, 1881-1884; Andrew J. Salyer, 1884. Among later postmasters were Edna Turner and Jacob Faikert, the last incumbent of the office. The village and the community is now being served by a rural route out of the county seat. Dora Faikert has the only store in the hamlet; Faikert Brothers handle farming implements, coal and building supplies.

ALPINE.

The village of Alpine, located in the eastern part of Columbia township, owes its origin to the mills erected there during the early settlement of the county. The first mill in the township was a saw-mill erected about 1814 by Allen Crisler at the north end of the village. A postoffice was established February 24, 1868, with William T. Limpus as postmaster.

Alpine is a station on the Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland and St. Louis railroad, about seven miles south of Connersville and four miles north of Laurel, the banking point for the village. The population is about sixty. E. I. Chance conducts a general store and is also postmaster, railroad and express agent. The industries include two saw-mills, one operated by Sherwood Brothers and the other by Shuttleworth & Stone.

A postoffice was established here on February 24, 1868, and the following postmasters with their dates of service are herewith included: William T. Limpus, 1868-1876; Edwin J. Thompson, 1876-1879; Jephtha D. Newhouse, 1879-1880; Euphrates I. Chance, 1880-1917.

BERLIN.

Berlin was one of the villages which came into existence as the result of the building of the canal. It was laid out by Dr. Philip Mason, who was also the proprietor, and recorded October 29, 1838. It was a pretentious village—on paper—of seventy-three lots and was located about half way between Nulltown and Alpine (section 23, township 13, range 12), on the west side of the canal. It may be better defined to the present generation as being located at the crossing of the second road south of Nulltown and the river road. There was never much of a village at this point. The best evidence on the village gives it a shoe shop owned by Morgan T. Vardiman,

a store belonging to S. Brown, a physician named John Turner and a few dwelling houses. As a trading center it could not compete with Nulltown to the north and Alpine to the south, and within a few years it ceased to have anything which might give it the right to be called a village. Apparently it was born only to die and can hardly be called a town at any stage of its brief career.

CONNERSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Connersville township, one of the five townships of the county organized February 9, 1819, was set off as follows: "Beginning at the southwest corner of section 5, township 13, range 13; thence west to the western extremity of said county of Fayette; thence north four miles; thence east to the line dividing sections 20 and 17, in township 14, range 12; thence east to the northeast corner of section 20, in township 14, range 13; thence south to place of beginning." Thus the township included as much territory as it does today, with the addition of the two northern tiers of sections of Orange township, and the two southern tiers of sections of Fairview township. With the creation of Orange township February 18, 1822, Connersville township was left with its present limits.

The township is the largest in the county, containing thirty-two full sections of land. An examination of the original entries of the township discloses the fact that practically all of the township had been entered before the county was organized in 1819. The first land entries were recorded in 1811, no less than twenty settlers entering land in that year. The last entry was made in 1833. A complete list of the land entries of the township, described by township, range and section, is exhibited in the following table:

Six Sections of Township 13 North, Range 12 East.

Section 1—Sold in 1811, 1813 and 1817 to Jeremiah Worsham, James Teudy, Nathan Aldridge and Basil Roberts.

Section 2—Sold in 1811 and 1812 to William McConkey, Roberts & Birson, Arthur Dixon and John Reed.

Section 3—Sold in 1811 and 1814 to Joshua Porter, John Vance, Samuel Snodgrass and James Kitchen.

Section 4—Sold in 1813 and 1814 to William Conner, John Thomas, Joseph Vance and Thomas Cully.

Section 5—Sold in 1814 and 1820 to Benjamin Sailor, William Martin and William Dailey.

Two Sections of Township 13 North, Range 13 East.

Section 5—Sold in 1814 and 1815 to Daniel Norris, John Milliner and Cornelius Cummins.

Section 6—Sold in 1811, 1813 and 1814 to Samuel Harlan, Richard Thomas, Cornelius Williams and Thomas Bray.

Eighteen Sections of Township 14 North, Range 12 East.

Section 19—Sold in 1821, 1822, 1824 and 1830 to John Huston, Scott Horsely, Isaac Martin, A. R. Orr, David, Milton and Benjamin Huston.

Section 20—Sold in 1811 and 1813 to Timothy Orr, Zachariah Glover, John Henderson and William Denman.

Section 21—Sold in 1811 and 1813 to David Milton, Paul Davis, Benjamin Bond and William Bennett.

Section 22—Sold in 1811 and 1814 to Richard Tyner, Platt B. Dixon, Adam Hamilton and James DeHaven.

Section 23—Sold in 1811, 1812 and 1815 to Lewis Johnson, John Conner, Benjamin Sailor, Larkin Sims and A. Baily.

Section 24—Sold in 1811 and 1812 to Jacob Cass, Jacob Hackleman, Benjamin Sailor and Noah Beaucamp.

Section 25—Sold in 1811 and 1812 to James Adair, Alexander Saxon, John Conner and A. Tharp.

Section 26—Sold in 1811, 1814 and 1815 to A. Hathaway, Jonas Williams, John Perin and James Port.

Section 27—Sold in 1813, 1814 and 1815 to Abner Ball, John Henderson, Smith Lane and William Hall.

Section 28—Sold in 1813, 1814, 1815 and 1816 to John Fallen, James Alexander, Thomas Smith and James Smith.

Section 29—Sold in 1813, 1814, 1815 and 1816 to Alexander Saxon, James Alexander, James Smith and Jonas Williams, Jr.

Section 30—Sold in 1814, 1820 and 1823 to William Sparks, Jonathan Eddy, Ira Wilcox, John McCrary and John McMillan.

Section 31—Sold in 1812, 1820, 1821 and 1823 to Hezekiah Mount, John Gregg, Jonathan Wilson and Samuel Ennis.

Section 32—Sold in 1813, 1814, 1816 and 1833 to John Vance, William Weir, William Bridges and James Greer.

Section 33—Sold in 1811, 1814 and 1817 to Joseph Justice, William Snodgrass, John Hughes and Platt E. Dixon.

Section 34—Sold in 1811, 1813 and 1814 to Thomas Reed, Moses Lockhart, James Brownlee and Thomas Hinkson.

Section 35—Sold in 1811 and 1813 to John Russell, Joseph Miner, John Perin, H. Sailor and B. Sailor.

Section 36—Sold in 1811 and 1813 to Arthur Dixon, William Sparks, Larkin Sims and William Denman.

Six Sections of Township 14 North, Range 13 East.

Section 19—Sold in 1811 to Abraham Heaton, David Heaton, Robert Brown and Jacob Case.

Section 20—Sold in 1812 and 1813 to George Death, E. Homar, James Death, Sr., and Thomas Brown.

Section 29—Sold in 1813, 1814 and 1815 to Isaac Martin, Joel White, James Ward and Phineas McCray.

Section 30—Sold in 1811 to Robert Brown, George Fragin, John Hughes and George R. Adair.

Section 31—Sold in 1811 to Samuel Harlan.

Section 32—Sold in 1814 and 1815 to James Freel, Daniel Conner, Robert Williams and John Wilson.

The first settlement in the township was clustered around the trading post established by John Conner. The history of Connersville township is largely the history of the county seat, which for many years has contained more than half of the population of the county. In 1910 the total population of the county was 14,415, while the population of Connersville and East Connersville combined was 8,444.

The list of original land entries has been given, but in this township, as in all other townships of the county, many of those who entered land never settled on it. Since there was no land in the county open for entry before 1811, all of the settlers prior to that date were "squatters" and were nominally under the jurisdiction of either Franklin or Wayne counties, both of which were organized in 1811. In fact, if the year 1808 is taken as the date for the first settlement in the county, that of John Conner, it follows that there was a period of more than ten years that the territory now comprehended within the limits of Fayette county was a part of either Franklin or Wayne counties.

When John Conner conceived the idea of laying out a town in 1813, he probably had no idea that it would ever be a county seat. If tradition may be trusted in any way, the town of Waterloo rather than Connersville was looked upon as the future county seat of a county which was to be organized out of parts of Franklin and Wayne counties. In the organization



CENTRAL AVENUE, LOOKING NORTH IN AN EARLY DAY.



OLD WOODEN BRIDGE OVER WHITE WATER RIVER, TORN DOWN IN 1887.

of the county the fact was set forth that the northern limit of Franklin county was the present boundary line between Connersville and Harrison townships of Fayette county. Consequently, the history of Connersville township from 1808 until Fayette county was organized on February 8, 1819, is a part of the history of Franklin county.

As has been stated, practically all of the land in the township had been entered prior to the organization of the county, although as late as 1815, it seems that there were not more than three or four houses on the present site of Connersville. A large number of the men who entered land during the War of 1812—that is, between the years of 1812 and 1815—did not settle on their holdings until after the close of the war. While there is no record of any trouble with the Indians during this period, yet there is no doubt that it was because of the Indians that the first settlers did not locate with their families until after the treaty of peace with England. In the history of other townships of the county references have been made to block houses which were built to provide protection against the Indians, and, as far as is now known, the block house which stood on the present site of Connersville was built for the purpose of housing all of the settlers of the vicinity in case of an Indian uprising.

Prior to 1815 the following families located within the limits of Connersville township:

John Conner probably settled on the site of Connersville in 1808 and for at least three years was the only white man living in the township. He had an Indian wife, talked her language and existed solely by bartering with his Indian friends. In 1811 Alexander Saxon came with his family from Georgia and settled on the southeast quarter of section 25, now within the limits of Connersville, and established a ferry across the river near his cabin. The only other settler to venture into the township in 1811 for permanent settlement appears to have been John Perin, a native of Massachusetts, who entered a part of section 26 in that year and at once located upon it. This section adjoins the city of Connersville on the southwest.

The War of 1812 naturally hindered the settlement of the township, but a few sturdy settlers braved the Indians and located in the township in the year the war opened. Moses Lockhart and Thomas Reed, both of Kentucky, were among the first to arrive in the township in the spring of 1812. Joseph Minor, John and Thomas Reed, Larkin Sims and Tobias Smith appeared to have made up the group of settlers who came into the township during 1812. It is not known whether all of these men brought their

families with them, but they became permanent settlers and either brought their families at this time or the following year.

The year 1813 saw a few more settlers locating in the township. Thomas Sargent, a native of North Carolina, later a resident of Virginia, still later (1807) a resident of Kentucky, came to Connersville township in 1813 and settled along the river south of the county seat. After Rush county was organized he entered land in that county and soon afterward left Fayette county for his new home. There were undoubtedly other settlers in the township in 1813, but it is impossible to determine who they were.

The year 1814 saw the close of the War of 1812, but there was still sufficient apprehension of the Indians to keep the settlers who had entered land in the township from settling on it. Among those who located here in that year were Thomas Hinkson, a native of Ireland, who had come to America in 1791 and located in Adams county, Ohio. In February, 1814, he came to Connersville township and settled in section 34 on land which he had entered two years previously. Hinkson became the first surveyor of the county and served in this capacity for several years. He did much of the early surveying, not only in Fayette county but also in adjoining counties. He laid out the first addition to Connersville. He died in 1850. John Philpott, a native of Kentucky, arrived in the township in the fall of 1814. About the same time William Sparks, James Adair and Samuel Harlan, all of South Carolina, settled in the township. Still others to reach the township in the fall of 1814 were Nathan Aldridge, James Tweedy, Cornelius Williams, William Edwards, J. F. Marshall and Benjamin Booe.

It was not until the spring of 1815 that it was known that the War of 1812 had closed, General Jackson fighting the battle of New Orleans on January 7, 1815, and this occurring about three weeks after the treaty had been signed. From this year emigration to Fayette county was very rapid and by the time the county was organized in 1819 there were settlers scattered all over Connersville township. In fact, they came in so fast that it is impossible to trace them year by year. Among those who located here in 1815 may be mentioned the following: Nathaniel Hamilton, two of whose sons were in the War of 1812, the family then living in Franklin county; Stanhope and Robert Royster, the former of whom served as associate judge and county commissioner; Benjamin Sailor, who had lived in Franklin county for a number of years; Paul Davis and James Alexander, both of South Carolina; Zachariah Glover and two others, Hazelrigg and Lacy by name.

It is not possible, even if it were profitable, to list the heads of all of

the families who located in the township prior to 1820. The population of the county in 1820 was three thousand nine hundred and fifty and it is undoubtedly true that Connersville township had a heavier population than any other township in the county. An enumeration of some of the leading families of the township who settled here before 1820 is given in the succeeding paragraphs.

James Brownlee, a native of Ohio, first settled in Franklin county, whence he was sent as one of the delegates to frame the state Constitution. He moved on to this county and township about 1816 and soon afterward was chosen as one of the associate judges. In 1813 Douglass Burton, a native of South Carolina, moved his family to Kentucky and from thence to land north of Connersville, where the father died the following summer; the widow with her family thus moved onto what is now the farm of the county infirmary. John Swift, along with his parents, natives of New Jersey, first made a temporary settlement in Ohio and in 1818 settled permanently in Connersville township. Although coming from Virginia, the same can be said of William Jones, who came here with his parents from Kentucky in 1816.

Jonathan John came from Kentucky in 1816 and settled near the village of Connersville. He was one of the first business men of the village and was an intimate friend of John Conner. He died in 1838. The Russell, Martin and McCrory families settled in the township about 1819. Jeremiah Worghaman, a Virginian, was one of the very early settlers along the river, entering land about 1811. John Baily removed from Kentucky to the village of Connersville in 1819 and shortly afterward located on a farm five miles north. Those who settled in the township in 1817 were, William Edwards, from Maryland, Rawlston Shields, from Pennsylvania, and probably W. H. H. Tate. Another early settler was Thomas White, a native of Tennessee.

What is thought to be the first frame house in the township, outside of the village of Connersville, was erected on the farm of Larkin Sims about 1818 and was built by John Perin.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

As early as 1815 there were a sufficient number of families along Williams creek and in the Hinkson neighborhood to justify a school, of which Thomas Hinkson, Sr., was the teacher. Hinkson had received a liberal education in the Catholic schools of his native state, and taught in the settlement for a number of years. A small school was taught close to this settle-

ment in 1819 by a young lady whose name was Ingham. John Justice, Hannah Hathaway and Millie Perin were also early teachers in the same school. Located in the southeastern part of the township was another school built at an early date and taught by Jonathan Shields.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

Doubtless the first industry of any kind in the township was a grist-mill owned by John Reed and built in 1814. The first building was built of logs in their natural state, but during the following year a frame building was constructed. The exact location cannot be ascertained, but it was on Williams creek about three or four miles below Connersville. John A. White was one of the early carpenters and assisted in the construction of the saw-mill which was added. Prior to 1819 and as early as 1820 John Vance and John Hughes operated grist-mills on the same stream.

It is quite a noticeable fact that all of the early industries were located along Williams creek. In 1818 James Brownlee built a carding and fulling-mill and also a saw-mill in connection. About 1825 the same man erected a building for a grist-mill, but the mill was never put into operation. A man by the name of Buckley later purchased the property and removed the carding machine into the building built for the grist-mill. Saw-mills were also operated by Avery Gates and Miller & Clink. Subsequently William Miller became the owner of the latter and added a still-house and an oil-mill. In the northwestern part of the township and on the same stream an early saw-mill was built by John Kellum. He also operated a grist-mill in the same neighborhood.

Thomas Moffett was the owner of two grist-mills, one in Harrison township, built by John Philpott, and the other in Connersville township, erected in 1847. There was also a saw- and grist-mill located on Village creek, built and operated in 1829 by Christian Furry. Moses Wolverton is supposed to have been the first owner.

Stills were so numerous that it is impossible to mention all of the owners, but among the many were Thomas Burris, Glover Perin, John Perin, John Reed, William Miller, Tobias Smith, Larkin Sims, William Thompson and James Vance.

LONGWOOD.

The hamlet of Longwood is located in the northwestern part of Connersville township on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati electric line. On

December 15, 1832, a postoffice was established at Philpotts Mills, William Philpott being the postmaster from 1832 to 1837. On April 3, 1837, the office was changed to Longwood. The following persons served as postmasters: Ross Smiley, 1837-1861; Thomas Moffett, 1861- September 28, 1868 (discontinued); Philip N. Marks, March 25, 1872 (re-established), to 1873; Samuel M. Atherton, 1873-1876; Matthew P. Hawkins, 1876-1879; William C. Moffett, 1879.

EAST CONNERSVILLE.

East Connersville, a village of about seven hundred people, is located a half mile east of Connersville, on the east side of the West fork of White Water, and on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western railroad. The town is really a part of Connersville, but has its separate town government. The village was laid out and platted by Basil McCann in October, 1857. Not many years passed until the little town was provided with a brick school building and several thriving industries. The industries of the present time include the following: C. C. Miller, general store; Charles H. Rigor, grocer; John W. Jones, grocer; J. S. Petro, grocer; Dora Ball, grocer; Walter Newell, confectionery; East Side Fuel Company (E. E. and A. V. Henry); National Burial Vault Company, Joseph Woodward. The latest industry in the town is the Moorish tile factory, which began operations in the spring of 1917. Its plant is located along the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western tracks at the east side of the town. This plant manufactures all kinds of plain and decorative tiling for floors and a wide variety for other interior furnishings.

East Connersville is connected with Connersville by a cement highway, which is continued south through the town to the corporation limits.

Within the last few years several handsome residences have been built in the town. An excellent school is maintained, including instruction in all of the common branches. The religious life is cared for by an active church organization.

FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP.

Fairview, the last township organized in the county, was created by the county commissioners on December 4, 1851, out of parts of Harrison and Orange townships. Its boundaries as first defined have not been changed

and are as follows: "Beginning at the southeast corner of section 25, township 14, range 11, running thence west three miles to the Fayette and Rush county lines; thence north six miles on said line to the southwest corner of Posey township; thence east three miles to the range line; thence south six miles to the place of beginning."

This is the only township in the county which lies wholly within the new purchase of 1818, and consequently none of its territory was entered until after 1820. However within three years practically the entire township had been disposed of to enterprising settlers. The complete list of land entries follows:

Township 14 North, Range 11 East.

Section 1—Sold in 1820 and 1821 to Hugh and William Dickey, Stephen Hull and James B. Reynolds.

Section 2—Sold in 1820, 1821 and 1824 to John Stephens, Samuel Shortridge, James B. Reynolds, Jonathan Wallace, Ananias Gifford and Harrison Baker.

Section 3—Sold in 1821 and 1823 to John Wheeler, John Smelser and Benjamin B. Isles.

Section 10—Sold in 1822, 1824, 1825 and 1828 to Jeremiah Jeffery, John Wallace, John Hair, Ira Alward, William Jeffery and Zachariah Parish.

Section 11—Sold in 1820, 1829 and 1831 to Michael Brown, Hugh Dickey, Solomon Gifford and Lewis Robinson.

Section 12—Sold in 1820, 1821, 1830, 1832 and 1833 to James Smith, John Darter, Minor Meeker, Daniel Campbell, David Scott, Philip Bilby and Samuel Davis.

Section 13—Sold in 1820, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1829 and 1830 to William Smiley, John Ellis, John Bogar, John Philpott, John Smith, Andrew Moffitt and Joshua Wallace.

Section 14—Sold in 1820 and 1823 to Ross Smiley, Jacob Kinder, Thomas Smiley, Thomas Keaton, James Putman and Houseworth.

Section 15—Sold in 1820, 1821, 1823 and 1830 to James Smiley, Thomas McConnell, William Parker, Jacob Aspaugh, John Clifford, J. Justice and A. Sloan.

Section 22—Sold in 1823 and 1830 to Joseph Putenny, Robert McCrory, George Heizer, John Rees and Samuel Heizer.

Section 23—Sold in 1821 and 1822 to Thomas McConnell, Thomas Moffitt and John Morrison.

Section 24—Sold in 1820, 1821, 1822 and 1831 to Jonathan Eddy, John Jake, John Rees, Jr., David Stewart, John Darter and John Rees.

Section 25—Sold in 1820 and 1827 to William F. Conaghy, John Ryburn, Alexander Russell and William Ennis.

Section 26—Sold in 1820, 1821, 1822 and 1828 to Alexander Russell, William H. Putenny, Ephraim Frazee, John Rees and William Nash.

Section 27—Sold in 1821, 1822 and 1823 to William Banks, John Morris, William Linder, Richard Nash and John McColm.

Township 15 North, Range 11 East.

Section 34—Sold in 1822 and 1823 to Ira Starr, John Gifford, John Pattison, Samuel B. Loudon, John Murphy and Edward Pattison.

Section 35—Sold in 1822, 1823 and 1824 to Joseph Relfe, James Beakley, William Brooks, Thomas Legg, William Leer and Abraham Baker.

Section 36—Sold in 1821 and 1822 to William Dickey, Trueman Munger, Edward R. Munger and William Berkley.

The period of immigration into Fairview township began about 1820 and, roughly speaking, extended over a period of nearly ten years. However, it may be said that there were a few settlers prior to the date mentioned and among them was Charles Williams, a young man from New York. He settled in section 12 and to him is given the credit of being the first settler in the township. He was a carpenter by trade and during the pioneer days was identified with the erection of many of the early houses in this section of the country.

Among the settlers who became permanent residents of the township in 1819 were William Nelson, William and Alexander Russell, who located in the northern part of the township, and John Ryburn. Two years later another tide of immigrants came in, among whom were Andrew Nelson, Robert McCrory, Sr., John Rees, Sr., and his son John, Robert Hastings, Matthew Hastings, Richard Nash and Ananias Gifford. Not far from the same time came Samuel Knot, Abraham Kinder, from Virginia, and Samuel and George Heizer, from New Jersey. All located southeast of the village of Fairview.

In 1825 Josiah Piper and family and Ellis D. McConnell settled in the vicinity of Falmouth and in the northern part of the township respectively. Hugh and William Dickey, emigrating from Kentucky, located in the northern tier of sections in 1825.

Among other pioneers in this locality were Ross Smiley, William Lear,

Collin Banister, Jacob Ashpaw, John Hawkins, Samuel Shortridge, James Runnels, John Rees, G. Saxon, Zachariah Parish, Thomas Keaton, John Baker, David Baker, James McConnell, the Jacks family, Andrew Moffett, P. M. Wiles, Joseph Booe, Ezekiel Parish, John Gifford, John Bates and Daniel Rhea.

There being no roads at the time of the advent of the early settlers, they were obliged to cut out the undergrowth in order to reach their respective homes. The pioneers underwent hardships and endured inconveniences that seem almost unbelievable in the present day. An instance is told of how the Pipers resided for some time by the side of a large poplar tree that had fallen, or until their cabin was built and ready for occupancy. They were compelled to carry water for family use about three-fourths of a mile and the only vessel was a five-gallon-keg. They were so far distant from their neighbors that weeks and even months passed without seeing anyone outside of their own family.

There were very few industries during the early period. Frank Jeffrey operated a tan-yard on the Jeffrey land. There have been very few mills and industries in this section. The pioneers and subsequent residents of the township have depended upon the mills of neighboring subdivisions for such conveniences. In about 1838 John Moffitt operated a saw-mill on Williams creek and on the Nelson land. Joshua Wallace also operated a saw-mill near the one owned by John Moffitt.

THE FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE.

The first school house in the township was erected in 1825 and stood a half mile east of Moffitt's crossing, and was then in the third district of Orange township. A vivid description given by an old pioneer follows: "It was of round logs, afterward hewed down; clap-board roof; no chimney, but a stone fireplace in the center of the puncheon floor; a flue, built of sticks and mortar, rested on six posts; the fire being in the center of the house, all parts of the room were heated equally. The crevices of the house were closed with mortar except those fronting the writing-desks, where they were enlarged to furnish light, which was admitted through greased paper which was pasted to frames fitted to those apertures." Jonas Price taught the first school in this house in the fall of 1826.

The first school house in what is now Fairview township was built in about 1827 on the Jeffrey land and the first school was taught by Thomas

Dawson. About two years later a school house was erected in the northern part of the township and John Legg was one of the first teachers.

FAIRVIEW.

The village of Fairview is a settlement in Fairview township on the Rush county line. The hamlet was laid out on land owned by W. W. Thrasher, but the date is not known. The first house built in the village was a log structure, erected by William Powers about 1828. The first merchant to open a store was John McClure and he was succeeded by Bird-sall & Company, in 1835. William Moffitt became the successor to this firm. A man named Vanvalkenburg was probably the first blacksmith. He was followed by Brown Brothers and they by William Irwin. Fairview was made a postoffice, February 17, 1835, with Woodson W. Thrasher as postmaster. The office was discontinued, August 3, 1836. A postoffice was again established here, February 7, 1840, under the name of Groves. John McClure was the postmaster and served until 1845. He was followed by Arthur Miller, who served only about a year. William Clifford was the next postmaster and served until May 14, 1847. At this time the name of the postoffice was changed to Melrose, with John Abernathy as postmaster. He held the office until June 12, 1849, when the name of the office was again given the name of Groves and William Clifford, Jr., became the postmaster. Following is a complete list of postmasters with their dates of service: William Clifford, Jr., 1849-1852; Jacob B. Power, August 7, 1852, to November 12, 1852; William B. Clifford, 1852-1853; William A. Bush, 1853-1858; Smith Fry, 1858-1859; Leander C. McConnell, 1859-1860; Thomas Moffett, 1860-1861; Christian Wiles, 1861-1865; John McClure, 1865-1871; Joseph W. Groves, 1871-1878; Lafayette Groves, 1878-1880; John McClure, 1880-1881; Caroline Caldwell, 1881.

FALMOUTH.

The village of Falmouth is located in the northwestern part of Fairview township, on the Rush county line and is a station on the Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad. The town-site was surveyed by Thomas Hinkson, July 24, 1832, on the land belonging to James and Elijah Patterson and Patrick McCann. Additions were made in 1838 by Edward L. McGee, Stephen Isles and Jeremiah Jeffery.

William Smith bears the distinction of building the first house on the

Fayette county side. Among the first merchants were P. Shawhan, William Stewart and John Birdsall. An early cabinet-maker was John Carr, who had a turning-lathe and manufactured all kinds of furniture.

The village is in the center of a rich farming community and a large amount of grain and live stock is shipped each year from this place. It has one bank, A. E. Bilby, cashier, and a number of industries. Among its business enterprises may be enumerated the following: Wilbur E. Chance, general store and postmaster; Jacob Gross, grain elevator and coal; Falmouth Mutual Telephone Company; E. H. Hackleman, undertaker; Shelby D. Davidson, wagon-maker and blacksmith; Charles W. Beck, general store; Lenna Benson, grocer; Alfred Collyer, general store; G. H. Cummings, cigars and pool; W. S. Thompson, blacksmith; William Higley & Son, blacksmith and implements; Falmouth Natural Gas Company; D. C. Allen is the express and telegraph agent.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

Harrison township, one of the five townships organized by the commissioners in 1819, at first included all of its present territory, all of Posey township, the northern two-thirds of Fairview township and that part of Waterloo township between White Water and the range line dividing sections 32, 5, 8 and 17 and sections 33, 4, 9 and 16. It was reduced in size at the time Waterloo township was organized, February 12, 1821, at which time all that part of Harrison east of White Water became a part of Waterloo township. Harrison was next decreased when Posey township was organized, February, 1823, the new township of Posey being given its present limits. The third and last change in the boundary of Harrison township was result of the organization of Fairview township, December, 1851.

Harrison township lies within the twelve-mile purchase with the exception of about five sections along the western side of the township. It was practically all entered at the time the county was organized, all or a part of every section having been sold before 1819.

A complete list of the land entries is shown in the following schedule:

Township 15 North, Range 12 East.

Section 34—Sold in 1821 and 1822 to William Dickey, Hugh Dickey, Minor Meeker, John Dailey, Ebenezer W. Finney and Collen Smith.

Section 32—Sold in 1814, 1821 and 1822 to William Baker, Minor Thomas, Thomas Shipley and Ira Starn.

Section 33—Sold in 1811 to John Tyner, Joseph Caldwell, Richard Tyner.

Section 34—Sold in 1811, 1812 and 1813 to John Phillips, Train Caldwell, Solomon Hornly and Isaac Willson.

Section 35—Sold in 1812, 1813 and 1814 to Reason Davis, Charles Davis, William Willson and John Ward.

Section 36—Sold in 1811 to Larkin Sims, Thomas Carter and Isaac Willson.

Township 15 North, Range 13 East.

Section 31—Sold in 1811 and 1812 to John Beard, John Hardin and E. Harding.

Township 14 North, Range 13 East.

Section 6—Sold in 1811, 1812 and 1816 to John Grewell, Andrew Thorp and Edward Webb.

Section 7—Sold in 1811 and 1812 to Silas Gregg, Edward Webb, Zaddock Smith.

Section 18—Sold in 1811 to Ebenezer Heaton and Archibald Reed.

Township 14 North, Range 12 East.

Section 1—Sold in 1811 and 1813 to George Geage, Jacob Shreller and Charles Roysdon.

Section 2—Sold in 1811 and 1815 to James Daugherty, John White and Wier Cassady.

Section 3—Sold in 1811, 1813 and 1814 to James Caldwell, Jesse Webb, and Isaac Hackleman.

Section 4—Sold in 1811, 1813 and 1814 to Alexander Dale, William Henderson, Joseph Caldwell and Joseph Dale.

Section 5—Sold in 1811 and 1820 (fractional) to William McCarty, John McCarty, William Jeffrey and John I. Morrison.

Section 6—Sold in 1820 and 1821 to William Birch, John I. Johnson, Hugh Dickey, David Anderson, Ira Starr and M. Meeker.

Section 7—Sold in 1820 and 1822 to John Hawkins, Matthew Hawkins, William Dickey, John I. Johnson and Francis Ellinwood.

Section 8—Sold in 1813 and 1820 to William Dickey (fractional).

Section 9—Sold in 1812 and 1814 to James Job, Alexander Dale, John Murphy and John Linder.

Section 10—Sold in 1814 to Isaac Seward, John Peawell, Eli Scotten, William Bell and Richard Tyner.

Section 11—Sold in 1812 and 1813 to Samuel DeHaven, John Bradburn and William Henderson.

Section 12—Sold in 1811, 1812 and 1813 to William Webb, James Nichols, Archibald Johnson and George Hollingsworth.

Section 13—Sold in 1811, 1812 and 1813 to John Perkins, Robert McCormick and John McCormick.

Section 14—Sold in 1811, 1812 and 1813 to Joel Dickens, Lewis Johnson, Asa Stone and Forest Webb.

Section 15—Sold in 1811 and 1815 to Forest Webb, Lewis Johnson and James Smith.

Section 16—Reserved for school purposes.

Section 17—Sold in 1813 to John Orr and Matthew Hawkins (fractional).

Section 18—Sold in 1820, 1821 and 1829 to John Darter, John Hawkins, William Saxon, William Philpott, Stephen Philpott and John Philpott.

Among the earliest settlers of the township were the Caldwells, who first emigrated from North Carolina to Preble county, Ohio, and in 1811 removed to what is now the present township. There were four brothers, all of whom had families. Upon the approach of the War of 1812 they all returned to Ohio, but in 1814 returned to their possessions. In order to be secure a block house was built on section 34. The block house was of the usual style, being picketed by an outer fence.

A year after the coming of the Caldwells, came Patrick McCarty and John C. Smith. Smith was a soldier of the War of 1812. His son, William M., long identified with the history of the county, was born in a block-house some miles west of Brookville in the fall of 1812.

John Tyner and wife, natives of North Carolina, first settled in Franklin county, and in 1913 relocated in what became Fayette county. Tyner became one of the first board of commissioners and died in 1822. William McCarty was one of the early settlers and was one of the chain carriers of the surveying party which in 1817 surveyed the lands of the "New Purchase."

Joseph and Alexander Dale, emigrating from Kentucky, settled in the township in 1813. Mrs. Eliza Florea, daughter of Joseph Dale, was born in the township in 1815. She used to relate the story of how the Indians used to come to trade with her father and that on one occasion nearly three hundred came from the purpose, bringing with them all kinds of wild meats.

The year 1815 marked a period of great immigration to this township and among the number were Daniel Campbell, John Savage, Jacob Nelson, Henry Welch and James, Robert and William Dickey.

From 1819 to 1822 a number of families coming from the New England states settled mostly in the "New Purchase," in the northwestern part of the township, and founded what was known as Yankeetown. Among these were Elder Minor Thomas, Joshua Wightsman, Elder Minor Meeker, Eleazer Carver, Francis Ellinwood, Collen Smith, Stephen Ellis and likely several others.

The widow of Joseph B. Shipley and the mother of Samuel J., of this township, settled in the county in 1819, bringing with her several children from the state of Delaware. In the same year Samuel B. Ludlow, of New York, walked to the county of Fayette and entered land at the land office at Brookville. Another early settler of about the same time was William Monteith.

Among others who came into the township at various times from 1819 to 1826 were Moses Ellis, who was made the first postmaster of the Yankeetown settlement, the name of the office being Plumb Orchard, John Groendyke, James C. Rea, John Thomas, the Trowbridges, David Gordon, Jesse Ferguson, Capt. Robert Broadbuss, Lewis Robertson, Zenas Powell, David Wolf, Jonathan Clifford and Jesse Shaw. Shaw was for a time the miller at the old Goodlander mill.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

The grist-mill owned by Jacob Goodlander, located in section 7 on the west fork of White Water river, was built prior to 1823 and is supposed to have been the first in the township. Thomas Campbell was the miller for a number of years. About 1840, James Troxell built a saw and grist-mill about two miles above the Goodlander mill, both of which have long since ceased to operate.

The first saw-mill in the township stood in section 34, on Lick creek. Minor Meeker was later one of the owners and then it passed into the hands of Lewis Florea and continued under the Florea management until its operation ceased. On the same stream and about a mile below was a saw-mill built in 1839, owned and operated by Captain Broadbuss.

In the early days the eastern part of the township was quite a commercial center. Along Williams creek alone there were six mills within an area of four miles. One factory which was rather uncommon was that for

the manufacture of wooden bowls. This institution was under the management of Anson King and Joshua Wightsman.

The first one of the six mills referred to was on section 6 and was owned by the Kings. It was a grist-mill and ground corn only. Another one of the grist-mills which ground both wheat and corn was built by Thomas Moffett and was in the southwestern part of the township. The other four were saw-mills, the oldest of which was located in section 6 and built by Levi Trowbridge about 1830. Moses Ellis thought the community needed another mill and built one on section 31. The mill was in later years replaced by a larger one in which was a turning lathe and machinery for the manufacture of shingles. The plant was finally moved to Bentonville by Lewis Ellis, a son. A few years subsequent to the construction of the Ellis mill another saw-mill was built in the northern part of section 31 by John Finney. The fourth one was built by John Campbell in section 7 about 1842. Most of these mills have long since ceased to operate.

The copper stills in this township were operated by Joseph Dale and Tharpe & Gorden, both prior to 1839. A carding machine was in existence operated by a man named Stockdale, about 1827. Minor Meeker, Jr., was the proprietor of a tan-yard on his farm about 1835.

Tile manufacture was carried on in the northwestern part of the township for many years by Ellis & Williams and later by John Payne, ex-county auditor.

EARLY INDUSTRIES OF HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

The historian is indebted to E. R. Taylor, of Harrison township, for a vivid account of the early industries of Harrison township. He enumerates no less than twelve mills in the township, besides a number of blacksmith shops and other industries, all of which had ceased operation before the Civil War, with the possible exception of the Ellis mill.

In about 1830 there was a saw-mill owned and operated by a man of the name of Phinney on the farm of Omer Doniker. A half mile south of the Phinney mill was another built by Moses Ellis. After the death of Ellis his son, Lewis, operated the mill until about 1858 or 1859, when it was moved to Bentonville and made over into a steam mill. Prior to this time it had been operated by water power from Big Williams creek. While the saw-mill was still being run by water power, there was a tannery near by, which was owned and operated by Minor Meeker. Meeker was also a shoemaker and employed the winter months in turning out shoes and boots from the leather he tanned during the summer. Another shoemaker of the township was Louis Robinson.

About half a mile below the Ellis mill on the same creek was the grist-mill of King & Wightman. They ground only corn. In connection with their grinding this firm had

a lathe attached to the water wheel and turned out large wooden bowls. A distance of another half mile down the creek brought the early pioneer to the mill of a man of the name of Trowbridge, and a short distance lower down was found the saw-mill of Moffitt & Perine. This latter mill was in operation until about 1870.

Continuing down Williams creek was to be found the mill of Joshua Wallace, and still farther down, the grist-mill of Thomas Moffitt. The saw-mill of Stephen Bilby was on a small stream tributary to Williams creek.

On Little Williams creek, on the farm now owned by Henry Mourer, was a woolen-mill which manufactured a large amount of yarn. About a mile west of Harrisburg was a nursery owned by Henry Sater, who also made wagons and plows for the farmers of the vicinity.

In the village of Harrisburg there were two blacksmith shops and one wagon shop. The latter was operated by Wilson T. Dale, who later moved it to Connersville and established it across the street north of the Connersville Lumber Company's office. There was even a foundry at Harrisburg early in its history.

Louis Floren had a saw-mill on Lick creek, one mile north of Harrisburg, on the farm now owned by Charles Bell. Near the present residence of F. S. Broadbuss, his grandfather had a saw-mill. A blacksmith shop was run in the north central part of the township by Ira Kendall. He was known as the axe-maker, but he also made all other kinds of edge tools. He even made sausage grinders.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The early settlers seemed to be wide-awake to the importance of an education and as early as 1818 a school was being taught by William McKemney in a log house that stood on the land owned by John Tyner. Manlove Caldwell and a man by the name of Banks were also early teachers, but after the time of McKemney.

The next school house in the township was built between 1818 and 1822 in the northwest corner of section 6. William W. Thomas was probably the first teacher. In the summer of 1823 a summer school was taught here by Myriam Swisher.

As the township became more thickly populated the necessity for more schools became evident. The next log school house was built in the southern part of section 12, or the northern part of section 13. The first teacher is not known, but among the early ones were William Nelson, Lunsford Broadbuss and a man by the name of Clark. The next house for this neighborhood was built one mile north.

Several years after the beginning of the Tyner school a building was erected at Harrisburg and among the first teachers were Nelson Penwell and William Thomas.

Another of the early school houses of the township was built on the site of the Second Williams Creek Baptist church. Just when the house

was constructed is not known, but sometime before 1837, a man by the name of Isaac Scare was teaching here at that time. Other teachers in the same building were Jasper Davis and Harriet Thomas.

Two more school buildings were built soon after 1838, one being about one and a half miles north of the one at the Second Williams Creek church, and the other a mile south of the church. Among those teaching in the north house were Hiram Dale, C. M. Stone, Harriet Thomas, Ann Ellis and Edwin Trowbridge.

HARRISBURG.

Harrisburg at one time was the commercial center of Harrison township. Perhaps the earliest merchants were Nathaniel McClure and Lyman Thomas, who, in 1828, were granted a license by the county commissioners to keep a grocery and sell spirituous liquors. The firm of Lackey & McClure secured a license from the commissioners in July, 1827, to vend merchandise, for which they paid twelve dollars and fifty cents. In 1828 a general business was conducted under the name of McClure & Dickson, and in 1829 a similar business was conducted by Nathaniel McClure and John Murphy.

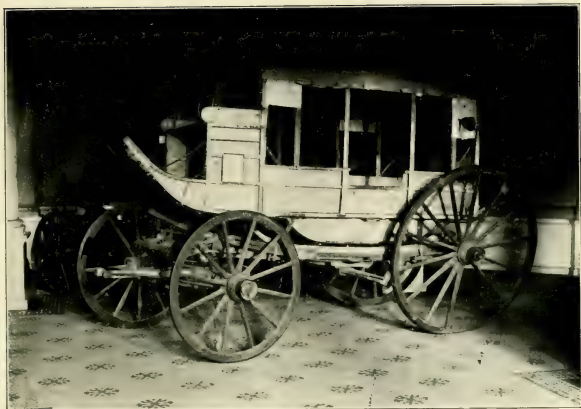
A postoffice was established at this point, March 17, 1828, with Nathaniel McClure as postmaster. Following is a complete list of the postmasters who have held the office, along with their dates of service:

Nathaniel McClure, 1828-1846; Anthony Watt, 1846-1847; Jacob Newkirk, 1847-1848; Anthony Watt, 1848-1853; Robert McWatson, 1853-1857; Oliver Caldwell, 1857-1860; Anthony Watt, 1860-1870; Edgar F. Thomas, 1870-1873; David E. Shallsmith, 1873-1875; John W. Foster, 1875-1879; Frank T. Williams, 1879-1904, when the office was discontinued. The village is now served by a rural route from Connersville. T. W. Fisher conducts the only store in the village.

Tradition declares that the people of Harrisburg cherished the fond hope of securing the county seat in 1819. But they did not take into consideration that Connersville was nearer the center of the county, and, also the influence of John Conner.

HAWKINS.

Hawkins, located in the southwestern part of Harrison township, was for a time a postoffice, getting its name from the store of M. P. Hawkins, and, as far as known, the only industry ever located here is a blacksmith shop now operated by Albert McConnell.



STAGE COACH AND CONESTOGA WAGON OF PIONEER DAYS.

REDVILLE, REDTOWN OR STUMPTOWN.

Ancient Pompeii was lost to the world from 79 A. D. until the middle of the eighteenth century, but, when it was accidentally discovered by a man digging a well, it was but a short time until the full identity of the ancient city was fully established. The traveler who goes to Italy today may see practically the whole city as it appeared on the day it was covered by the cinders and lava from Mt. Vesuvius.

And what has Pompeii to do with the history of Fayette county, Indiana, U. S. A.? Fayette county, like ancient Italy, has an ancient city, but, unlike Pompeii, it has not been lost to history because of a volcanic upheaval. No evidence is left of this village of ancient Fayette; it has disappeared from the face of the earth. The historians have heard vague and indefinite hints of a once flourishing village on the banks of Williams creek in the southeastern corner of Harrison township, but when it came to getting definite facts about it they were completely baffled. Its name was even shrouded in obscurity; it was variously known as Redville, Redtown and Stumptown, according to the person trying to recall something about it.

But fortunately one person was finally found who had exact information on this urban mystery. From H. L. Ludlow, of Glenwood, the historians have been able to get what is believed to be an accurate description of this ancient village. His account is substantially as follows:

About 1825 William Philpott located in the southwestern corner of Harrison township, along Williams creek, and built a rude log cabin. This same structure is now (1917) a part of Lydia Hall's residence. His father, John Philpott, built another house on the site now occupied by the residence of Bunyan Martin; later, John Philpott built three other houses. These houses, together with all the outbuildings, he painted venetian red. Travelers and drovers passing this way christened the collection of houses Redville, or Redtown, and the name became universally used throughout this part of the state. It was on the road frequently used by men driving hogs to Cincinnati and was always referred to in this manner. Where the name Stumptown originated is not known, but it does not seem to have had wide usage at any time in the village's brief career.

John Ludlow had a blacksmith shop in the midst of the embryonic urban center—and there were other important industrial establishments located here. William Philpott operated a chair factory; John Philpott, probably

the most extensive manufacturer, was a wagon-maker, shoemaker, cooper and blacksmith. William Philpott disposed of his chair factory to James Molden a short time later. John Philpott built the first grist-mill and subsequently sold it to Thomas Moffett. While all of these industrial changes were going on in the village, Hampton Stewart opened a tailor establishment; William Hawkins launched out as a shoemaker, shortly followed by a competitor, Thomas Schasick. The latter was a full blooded Indian, but his reputation as a maker of good shoes has been handed down through three generations.

The village was booming by the early forties and gave promise of being something more than a mere cross-roads hamlet. In 1842 John Philpott sought to foster the religious feelings of the increasing population by erecting a building for church purposes. Accordingly he built a frame structure and presented it to the members of the Christian church—and this building is now used by Bunyan Martin as a corner-crib. Thus has this once sacred edifice descended to a secular use. In the meantime there was a demand for a postoffice; in fact, William Philpott succeeded in getting the United States government to appoint him postmaster as early as December 15, 1832, and in his honor the office was duly designated as Philpott's Mills. Five years later the location was changed to a place about a mile west, Ross Smiley becoming the postmaster on April 24, 1837. At the same time the name of the office was changed to Longwood—just why that name, is not known. Smiley remained postmaster until July 31, 1861, when Thomas Moffett took charge.

But with the disappearance of the postoffice from the vicinity of Philpott's mills and the abandonment of the mill, the hope of the inhabitants for further growth was doomed to disappointment. Soon the few red-painted houses became faded, the few inhabitants scattered, and by the time of the Civil War there was little to indicate where the once hopeful village of Redville raised its sanguinary head. Its story was told; its race was run. And in 1917 only a very few of the oldest inhabitants of the county recall the name of the village that was well known to every person in the forties and fifties.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Jackson township, named in honor of Andrew Jackson, was cut off from Columbia township by the county commissioners in August, 1820. As first constituted it included all of the territory of the original Columbia township

east of the White Water river. But the six sections in the southeastern corner of the township—20, 21, 28, 29, 32 and 33—did not become a part of the township until January 16, 1826. Prior to that date these six sections had been a part of Franklin county, their attachment to Fayette county being brought about by the legislative act of 1826. In March, 1826, the commissioners of Fayette county formally attached the six sections to Jackson township. No change has been made in the township limits since that time.

Practically all of the land in the township had been entered before the county was organized in 1819, although there were two small tracts which were not entered until 1837. The complete list of land entries follows:

Township 13 North, Range 13 East.

Section 7—Sold in 1815 and 1816 to Benjamin White, Samuel Harlan, Nicholas Pumphrey and Levi Plummer.

Section 8—Sold in 1814, 1815 and 1816 to James Newland, David Ferree, Morgan Vardiman and Samuel Harlan.

Section 17—Sold in 1815 and 1816 to Levi Cambridge, Zachariah Cookney and Levi Plummer.

Section 18—Sold in 1816 to Samuel Harlan, Moses Ladd, B. Plummer, N. Ladd and John Plummer.

Section 19—Sold in 1815 and 1816 to John Williams, Thomas Toner, Samuel Walker, Elisha Stout and John Maple.

Section 20—Sold in 1812 and 1815 to George Monroe, John Richardson and William Hipkins.

Section 21—Sold in 1812, 1813 and 1814 to John Morrow, Eli Lee, William Adams and Thomas Garrin.

Section 22—Sold in 1814 and 1815 to David Fallen, Elijah Corbin, Thomas Stockdale and James Morrow.

Section 23—Sold in 1814, 1815 and 1817 to William Beckett, Isaac M. Johnson, John Fisher and Thomas Rish.

Section 26—Sold in 1813, 1814 and 1815 to Obediah Estis, Robert F. Taylor, Lyman Grist, S. Stanton, R. and A. Clarke.

Section 27—Sold in 1811 and 1814 to Eli Stringer, Thomas Henderson, Daniel George, James Mallach and Thomas Stockdale.

Section 28—Sold in 1813, 1814, 1821 and 1825 to Samuel Wallace, Archibald Morrow, John Pollard, Sarah Lee, Charles and James Salyers.

Section 29—Sold in 1814, 1815, 1816, 1818 and 1832 to Solomon Shephard, Thomas Logan, Samuel Logan, Edward McKeen and J. Ward.

Section 30—Sold in 1816, 1817, 1818 and 1831 to Edward Simmonds, Joel Scott, Calvin Kneisley, Blackly Shoemaker, E. Walker and I. T. Riggs.

Section 31—Sold in 1815, 1818, 1821 and 1837 to Susanna Teagarden, John Troth, Joseph Whitelock, Stephen Lee, John H. Carmichael, Michael Null and Enoch Youngs.

Section 32—Sold in 1813 and 1836 to Hugh Abernathy and William Rish and others.

Section 33—Sold in 1811, 1813 and 1814 to John Salyer, James Craig and Solomon Shephard.

Section 34—Sold in 1811, 1812 and 1815 to Thomas Henderson, James and John Walters and Ebenezer Smith.

Section 35—Sold in 1813 and 1814 to Ebenezer Smith, John McIlwain, Edward Caring and Alexander Sims.

Township 13 North, Range 12 East.

Section 11—Sold in 1811 to Willson and John Vincent (fractional).

Section 12—Sold in 1811, 1814 and 1816 to Samuel Fallen, Moses Baker and George Shaeffer.

Section 13—Sold in 1812, 1813 and 1814 to Williman Vardiman, James Brownlee, John Eagen and John Julian.

Section 14—Sold in 1811 to Thomas Gilliam and John Eagan (fractional).

Section 23—Sold in 1811 and 1812 to Daniel Green, William Helm and Gabriel Ginn (fractional).

Section 24—Sold in 1813, 1814 and 1816 to John Baker, Jacob Blackledge and Christopher Ladd.

Section 25—Sold in 1814, 1815, 1821-1837 to Morgan Vardiman, Amos Isher, John Lewis, John McCabe and Greenbury Stitte.

Section 26—Sold in 1814, 1816 and 1831 to Daniel Green, Edward Johnson, James Handley, Thomas J. Crisler, John McCabe and William Wherrett.

Section 35—Sold in 1811, 1824-1834 to Jacob Burnett, James Conwell, O. Gorden, E. Walker and Jeremiah Conwell.

Section 36—Sold in 1817-1836 to Sanford Keller, Charles Melon, Joseph Crowley, Michael Null and James Conwell.

Many of the purchasers of land in this township were actual settlers, the first of whom, with some exceptions, procured land along the west fork of the White Water river. The first settlements were made chiefly by emi-

grants from the Southern states, the greater number coming from South Carolina and Kentucky. Among the first settlers from the former state and those who were active in the early organization of the county were Charles Salver, who served as a county commissioner for eight years, and his brother, John, who was also active, but held no official position. Coming at the same time as the men mentioned above, was Gabriel Ginn, from Kentucky, who served as county clerk and also as sheriff for a number of years. Daniel Green, who came from Maryland, was one of the earliest settlers in this part of the country. The story is told that while prospecting for land in what is now Franklin county, he was attracted by the sound of a cow-bell and upon following it he came to the cabin of John Eagen and family, who lived near the bridge over the river at Nulltown. The Eagen settlement was the earliest in the township of which there is any record.

Another one of the very early settlers was Daniel Moore, who came to the "Twelve-Mile Purchase" in 1809, and after spending one winter in Brookville, settled in Jackson township in March, 1810.

Among the settlers coming in 1812 were Joel Scott, a native of South Carolina, and James Craig, from Virginia. The Pumphreys and the Renches made permanent settlements in the township about the same time.

In 1813 the southeastern part of the township was settled by a number of related families from South Carolina and included among them Ebenezer Smith, George Stanley, Simon Crist, James Waters and John Waters. John and James Waters had come to the vicinity in 1812, purchased a tract of land and returned to their families. Then in the fall of 1813 the families mentioned above made the journey together, requiring about one month to make the trip. It is believed by the descendants of some of these families that on their arrival there were no residents south and east of Everton to what is now the Union and Franklin county lines. That section was then very heavily timbered, the forests abounding with fine poplar.

Coming from the same locality as the Waters family, and only a few months after, were Hanson and John McIlwain, Samuel Logan, Alexander Sims, and Robert T. and David Taylor. John Jemison made a permanent settlement in 1813 or 1814 and operated a tan-yard for several years. At about the same time William Beckett, a native of Ireland, emigrated to the township and effected a permanent settlement, James Morrow, a native of North Carolina, and John Milliner came from Kentucky.

Besides those already mentioned, the following became residents of the township prior to 1826: Noble Ladd, Sr., William Kobles, Thomas Waters,

Edward McClure, Simon and Ebenezer Grise, Michael Bash, Eli Lambert, William C. Jones, Nathan Hulse, David Portlock, Constantine Ladd, Barrack Plummer, David Moore, David Smith, Patrick Carmichle, Joel Hollingsworth, William Hortoy, John Smith, Peter Coon, John Richards, Michael F. Miller, George Shelocke, Levi Rench, Presley Silvey, Andrew Brock, Stephen Lee, Stephen Moore, Richard Morrow, Thomas Budd, Archibald Cook, John Jassap, Lewis G. Ray, John Lee, William Gilmore, David Ferree, Thomas Logan, Charles Wise, John Plummer, Philip Hinneman, William B. Adams, Abraham Whitelock, Michael Law, Daniel Fox, John Estis, Thomas Craig, Robert White, Benjamin White, Andrew Wood, Amos Milliner, William Ferree, Daniel Gorman, Charles Malone, Mose Carroll, Lot Pumphrey, Noah Pumphrey, Morgan Rench, James Crawley and Isaac Miller.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

Eli's creek was the center of all industry during the early period. The first grist-mill in the township was erected by Doctor Johnson in 1816. The mill is believed to have passed into the hands of Jonathan Wright, who, in later years, erected what was known as the Cockefair mill. In 1818 Jonathan Wright erected the first saw-mill which stood about a half mile east of the grist-mill and on the line dividing Fayette and Union counties.

John Jemison began the operation of a tannery soon after taking up permanent residence and carried on the business for almost a quarter of a century. William Evans also operated a tannery in the Beckett neighborhood during the early days.

On Eli creek, between the grist- and saw-mill owned by Wright, was a carding machine, and in connection with it a hominy-mill, built by Zacheus Stanton. In about 1848, Elisha Cockefair became the owner of these industries and converted them into a mirror factory, which was operated for several years.

About 1846 Wilson Adams built a saw-mill and a pump factory about a half mile above the grist-mill and did an extensive business for many years.

At a very early date Sanford Keeler built a grist-mill about a mile from the mouth of Bear creek. The industry was later owned by Rev. Joseph Williams and John Lambert. North of the mill was a saw-mill built by Charles Malone and later owned by John Conwell. The mill finally fell into disuse and was supplanted by another mill of the same kind on the south fork of Bear creek, built by E. R. Lake and later owned by Wilson Adams,

who built the second pump establishment in the township. Adams also installed a pair of buhrs and had a little corn-cracker in connection.

About two miles north of the mouth of Bear creek, on the west fork of White Water, was the Morgan Vardiman grist-mill, which was built at a very early date.

During the early period in which stills were in existence, such were in operation on the farms of John and Charles Salyer, John Baker and William Arnett.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

One of the first, if not the first, school houses in the township was the one that stood northeast of Everton in section 21. John Lee is thought to have taught a three-months school prior to 1817. Lot Green and Andrew Lewis were also early teachers.

The next school house in the township was built in section 26 and on the farm of Obediah Estis. Lot Green is thought to have been the first teacher. School was sometimes held in the old meeting-house that stood by the grave-yard on Poplar Ridge and which for a number of years served the Friends as their place of worship. An Irishman by the name of Thomas O'Brien taught several terms at this place and among his pupils were the Stantons, Truslers, Becketts, Wrights and the Wards.

In 1816 or 1817 a school was taught by David Sloan in a cabin that stood on section 19. Soon after this a log school house was built about a mile farther south in which the first teacher was Joseph Moore.

The third school house built in the township was on section 24, between two and three miles west of Everton. Robert Cathers, Robert Willis and William Eskew were early teachers. Just a little later another school house was built on section 30, on the north fork of Bear creek and John Gunn taught here for several terms.

In about 1827 or 1828 a school was taught by Travis Silvey in an abandoned dwelling that stood in section 12. Another school house of the same kind was standing just east of the Mount Zion church, around which many interesting events occurred. One of these happened while John Barnes was teaching about the year 1829. In this particular case Barnes was "barred out" and after being satisfied that he could not make an entrance was willing to submit to any kind of a compromise. The boys suggested that "Daddy" Baker, who lived close by, had a good store of winter apples and that if going for a bushel was any object the barricade would be removed. Suffice to say that the apples were forthcoming.

EVERTON.

The village of Everton is located near the center of Jackson township, seven miles southeast of the county seat, its banking point, and four miles east of Nulltown, its shipping point. The village as originally laid out was on parts of the farms of William Adams and Eli Lee, who purchased the land from the government in 1813 and 1812 respectively. The origin of the hamlet is quite obscure and bids fair to remain as such because not even tradition has been able to trace the early years of its history. The place seems to have first been named Lawstown, or Lawsburg, and then West Union. During the time it was called by the latter name an addition of twelve lots was made just south of South street, this occurring in December, 1836. In March, 1856, the county commissioners ordered that the name of the village be changed to that of Everton, which was the name given the postoffice, which had been established on November 10, 1827, with Joseph D. Thompson as postmaster. No one in the village in 1917 could explain the origin of the name Everton.

The first persons to whom the county commissioners granted license to carry on business were Thomas J. and Miles H. Larimore, merchants, in 1828; in 1829, Maria Haughton, merchant; Thomas A. Thorn, tavern; in 1832, Thomas A. Thorn, tavern and liquor; William Beckett and Robert Taylor, groceries and liquor; in 1834, Isaac T. Riggs, tavern and liquor; in 1836, Frederick A. Curtis, tavern and liquor; 1838, Hugh Morrow, tavern and liquor. More than a score of different men have had mercantile establishments of one kind or another since the forties. There was a time when Everton even rivaled Connersville as a trading center. In the village itself, or within three miles of it, there were to be found in the period prior to the Civil War a shingle factory, coffin factory, pump factory (still in operation by S. E. Adams), saw-mill, wagon shop, tannery, distillery, woolen factory, grist-mill and a charcoal kiln.

The village became a corporate body, January 20, 1841, and William H. Evans was elected president of the village council and R. N. Taylor was chosen clerk. However, the town had only two separate population returns: in 1860 it was given a population of two hundred and thirty-nine and in 1870, one hundred and forty-nine. The local records of the town during its period of incorporation have long since disappeared and it is impossible to tell when the corporation was dissolved. If the corporation had a continuous existence up to 1870, it appears that the town would have had a

separate population return in 1850, but it does not. Returns were made separately for the town in 1860 and 1870 and as none was made in 1880, it is very evident that the corporation was dissolved some time between 1870 and 1880.

The business interests at the beginning of 1917 were in the hands of the following: Thomas Dawson, general store; Jermain & Griffith, blacksmiths; W. M. Moore, general store; E. R. Lake, farm implements; Dr. M. Ross, physician and surgeon. The Methodists have the one church in the village, E. A. Hartsaw being the pastor. The present population is about one hundred and fifteen. The postmaster is Thomas Dawson. Two rural routes, in charge of George Scott and Arthur Clark, are connected with the local postoffice.

A town hall furnishes a meeting place for all public gatherings, lodges, etc.

The government established a postoffice at Everton, November 10, 1827. Following is a list of the postmasters to date with their lengths of service: Joseph D. Thompson, 1827-1838; Robert N. Taylor, 1838-1847; James M. Cockefair, 1847-1849; William H. Evans, 1849-1851; Charles H. Chambers, 1851-1853; James W. Oliphant, 1853-1855; William Kerr, 1855-1861; Allen V. Larimore, 1861-1863; James L. Miller, March 3, 1863, to March 30, 1863; William P. Adams, 1863-1864; Edwin J. Thompson, 1864-1867; John B. Salyer, January 3, 1867—September 20, 1867; Edwin J. Thompson, 1867-1874; William Johnston, 1874-1876; John D. Lambert, 1876-93; Horace Ridge, 1893-94; Fanny Ridge, 1894-97; R. T. Taylor, 1897-08; Cornelius McGlinchey, 1908-14; Thomas Dawson, since July 14, 1914.

BENTLEY.

The little hamlet of Bentley, located in the southeastern part of Jackson township, was chosen for a postoffice in 1882. The office was established on June 27, 1882, with Ebenezer Glenn, who conducted a general store, as postmaster. Among other postmasters were Henry Trusler, Ira Trusler and "Bub" Smith. The village has no store at the present time and is on a rural route.

JENNINGS TOWNSHIP.

Jennings township, named in honor of Jonathan Jennings, then governor of the state, was one of the five townships organized by the county

commissioners on February 9, 1819. As originally constituted its boundaries were as follow: "Beginning at the southwest corner of section 16, township 13, range 13; thence north to the northwest corner of section 21, township 14, range 13; thence east along the line dividing sections 21 and 16 to the boundary line (Indian boundary line of 1795); thence south along said boundary to the southeast corner of fractional section 18; thence west to the place of beginning." Thus the township included, in addition to its present territory, a considerable strip of Union county, now parts of Liberty and Harmony townships of the latter county. Upon the organization of Union county, January 5, 1821, Jennings township was left with its present limits.

When the county was organized, February 9, 1819, all of the land in this township had been entered with the exception of the northeast quarter of section 15, this tract being entered by William P. and James A. Belton on November 18, 1831. The complete list of land entries of the entire township is as follows:

Township 14 North, Range 13 East.

Section 21—Sold in 1812, 1813, 1815 and 1816 to John C. Death, Isaac Fletcher, Jonathan Hougham, O. Stoddard and N. Robinson.

Section 22—Sold in 1811, 1812 and 1813 to John Keeney, Abraham Vanmeter, David Fletcher and Hill & Oldham.

Section 23—Sold in 1814 and 1816 to Thomas Simpson, Amos Sutton and Valentine Harman.

Section 26—Sold in 1811, 1813 and 1814 to Lewis Noble, William Knott and Daniel Boyles, Jr.

Section 27—Sold in 1811, 1814, 1815 and 1816 to Samuel Riggs, Michael Brown, John Oldham and Zachariah Ferree.

Section 28—Sold in 1813, 1814 and 1816 to Smith & Conner, James Ward, John Keeney and Robert Brown.

Section 33—Sold in 1813, 1814 and 1815 to Samuel Bell and Phineas McCray.

Section 34—Sold in 1813 and 1814 to Peggie Shields, Jacob Darter, Thomas Patton and Richard Colvin.

Section 35—Sold in 1814 and 1815 to Robert Abernathy, Samuel Wilson and Joseph Dungan.

Township 13 North, Range 13 East.

Section 2—Sold in 1813 and 1814 to Joseph Vanmeter, Giles Mattix and Michael Brown.

Section 3—Sold in 1811, 1813 and 1814 to Samuel Fallen, Jacob Darter, Joseph Vanmeter and Andrew Bailey.

Section 4—Sold in 1813 and 1814 to Thomas Clark, William Patton, John Manley and William Manley.

Section 9—Sold in 1818 and 1815 to Adam Pigman, Jesse Pigman, Herod Newland and John Wood.

Section 10—Sold in 1814 to, John Bray, Benjamin Elliott, Ephraim Bering and John Hilff.

Section 11—Sold in 1814 and 1815 to Henry Bray, Jacob Mattix, John Black and Solomon Wise.

Section 14—Sold in 1814, 1815 and 1816 to Benjamin H. Hanson, Herod Newland, Elisha Crandel, William and Robert Angent.

Section 15—Sold in 1813, 1814 and 1831 to James Worster, Herod Newland, John Huff, William P. and James A. Belton.

Section 16—Reserved for school purposes.

Although a great amount of the land in this township was purchased in 1811 and 1812, there were very few actual settlements prior to 1814. To Thomas Simpson, a native of Maryland, is given the credit of being the first settler within the limits of this subdivision. About 1805 or 1806, having in view the purchase of land in the Indiana territory, he removed to the vicinity of Harrison, Ohio, and there awaited the further preparation of lands for market. When the party was being made up for the purpose of making the survey of the "Twelve-Mile Purchase," Simpson joined them to act as hunter for the party. He remained with the surveying party until the survey was completed, after roaming over the country from Michigan to the Ohio river. With the approach of winter in the fall of 1809, the party built a log-cabin by a spring on the northeast quarter of section 23, township 14, range 13, which they occupied during the survey of that region of the country.

Upon the completion of the survey Simpson moved his family into the cabin and there passed the remainder of his days. Within three-quarters of a mile from the cabin was the Indian camping ground and many were the visits paid to the Simpson cabin where the red men were often fed and treated with kindness. Just north of the creek known to the Indians as Brushy creek, subsequently given the name of Simpson by the pioneers, was

the burying place of the Indians and upon the arrival of the Simpsons was still used.

The majority of the early settlers were emigrants of the Southern states, yet many were natives of the North and East who had emigrated in the earlier history of that section.

The next earliest settlers coming into the township were John Keeney, James Smith, Samuel Smith, John and Stephen Oldham, all men of families, who came from the same neighborhood as the Simpsons. Smith and one of the Oldham brothers were ministers of the Regular Baptist church.

James Darter and family, from Virginia, settled on the east fork of White Water river in what is now Union county in 1812 and in the spring of 1813 moved over into Fayette county. The same season Joseph Vanmeter and John Manley came to the same neighborhood. About this time Isaac and James Jones settled in the same vicinity and are supposed to have purchased land of Joseph Vanmeter.

Many of those entering land settled upon it near the time of the purchase, while a few never had any idea of making permanent settlement, but bought for others and for speculation.

Isaac Fletcher was one of the early settlers, but after remaining for only a short time sold his land to William Walker, from Ohio.

Aaron and Jonathan Haugham, from Kentucky, after a residence in the township for a few years, removed farther west. Some of those who followed their example were Lewis, Daniel and Joseph Noble, the Stoddard and Robinson families from Ohio.

Adam and Jesse Pigman, brothers, were among the earliest settlers and were men who took an active interest in public affairs and civic improvement. The land on which these men entered was a dense forest. The first year they managed to clear about six acres, which they planted in corn. By the next spring twelve acres more had been cleared, part of which was planted in fruit trees, the first planted in the Village creek valley.

Several families came from Pennsylvania about 1814 and 1815, among whom were James Worster and his father, Robert, who was among the early school teachers of the county and also was the first Methodist minister west of the Alleghany mountains. Other settlers from Pennsylvania were Amos Milliner, a soldier of the Revolution who settled in the township in 1819. David Sutton, who came in 1816 and entered a vast tract of land, John Jacob Scholl, a later settler and the father of Jacob, Solomon and George Scholl.

From Virginia came several settlers, among whom were Abraham Lyons, who came to Indiana territory in 1808 and in 1815 located in the vicinity of Alquina. William Lair, a soldier of the War of 1812, was an early settler, entering land in the township, upon which he died. William Walker was another settler from Virginia and settled here in 1819. Michael Petro came from the same state and located in 1816.

From North Carolina came the Rosses and Garland Stanley. The Rosses were pioneers in the vicinity of Alquina. The Stanley family immigrated to Union county in 1822 and in 1824 settled in this township.

Among settlers from various other places of the South and West were the Rutherfords, who purchased a tract of land of one hundred and seventy acres in section 4 for the sum of eight hundred dollars. Samuel and Joseph Bell, Stephen Goulding, Jeremiaah and John Woods were very early settlers. Others were George Death, Samuel Riggs, William Knott, Michael Brown, the Veatch, Loudenback and Hutchins families.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The Jones and Darter school houses were among the first places of learning in the township and were located about half-way between those farms. Bayliss Jones was one of the first teachers. Another school house of the same period, known as the Eyestone school, stood probably one mile east of the Mount Garrison meeting-house on the Asbury Hanson farm. Some of the early teachers in this locality were Matthew R. Hull, Green Larimore, Washington Curnutt, Thomas O'Brian, John P. Brown and a man by the name of Linn. James Worster was also an early teacher in the southern part of the township. An early school was taught in the neighborhood of Alquina by Squire Harrison, of Connersville, and a man by the name of Barnard. The first houses were constructed of logs and the teachers were paid entirely by subscription.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

The early industries of the township were characteristic of those of the other townships. During the early period copper stills were found on nearly every creek and branch. Those who owned stills were John Harlan, James Riggs, William Walker, Hige Hubbell and Michael Petro.

Henry Cashner erected the first and only grist-mill of the township on Simpson's creek sometime prior to 1826. In connection, he also operated

a saw-mill and a distillery. Peter Fiant and Lewis Monger were later owners and for a number of years a large amount of business was transacted.

ALQUINA.

The origin of this little village seems wrapped in mystery and doubtless will always remain thus. The original proprietor of the land occupied by the village was Joseph Vannmeter. According to tradition, a merchant there by the name of Green Larimore gave the name to the place.

Records show that two additions have been made to the village. The first and south addition was laid off, November 2, 1838, by Joseph D. Ross and Isaac Darter, while the northern part was laid off by Jacob Reed, December 27, 1841, William Dickey being the surveyor.

The first merchant of whom there is any record was Samuel N. Harlan, who was granted permission by the county commissioners to sell merchandise in May, 1830. H. G. Larimore was given a similar privilege in January of the following year and continued in business for some time. Moses Lyons conducted a general store from 1836 until 1839, when he was succeeded by Joseph D. and Samuel K. Ross. On May 23, 1839, Joseph D. Ross was appointed postmaster to succeed Joseph C. Ross, the first postmaster, appointed December 15, 1832. Joseph D. Ross kept the postoffice in his store and was postmaster until the office was discontinued, March 30, 1843. David Maze became the business successor to the Rosses and after several years sold to John H. Eyestone. Subsequent firms were S. & T. Jackson, Eyestone & Newland, H. H. & Thomas Jackson, Maze & Jackson.

The earlier blacksmiths of the village include the following: John Cashner, Joseph Graham, Jacob Davis, Joseph Pullen, John Sims, Aaron Goulding and a man by the name of Mallery.

One of the early industries of the village and one which was operated for more than a decade was a tan-yard, owned by John H. Eyestone. The only other industry worthy of mention was a steam flour-mill, in operation about 1841 and owned by George P. Lyons, Samuel Branum, William Freely and a fourth party. After having changed ownership a number of times, the mill was destroyed by fire when owned by Price Brothers. It was rebuilt, with the addition of a planing-mill for the manufacture of doors and sashes. In later years it was removed to another location.

The village, which is unincorporated, has a population of about one hundred and is served by a rural mail route out of the county seat. L. C.

Titterington & Company have the only store in the village. There are two resident physicians, Drs. Omer E. Dale and Stanton E. Gordon.

The following includes the names and times of service of each postmaster, beginning with December 15, 1832, when the office was established with James C. Ross as postmaster: James C. Ross, 1832-1839; Joseph D. Ross, 1839, to March 30, 1843 (discontinued); Thomas H. Jackson, April 28, 1843 (re-established), 1848; Baltharis Whitsel, August 10, 1848, to November 22, 1848; George W. Woodbury, 1848-1849; John H. Eyestone, 1849-1854; Thomas H. Jackson, 1854-1855; Balis E. Jones, January 23, 1855, to November 27, 1855; Joshua Lemmon, November 27, 1855, to 1857; Hiram H. Maze, 1867-1869; Milton A. Price, 1869-1870; Isaac Weils, 1870-1872; Hiram H. Maze, 1872-1875; Martha R. Hull, 1875-1876; Hiram H. Maze, 1876, to October 29, 1877 (discontinued); Mary F. Darter, November 26, 1877 (re-established), to 1881; William H. Hewitt, 1881-1883; Andrew Young, March 8, 1883, December 17, 1883; Willis O. Parker, December 17, 1883.

LYONSVILLE.

When the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, now known as the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western, was being built through the county, a station was established just south of Springersville and given the name of Lyons Station. The station and postoffice, the latter being established June 2, 1863, continued to bear this name until June, 1916. At that time the postoffice was discontinued and the railroad company at once changed the name of their station to Lyonsville. This was done because there was a town by the name of Lyons in Greene county, Indiana, and freight and express for the two places frequently got misshipped because of the similarity of names. The little hamlet contains about eight dwellings and contains a population of nearly fifty people. The business interests include the following: O. P. Stelle, general store; G. W. Walker, general store; T. O. Stanley, grain dealer; Heider & Bland, wagon-makers; Dickson Brothers maintain a store room and warehouse for hardware and farming implements, but conduct no retail store. The station agent is E. A. Lyons.

The first postmaster of the village was Robert R. Monger, who held the office from 1863 to 1865. He was succeeded by James V. Lyons. C. E. Brandenburg was postmaster for some time prior to June, 1916.

ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

Orange township, named in honor of a county in North Carolina from which many of the early settlers came, was organized out of parts of Columbia and Connersville townships on February 18, 1822. Its original limits were as follows: "Beginning at the southwest corner of Fayette county, running easterly with said county line three miles to the range line; thence north with the said range line to the northern boundary of Connersville township; thence west with the said township line to the county line; thence south with the said county line to the place of beginning." The township thus contained six more sections than it now has, the organization of Fairview township in December, 1851, resulting in the detachment of the two northern tiers of sections.

All of this township, with the exception of small fractional portions of sections 13, 24, 25 and 36 falls within the "New Purchase," and consequently was not open for entry until after 1820. In fact, there was no land entered in the township until at least one year after the county was organized. The complete list of land entries follows:

Township 14 North, Range 11 East.

Section 34—Sold in 1820 to Robert Lyon and Joseph Justice.

Section 35—Sold in 1820 to Ephraim Frazee and John Gregg.

Section 36—Sold in 1820 to Ephraim Smith, Nathan Ells, Moses Scott and Ephraim Frazee.

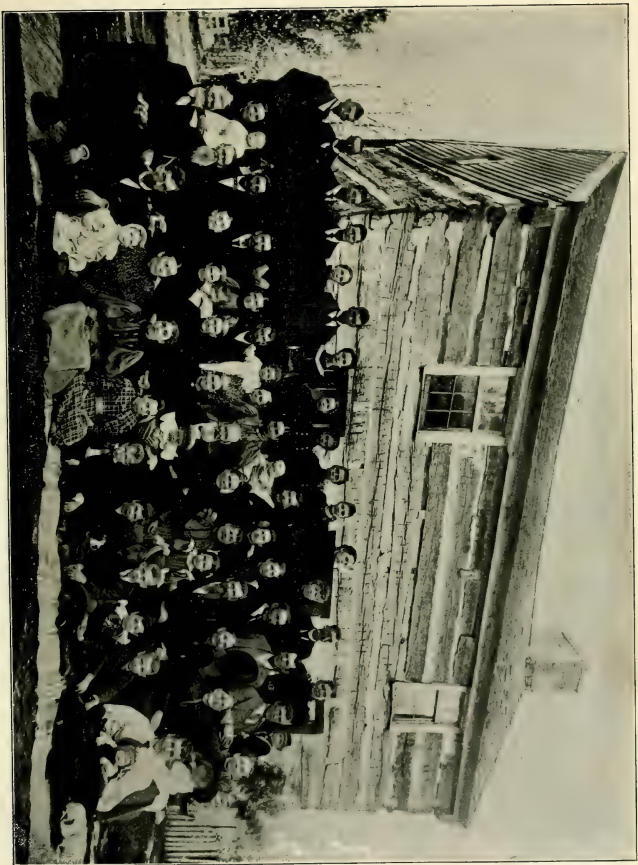
Township 13 North, Range 11 East.

Section 1—Sold in 1822, 1825, 1830 and 1831 to Ephraim Frazee, John Coley, Dyer Woodsworth, Abraham Finch, Enos Carter, Samuel Smith and William Martin.

Section 2—Sold in 1822, 1824, 1826, 1828 and 1830 to David Dill, John Coley, Robert M. Orr, John Wagoner, Philip Rich and Aaron Anderson.

Section 3—Sold in 1820, 1821, and 1822 to Aaron Betts, John Ratcliff, John Russell, Susannah, Margaret, Marion and Regannah Ronald, David Dill.

Section 10—Sold in 1820, 1821, 1822 and 1830 to Isaac Thomas, Hugh Allen, Joshua Moore, David Dill, George H. Puntenny and Joseph McDonald



FAMILY REUNION AT THE OLD HANDLEY HOMESTEAD, 1897.

Section 11—Sold in 1822, 1830, 1831, 1832 and 1834 to George H. Puntenny, Silas M. Stone, Thomas R. Stevenson, John Alexander, Jefferson Helm, James Case, Hugh Wilson, James Lathers, and Noah Dawson.

Section 12—Sold in 1820, 1831, 1832 and 1834 to John Ronald, John C. Halstead, John Thomas and Hugh Wilson.

Section 13—Sold in 1820, 1822, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1831 and 1832 to William Callett, John Klum, Henry Klum, George K. Cook, John Cook, John Haglett and Thomas G. Stephens.

Section 14—Sold in 1821, 1822, 1824 and 1831 to Triplett Lockhart, Shelton Jones, Thomas Williamson, Elias B. Stone, Jonas Jones, Silas H. Stone, Bethuel Rychmaul and Henry Klum.

Section 15—Sold in 1821 and 1822 to Henry Brown, Aaron Betts and Elias B. Stone.

Section 22—Sold in 1821, 1822, 1824 and 1830 to William Stephens, John Wagoner, Charles Scott, David Dill, Elias B. Stone, John Longfellow, and Daniel Jackson.

Section 23—Sold in 1822, 1824 and 1830 to Daniel McNeill, David Dill, Peyton Cook, John L. Lindsey, John Daniel and Thomas G. Stephens.

Section 24—Sold in 1825, 1831, 1832 and 1843 to William McPherson, Josiah Mullikin, Euphemia Morrison, Daniel Jackson, John Klum and Lewis B. Tupper.

Section 25—Sold in 1821, 1823, 1832, 1833 and 1834 to Elias Matney, John Jacobs, Elisha Ellison, James Stevens, Thomas G. Stephenson, Mary Johnson and Richard Stevens.

Section 26—Sold in 1822, 1824, 1830 and 1833 to Robert Stevens, Ephraim Johnson, Lewis Johnson, Jacob Moss, Samuel Wilson, John English and Lawrence Johnson.

Section 27—Sold in 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1825 and 1830 to David Crews, Jr., William Moore, Michael Beaver, James New, Solomon Carn, Lawrence Johnson and Rinard Rinearson.

Section 34—Sold in 1820, 1822, 1823, 1825 and 1829 to C. Rinearson, William Pool, Joseph Stevens, William Dearning, Conrad Plow, William Arnold and Moses Bart.

Section 35—Sold in 1821, 1822, 1823 and 1831 to Catherine Watson, B. E. Hains, Conrad Plow, Elijah Pool, Adam McNeill and C. W. Burt.

Section 36—Sold in 1820, 1821, 1822, 1829 and 1834 to Cornelius Rinearson, Alexander Ayers, Timothy Allison, John Woolech, John Linville and James Conwell, John Gregg.

Pioneers in Orange township were John Scott, John Reed and wife, Mrs. Sarah Wyle, Silas Stone and wife, William Huston and wife, W. J. Daniel, Joseph Cotton, Wells Stevens, John Springer, Elias Matney and wife, Edwin Austin, Mrs. Stevens.

As will be noted from the above land entries, no settlement was made in Orange township prior to 1820. Probably the first to settle in the township was Wells Stevens, the son of Robert Stevens, who emigrated from Carolina during the first decade of the century and settled in the vicinity of the east fork of the White Water river. Wells Stevens, in 1820, having just married, settled in the southwest corner of the township and began the work characteristic of the early settler. He completed his little pioneer cabin before the completion of the survey and the story is told that on several occasions the surveyors sought comfort and rest in his humble dwelling.

Another man who made settlement in 1820, but somewhat later in the year than Wells Stevens, was Elias B. Stone, who emigrated from Kentucky and settled on Garrison's creek, southeast of Fayetteville. Silas B. Stone, a brother, came two years later, but did not make a permanent settlement until 1824.

Adam McNeill, a brother-in-law to Robert Stevens, and William Pool were early settlers in the Stevens neighborhood. In 1821, George Creelman, a native of Ireland, settled in the township. At the same time the Dills settled here.

In 1822 John Scott entered land in the township and the same year constructed a shanty upon it and removed his mother's family thereto. The father had died leaving the family in destitute circumstances. The son John travelled the river, worked on flat-boats and in other employment and with his earnings made the purchase mentioned. Later he served as one of the associate judges of the county and occupied other public positions.

During the period from 1820 to 1830 the following persons settled north and east of Fayetteville: Hugh Allen, John Russell, Samuel Hornady, John Coley, James Lathers and a Mr. Perkins.

About 1823, Ralph Titsworth and family settled probably one mile and a half north of Fayetteville.

Among others who were early pioneers were Henry Dicken, Triplet Lockhart, Joseph Justice, Cornelius Rinearson, Laurence Johnson, Elias Matney and Alexander Ayers.

The farms in this township were improved and cleared mostly by renters. These renters, as soon as they had made the specified improve-

ments on the premises, usually moved on to another location, thus leaving little account of themselves. In some cases the purchasers of the land remained away until the land was partially cleared up and the ground put into a tillable condition.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

A little log cabin located just north of Fayetteville is supposed to have acted as the first school house in the township. The first teacher was Eleanor Blair, who taught in 1823. Another school was conducted two or three years afterward in a cabin that stood about a mile and a half northeast of Fayetteville on what was known as the Russell farm. One of the first teachers was a lady by the name of Mitchell.

School district No. 1 was organized in 1824. The building, which was in keeping with the houses of the period, was built on the ground donated by John Coley. The school tax was nearly all paid in labor and material. A man by the name of Gunn taught the first school in this building. In 1825 another school district was organized in Danville (later Fayetteville, now Orange). Wiley J. Daniel was one of the early teachers at this place. J. P. Daniel and James Rhodes were also early teachers in the village.

In the Sain's creek neighborhood, the first school house stood in the northwest quarter of section 36, on what was later known as the Winchell farm. John Bell, Thomas Points and Alexander Patton were among the early teachers. After several years the building became inadequate to the needs of the community and another building was constructed about four hundred yards south of the old one. Alexander Matney was one of the early teachers.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

Elias B. Stone had the honor of erecting the first grist-mill in the township, located on the south branch of Garrison's creek. Subsequently, S. H. Stone bought the grist-mill, and operated it for several years. He disposed of his interests to John Lindsey and James Tuttle, who built and carried on a distillery in connection with the mills. Later, S. H. Stone built another grist-mill in the northeast part of the southeast quarter of section 14, and afterwards added a saw-mill to the grist-mill. On the north branch of Garrison's creek, a saw-mill was built by Hugh Gray sometime prior to 1833. William Reed erected a saw-mill only a short distance above the Gray mill about the same time. A man by the name of Starbuck started a tanyard at the village of Fayetteville (now Orange) very early and was succeeded by

Isham Keith. An industry that was of a short life was the carding machine that was operated in Fayetteville by Benjamin F. Morrow.

Located in the northeastern part of the township is the largest apple orchard in the county, owned by Reed & Fielding. The orchard is a model of its kind and, along with others, has been favorably mentioned as one of the best in this section of the state.

ORANGE.

Orange, formerly known as Fayetteville, is in Orange township and on the boundary line between the two counties. The village was surveyed and platted by Thomas Hinkson for Elias B. Stone and Isaac Thomas, October 12, 1824, and given the name of Danville. On September 30, 1841, an addition was made on the south side by Elias B. Stone. Robert Cox was the first business man of the town, he conducting a general store and a blacksmith shop and also manufactured bells. Robert Wilson was perhaps the first blacksmith and Doctors Mason, Helm and Daniel were early physicians.

In 1833 Burgess G. Wells was given permission to vend merchandise and in 1837 became postmaster of the village. Other early merchants were James M. Conner and Thomas Marks. John Latchem and Joshua Wolf were among the early blacksmiths. John B. Williams was the cabinet-maker for the community in 1833. A man by the name of Vantyne was one of the first wagon-makers in this section.

Doctor Jefferson had the distinction of building the first frame house in 1830 or 1831. The first brick house was built by Joshua Wolf.

A postoffice was established here, February 8, 1833, under the name of Orange. The following is a complete list of the postmasters up to the time the office was discontinued: Wiley J. Daniel, 1833-1837; Burgess G. Wells, 1837-1840; Thomas Marks, 1840-1842; John B. Williams, March 2, 1842-July 28, 1842; Isham Keith, 1842-1846; Joseph P. Daniel, 1846-1862; Joel Rhodes, 1862-1865; Joseph George, 1865.

GLENWOOD.

Glenwood, a village of about three hundred and seventy-five population, is on the Fayette-Rush county line, the part of the village in Fayette county being in Fairview and Orange townships. According to the 1910 census the village had a population of two hundred and sixty-six—with forty-nine

in Fayette and two hundred and seventeen in Rush county. Of those forty-nine in Fayette county, eight were in Fairview and forty-one in Orange township. The village is on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western railroad and the traction line running between Indianapolis and Connersville. The history of this village really belongs to Rush county.

The following places of business in Glenwood are on the Fayette county side: Saw-mill, Orlando Nichols; barber shop and pool room, Jesse Vandiver; livery stable and auctioneer, Clarence Carr; veterinary surgeon, Leon Mingle; harness shop and confectionery, Otto Cameron; butcher shop, William Combs & Son; general store, A. P. Reynolds; blacksmith, Bert Timmerman; garage, Mr. Osborn; physician, H. S. Osborn. The three fraternal organizations of Glenwood are on the Rush county side. There was formerly a congregation of the Seventh-Day Adventists in Glenwood on the Fayette county side. The congregation built a small church in the southwestern corner of Fairview township about twenty-five years ago, but the congregation was disbanded several years ago. The old church building is now a part of a dwelling house with a store room in front. The grain elevator is on the Fayette county side. It is managed by Jesse Murphy & Son, who also handle coal, cement, flour, paint and farming implements.

POSEY TOWNSHIP.

Posey township, named in honor of Thomas Posey, governor of Indiana territory from 1812 until the state was admitted to the Union, was created out of Harrison township by the county commissioners in February, 1823. The boundary lines as first defined in 1823 have never been changed. They follow: "Henceforth all that district of country and part of Harrison township which is inclosed in the following bounds shall form and constitute a new township to be known and designated by the name of Posey township, to-wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Wayne county, at the southeast corner of section 28, running thence north on the county line five miles to the extreme northeast corner of Fayette county; thence west six miles to the northwest corner of said county; thence south five miles to the southwest corner of section 27; thence east on the section line to the place of beginning."

The following is a complete list of the original land entries in Posey township:

Township 15 North, Range 12 East.

Section 4—Sold in 1817, 1821, 1822 and 1823 to Joel Rains, Thomas Reagan, Henry Thornburg and Chancey Ridgeway.

Section 5—Sold in 1821, 1822, 1823 and 1824 to James Swofford, Henry Thornburg, Peter Wails, Daniel Mills, Nehemiah Stanbrough, Andrew Pentecost, Michael Spencer and Isaac Galbraith.

Section 6—Sold in 1822, 1824, 1826 and 1836 to Rachael Frazier, David Galbraith, James McConkey, William Moore, John Frazier, Ezra Hunt and Benjamin Griffin.

Section 7—Sold in 1823, 1824 and 1829 to James Kirkwood, James Gilleland, Thomas Kirkwood, Robert Harrison, James S. Kirkwood, Levi Charles, Andrew Pentecost and Garrison Miner.

Section 8—Sold in 1821, 1823 and 1828 to Joel Rains, Henry Thornburg, Elizabeth McColum, James Gilleland and Joseph Gard.

Section 9—Sold in 1817, 1825, 1828 and 1829 to John Bell, Henry Thornburg, Thomas Butler and John Beal.

Section 16—Reserved for school purposes.

Section 17—Sold in 1821, 1822 and 1823 to Samuel Bantham, John Whitehead, Micajah Ferguson and John Ingles.

Section 18—Sold in 1821 and 1822 to John Higer, John Ingles, John Higer, John K. Munger, William McCann and John Weaver.

Section 19—Sold in 1821 to Lawrence Ginn, Trueman Munger, Hugh Dickey, and Edward K. Munger.

Section 20—Sold in 1821 and 1823 to John Gilleland, John Huston, John C. Cook, Prudence Manlove, Laurence Ginn and James Gilleland.

Section 21—Sold in 1812, 1813, 1814 and 1821 to Elisha Dennis, William Lowry, Amos Ashew, Samuel Heath and John Gilleland.

Section 28—Sold in 1811, 1812 and 1814 to George Manlove, R. Kolb, Manlove Caldwell and John Caldwell.

Section 29—Sold in 1814, 1821 and 1822 to John Loder, Philip Srader, David Sprong, John Huston and Charles Legg.

Section 30—Sold in 1821 and 1822 to John Higer, Philip Srader, John Huston, William Sutton, John Murphy and Bennett B. Cook.

Township 15 North, Range 11 East.

Section 1—Sold in 1821, 1822, 1823 and 1824 to Stephen Hull, Joseph Evans, Solomon Waller and John Finney.

Section 2—Sold in 1821, 1822 and 1823 to Joseph Evans, John Walters and Conrad Walters.

Section 3—Sold in 1822, 1823, 1829 and 1830 to William Walters, Isaac Metcalf, Charles Smith, R. Spencer, Peter Voorhees, John G. Eaton and Thomas K. Stiles.

Section 10—Sold in 1821, 1826, 1830 and 1831 to Noah Fouts, Thomas Smith, Edward Frazier, John Moffitt, Edward Fryan, William Shaw and Thomas Knipe.

Section 11—Sold in 1822, 1824, 1826, 1829 and 1833 to Mary Wetterfield, George Merrick, Catherine Heck, Godfrey Heck and John Slinks.

Section 12—Sold in 1824, 1826, 1830 and 1833 to Peter Kemmer, John W. Waterfield, William Henry, Charles Campbell and Joseph Evans.

Section 13—Sold in 1821, 1823, 1824 and 1827 to Thomas K. Stiles, John Treadway, Enoch Warman, Jane Gilleland, John Norcross and Jesse Dobbins.

Section 14—Sold in 1821, 1822, 1824 and 1825 to Robert Dollahan, John Banfill, Isaac Metcalf, William Beard, Samuel Alexander and Casper Stoner.

Section 15—Sold in 1821, 1822, 1824 and 1826 to L. French, Jacob Lonen, John Hillis and Thomas Woodman.

Section 22—Sold in 1824, 1825, 1826, 1828 and 1829 to John Coleman, Isaac Personett, Robert Moulton, G. Pattison, A. J. Veatch and William Jackson.

Section 23—Sold in 1821, 1823, 1826 and 1828 to Micajah Jackson, John Mallins, John Peanell, William Pattison, Matthew Marland, L. Whitehead, Henderson Bragg and Nathan Wilson.

Section 24—Sold in 1821, 1822 and 1823 to John Stephen, William Dickey, James Russell, Elijah Haymon, James Gilleland, and Robert McCann.

Section 25—Sold in 1821, 1822 and 1823 to John Huston, John Daubenspeck, William Alger, William Pattison and Henry Conkling.

Section 26—Sold in 1821 to Matthew Howard.

Section 27—Sold in 1821, 1823, 1824 and 1826 to Michael Brown, John C. Cook, Reason W. Debriler, Samuel Knotts, Jonathan Hatfield, and Greenbury Lahine.

The earliest settler of whom there is any authentic information was George Manlove, who came to this country from North Carolina in October, 1811, and settled on the northwest quarter of section 28. However, it seems that he remained on his purchase only a short time, as he feared trouble

with the Indians and consequently returned to Preble county, Ohio. He remained in Ohio until 1814 and then returned to the place of original settlement.

The Mungers, among the first to enter and settle upon land in the "New Purchase," came from Rutland county, Vermont, and settled about one and one-half miles southeast of Bentonville in the fall of 1821. Among others who settled in this territory were, Isaac Galbreath, David Galbreath, both from Kentucky, and Jehu Vickroy, from North Carolina.

The years of 1821 and 1822 were periods of greater settlement up to that time and included settlers from many parts of the Eastern and Southern states. Among the number were, John Chapel, Micajah Jackson, Henry Thornburg, Reason Reagan, Bennett B. Cook, John Mullins, John Coleman and John Frazier from North Carolina; John Hallis, William Beard, Robert Mitchell, James McConkey, Daniel New, William Patterson, Godfrey Peck, John and Peter Kemmer, Lawrence Quinn and Amos Goff from Kentucky; Thomas Legg, Randall Brewer, Peter Voores, John G. and William Eaton from Ohio; Peter Marts, William Alger, John and James Gilleland from Pennsylvania; John Middleton and Thomas B. Stiles from New Jersey; Isaac Metcalf, from England.

Following is a copy of a poll-book of an election held in 1826 and includes the names of many of the pioneers. "Poll-book of an election held at the house of Thomas K. Stiles, in Posey township, Fayette county, Indiana, on the eighth day of April, A. D. 1826, for the purpose of electing one justice of the peace for said township, agreeable to an order of the board of Fayette justices at their March term, at which time and place the following persons appeared and gave their vote: Henry Thornburg, Paul Coffin, Randall Brewer, John Thornburg, Aaron Youke, John Frazier, William Russell, Thomas H. Stiles, John Huston, Peter Kenimer, Joseph Spencer, Thomas Dancen, Abijah Haman, George Weirick, Robert McCann, John Rasher, George Raines, Andrew Penticost, John Treadway, Jacob Shinkle, Nehemiah Stanleydogh, Barnes Claney, Samuel Ridgeway, Tittman Kolb, James Kirkendall, Daniel New, Micajah Jackson, Masters Vickroy, George Shinkle, John Norcross, David Canady, William Sutton, Isaac Sutherland, Solomon Sprang, Samuel Minanda, Jehu Vickroy, Jacob Watson, James Denkearad, Thomas Legg, Nathan Billson, James Sprang, Samuel Peaks, John Shinkle, Moses Gard, Thomas Kirkwood, John Weaver, Lawrence Guinn, Cornelius Wadword, John Mullins, Thomas Patterson, Peter Shepler, Edmund K. Munger, Samuel Banther, James Gilleland."

The candidates for this election were Thomas Kirkwood, Jacob Shinkle and John Treadway, and the number of votes cast for each was seventeen, twenty-one and sixteen, respectively.

SOME FIRST EVENTS.

William Manlove, born January 19, 1815, son of George Manlove, is believed to have been the first white child born in the township.

The first wedding is believed to have been that of John Case to Mary Caldwell and occurred at the home of the bride's father.

The first death in the township is thought to have been that of William Manlove, Sr.

The first house constructed with a shingle roof was the dwelling of George Manlove.

The first and only grist-mill in the township was built about 1830, in section 5, on Simon's creek. The mill was in operation for nearly twenty years. Located on the same stream in section 4, and about the same time, was a saw-mill operated by the father of J. A. Baldwin.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The first school house in the township was located in section 28, in what is commonly known as the "Twelve-Mile Purchase." The exact time that the school house was built is not known, but it is known that school was held there in 1818 and that George Manlove, who settled in the vicinity in 1811, was the first teacher. Another one of the early schools in this community, but which stood just over the line in Wayne county, was the one in the Loder settlement, erected about 1826, Joseph Williams being one of the first teachers there. During the period from 1820 to 1830 as many as five school houses were built in various parts of the township.

The first school house erected in the Van Buskirk settlement, just west of Bentonville, was on the land owned by one of the Van Buskirks in 1831. The house was of the usual primitive type—round logs, large fireplace, greased paper for windows, etc. Among the first teachers here were John Treadway, Merchant Kelley, John Legg and Lavinia Church. This building had not been in use many years until it was supplanted by a more modern one, located about a quarter of a mile farther west.

BENTONVILLE

Bentonville, named in honor of Thomas Benton, of Missouri, is located near the center of Posey township on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroad, twelve miles northwest of the county seat, and six miles from Dublin, the nearest banking point. William Dickey surveyed and platted the site of the village for the proprietor, Joseph Dale, December 7, 1838. The original plat consisted of thirteen lots. A small addition was made in 1844 by Thomas K. Stiles.

William Young, a tailor, built a house on the townsite before it was surveyed and doubtless was the first business man on the ground. Among other business men were Bradley Perry, a blacksmith; Samuel Dickey, Joseph McCauley, Woodford Dale, Alfred Loder and a man by the name of Woodson, merchants; William Stockdale, tanner.

The business interests of the present time are represented by the following: Van D. Chance, general store and postmaster; Smullen Brothers, groceries; Mason & Hackleman, farming implements; Connell & Anderson, Grain Company.

The Bentonville postoffice was formerly known as Plum Orchard and was established under the latter name November 28, 1827, with Moses Ellis as postmaster. On February 13, 1838, the name of the office was changed to Bentonville and Samuel Dickey was the first postmaster. In connection with the office is one rural route.

WATERLOO TOWNSHIP.

Waterloo township came into existence after the creation of Union county, the organization of which by the legislative act of January 5, 1821, resulted in the detachment of several sections from the eastern side of Fayette county, leaving the latter county with its present limits. When the commissioners of Fayette county divided it into townships at their first meeting, February 8, 1919, they organized the northeastern part of the county as Brownsville township. This township, which disappeared with the organization of Waterloo township, was given the following limits: Beginning at the southwest corner of section 16, range 13; thence north four miles to the Wayne county line; thence east to the Indian boundary line of 1795; thence with the said line in a southwesterly direction until it meets the line dividing sections 17 and 20 of township 14, range 14; thence due west to the place of beginning.

As before stated, the creation of Union county brought about the organization of Waterloo township, the new township including all of that part of Brownsville township in Fayette county, to which was added that part of the original Harrison township east of White Water river. This was done at the February, 1821, session of the county commissioners. No change has been made in the limits of the township since the organization.

All of the land in Waterloo township had been entered prior to the organization of the county in 1819 with the exception of part of section 2. A complete list of the land entries of the township follows:

Section 31—(Fractional)—Sold in 1811 to Samuel Grewell and John Hardin.

Section 32—Sold in 1811 to John Tharpe, Mathias Dawson, Thomas Sloo, Jr.

Section 33—Sold in 1813 to Jonathan Higgins, James Parker, Jonathan Coleman and Nathan Roysdon.

Section 34—Sold in 1814-1816 to Abraham Vanmeter and James Sleeth.

Section 35—Sold in 1814-1815 to Robert Huffman, Andrew Huffman, Willis P. Miller and John M. Layson.

Township 14 North, Range 13 East.

Section 2—Sold in 1815, 1818 and 1819 to James N. Chambers, James Montgomery, Uriah Farlow, Robert Holland and Isaac Miliner.

Section 3—Sold in 1814 to Mordecai Morgan, Josiah Lambert and Abraham Vanmeter.

Section 4—Sold in 1814 and 1815 to Abraham Vanmeter, George P. Terrence, Lewis Whiteman and Mathias Dawson.

Section 5—Sold in 1811 and 1815 to James McIntyre and George P. Terrence.

Section 7—Sold in 1814 to James Sutton, Jr., Anthony Wiley (fractional).

Section 8—Sold in 1814 and 1816 to Ebenezer Heaton, Samuel Vance, Aaron Haughham.

Section 9—Sold in 1815 and 1817 to Daniel Heaton, James White and William and John Demstor.

Section 10—Sold in 1814 and 1815 to Charles Collett, Isaac Dawson, Benjamin Dungan and Garis Haughham.

Section 11—Sold in 1815 and 1817 to Mathew Nico, John Riters, James Montgomery and Christopher Wamsley.

Section 14—Sold in 1815 and 1816 to William Heins, Thomas Cooper, James Montgomery and Joshua Simpson.

Section 15—Sold in 1814 and 1815 to Thomas Dawson, Henry Holland, James Runilley and Aaron Delelon.

Section 16—Reserved for school purposes.

Section 17—Sold in 1812, 1814 and 1816 to Samuel Wilson, Archibald Reed, James Sutton and Samuel Vance.

Section 18—Sold in 1811, 1812 to Archibald Reed and Zadoch Smith (fractional).

The name of Matthias Dawson is perhaps the best known of any in connection with the early history of this township. He was a native of Virginia and, when a small boy, was captured by the Indians. He remained a captive for many years and in the western trend journeyed to this region when it was yet the unrestricted home of the red race. The story is told that the chief promised Dawson the land which he subsequently had to buy from the government, in the vicinity of Waterloo. After the battle of Fallen Timbers Dawson was released and settled on his possessions, living here for a number of years, finally removing to St. Joseph county, where he died.

The state of Ohio doubtless furnished more settlers in this part of the county than any other. Among those who were early settlers are the following: Jonathan Higgins, 1812; Jonathan Coleman, about the same year; Ebenezer and Daniel Heaton settled on their land in 1814. Daniel, after remaining here for many years, removed to Howard county, Indiana; Abraham Vanmeter and James Sutton were also early settlers from Ohio.

From Pennsylvania came some sturdy pioneers among whom were the following: Samuel C. Vance, one of the earliest; Daniel Fiant, 1820; Henry Henry, of Irish descent, but a native of Pennsylvania; Daniel Kline, 1825; William Hart, 1817; John Hubbell, 1817; Daniel Skinner, chosen the first justice of the peace of the township, settled in 1919.

John Tharpe, a native of Kentucky, settled on his land at an early date. He was a brother of Moses Tharpe, who resided west of the west fork of White Water river and in 1813 had a child stolen by the Indians.

One of the early pioneers was Joseph White, who in the very beginning of the century, started out from his home in Maryland and journeyed to Warren county, Ohio, where he made a purchase of sixty acres. This he sold during the War of 1812, in which he was drafted, in order to pay a substitute. In the fall of 1814 he removed his family to what is now Waterloo township.

Nathan Roysdon removed from North Carolina to Indiana Territory in 1808, and not long thereafter settled in the south half of the southwest quarter of section 33. He died in Waterloo township in 1832. The Hardin and Grewell families were very early settlers in the northern part of the township, near the Wayne county line. The Farlows came from North Carolina and settled over the line in Union county. In 1814 Benjamin Dungan and family settled in the township and entered land, and at the same time his brother, Isaac, settled on a part of the same. Another family from Carolina was James Rumbley. He sold his entry to Erwin Boyd. The widow of Erwin Boyd, with several children, settled on the land in 1822.

There were several who entered land, but whose date of settlement is not known. Among them are the following: Henry Holland, John Sleeth, William Hiers, Abraham Vanmeter.

Other permanent settlers of the township of whom little is known were James Hamilton, William C. Jones, Robert Holland, William McGraw and John Ruby.

At a general election held at the home of Joseph Ruby, on the first Monday in August, 1825, for the purpose of electing a governor and lieutenant-governor, one senator for the counties of Fayette and Union one representative, clerk, two associate judges, recorder and coroner, the following men appeared and voted: Alfred Coleman, Joseph Dawson, Thomas Williams, Jonathan Williams, Jacob Vanmeter, John Brown, Benjamin Williams, Samuel Dawson, Joseph Camblin, Thomas Dawson, Nathaniel Blackburn, John Swazey, Mathias Dawson, Charles Wandle, Jonathan Coleman, Daniel Skinner, William Port, Isaac Stagg, Francis McGraw, Eli Dawson, Abijah Holland, Steven Wandle, William Robinson, Matthew Robinson, Henry Henry, Joseph White, William McGraw, John Blackburn, James Beeks, Isaac Dungan, Benjamin Dungan, Cornelius Cook, Robert Holland, Elijah Dills, Zachariah Dungan, Aaron Haugham, Nathan Roysdon, Enoch Chambers, Hezekiah Bussey.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The first school in the township was most likely erected in section 16 in the fall of 1815, the first teacher being Elijah Holland. Only a year or two later school was held in a cabin in section 17 and it is possible that Absalom Heaton and a man by the name of Taylor were among the first teachers there, as they were among the very first in the township. In the north-western part of the township, not far from 1821, the people were very much

interested in education, and instead of erecting the usual primitive type of school house, a frame building was erected. A man by the name of Gray was one of the pioneer teachers.

WATERLOO.

The village of Waterloo, located on the east bank of Nolan's Fork, one of the most thriving commercial and social centers in the county, has gradually faded into history and now nothing remains of the place with the exception of three or four houses. William Port, a merchant and grocer of 1825, appears to have been the first business man in the village; Joseph Flint was a grocer and liquor dealer in 1829, as was also Robert Scott and Louis Beaks the year following; John M. Turner was the keeper of a tavern and a saloon in 1837.

The first physicians of the village were Doctors Chapman and Richardson, who were there in 1839 and for several years after. Doctor Richardson, during the years of his practice, erected a saw-mill on Nolan's Fork. The mill was subsequently owned by John Grewell and later by John Troxell, in whose hands it fell into disuse.

The village reached the crest of its prosperity in the decade preceding the Civil War. During this time there were two hotels in the village that had more than a local reputation. One was known as the Turner hotel, of which "Dad" Turner was the proprietor, and the Eagle, of which Joseph Forrey was the owner. The building of the latter hotel is still standing. Robert Watt conducted a dry goods store, and John Gruelle was the owner of a grocery and saloon. Two physicians, whose names were Gillum and Rose, the latter also a dentist, practiced in the period just before the war. The saw-mill was owned and operated by John Fawcett and the blacksmith was Jacob Heider. The greatest number of people the village ever had is estimated at seventy-five to one hundred.

The village lost its existence much more quickly than it gained it. On the night of May 14, 1883, it was visited by a cyclone and only three buildings in the entire village were left standing, they being at the north end of the one street that the place afforded. Every other building, barn or dwelling, was either unroofed or totally destroyed. About seventy-five people were rendered homeless yet, marvelous as it may seem, only one person was injured.

The Waterloo postoffice, established May 4, 1825, was the second one in the county. Following is a list of postmasters with their dates of service and the time the office was discontinued: William Port, 1825-1844; Amos

Chapman, 1844-1845; William Port, 1845-1851; Isaac Forry, 1851-1854; R. Gillam, 1854-1855; Thomas G. Price, 1855-1862; R. Gillam, 1862-1863; John Troxell, 1863-1866; William T. Bolles, 1866-May 18, 1868 (discontinued).

The following poem was written by William Dungan to be read before the Beeson Literary Society about 1887, and is a true picture of the ancient village of Waterloo. The author was born a mile and a half north of Waterloo, September 3, 1842, the son of Joseph and Rebecca (Chambers) Dungan. He lived on the farm until the year before the Civil War and then moved to Harrisburg and lived there about four years. He then moved to Beeson's Station, Wayne county, lived there until 1892, when he moved to Connersville, where he is still living.

The historians are very much indebted to Mr. Dungan for his valued assistance, especially for his help in writing and securing the history of the Baptist churches of the county.

WATERLOO

(William Dungan.)

Long before the canal was made,
And the railroad's rails were laid,
Before the news o'er the wires flew,
Was built the town of Waterloo.

It was built on the banks of Nolands Fork,
Almost as old as great New York;
Where once the thistles and briers grew,
Now stands the town of Waterloo.

An inn was kept for the traveler weary
By a man whose name was Forrey;
The Eagle sign was kept in view
To all who stopped in Waterloo.

"Dad" Turner in the town did dwell;
He also kept a large hotel;
Thus you see there once were two
Great hotels in Waterloo.

The gushing springs on the great hillside
Once were her glory and her pride.
The Redman's arrows once thickly flew
Where now is standing Waterloo.

The old brown church that stood in town
One Sabbath day was torn down.
This wicked act the people did do
Who lived in the town of Waterloo.

Thus the house where worshipped the great and good
Was scattered abroad for kindling wood.
Go, stand on the hill and take a view
O'er the mouldering town of Waterloo.

Her glory and grandeur are fading away;
Her eminent structures are on the decay.
Men of renown there are but few
Dwelling today in Waterloo.

Oh, look at the creek with its rock-bound shore,
Where once was heard the cannon's roar.
But the cannon bursted and its fragments flew
All over the town of Waterloo.

The greatest cities of the earth
Have thrived and grown from humble birth.
But will this saying now prove true
About the town of Waterloo?

SPRINGERSVILLE.

The village of Springersville, as platted and surveyed July 27, 1840, was located in the southeastern part of Waterloo township. Thomas Simpson was the proprietor of the townsite, which was surveyed by William Dickey. About 1838, Thomas Simpson, Jr., erected the first building in what later became the village and in which he conducted a general store. On May 16, 1840, he became the postmaster of the village and served in this capacity for nine years. James Culley was another early merchant. What once gave promise of being a thriving village has now dwindled down to a mere collection of about twelve scattered houses, a church and a blacksmith shop.

The postmasters who have had charge of the postoffice include the following: Thomas Simpson, Jr., 1840-1849; Nicholas Remington, April 2, 1849-November 14, 1849 (discontinued); Avarenas Pentecost; November 2, 1849 (re-established) to May 22, 1850 (discontinued); Alvar E. Pentecost, May 11, 1852 (re-established) to May 5, 1853 (discontinued).

CHAPTER VIII.

TRANSPORTATION.

The history of transportation in Fayette county must begin with an account of the old Indian Trail which furnished the avenue along which all of the early settlers of Fayette county traveled to their future homes. This trail ran diagonally across the county from the southeast to the northwest, passing through Connersville along what is now Eastern avenue. A complete account of this famous Indian thoroughfare, written by J. L. Heine-mann, is given elsewhere in this volume and the reader is referred to it as a most interesting account of Fayette county's first highway.

The first roads in Fayette county, as in every other county in the southern part of Indiana, were mere traces or bridle paths through the woods, over the hills, around the swamps and across the prairies. It was accidental if they happened to coincide with a section line, the pioneers who laid them out having only one consideration in mind, and that was to get the shortest and most easily traveled road between the various settlements or to the mills and villages of the county.

From the beginning of the history of the state the Legislature has passed acts to encourage road making. Every able-bodied citizen from the beginning of the history of Fayette county has been compelled by law to work a certain number of days on the road or pay an equivalent in taxes. This law still prevails in the state. The early commissioners' records are largely taken up with petitions for new roads or changes in roads already established. In fact, at least half of the minutes of their meetings are devoted to the question of roads. While the county itself was busy in laying out roads, the state was also interested in providing what were known as "state roads." Two so-called state roads passed through Fayette county. One came up the White Water valley from Lawrenceburg by way of Brookville, passed through Connersville and Waterloo, and thence on north through Centerville, in Wayne county, to Winchester, in Randolph county. The other road started from Liberty, in Union county, passed through Fayette county and thence west, through Rush county, to Indianapolis.

THE ERA OF TOLL ROADS.

The contour of the county does not readily lend itself to the making of good roads. It is very rolling over a considerable portion of its extent and this necessitates a much heavier outlay to construct roads. The era of toll roads began about the middle of the fifties, following the legislative act of May 1, 1852, which made it possible for counties to have a larger road fund. This act furnished the basis for the thousands of toll roads which were built throughout the state. It seems queer in the year 1917 to think of a private company, oftentimes of less than a half dozen citizens, building a road—a public highway—and then charging as much per mile for citizens to travel on it as we of today have to pay for the best service on the railroads. Such, however, was the case and it was not until the nineties that the taxpayers of Fayette county saw the last toll-gate disappear.

It is not profitable to follow the history of the many private toll roads constructed through Fayette county during the fifties and sixties. By 1856, there were no less than thirteen of these pay-as-you-drive roads in Fayette county, aggregating a total of seventy-five miles. The longest road was from Connersville to Fairview, a distance of eleven miles; the shortest was the Bentonville-Milton road of two miles. The average length of these roads was between six and seven miles. As late as 1885, seven of these roads were still privately owned, or rather maintained, by private parties.

ROADS UNDER THE THREE-MILE LAW.

The old toll roads were gradually acquired by the county and placed under the supervision of the township road supervisors and all disappeared before the close of the nineties. The history of highway legislation within the past few years has been one of confusion; in fact, so many laws affecting roads have been passed that it is difficult to follow the vagaries of some of them. At the present time there is a three-mile law which permits a county to build a road of such a length under certain stipulated conditions. There are sixteen three-mile roads already constructed in the county. These roads are named after the person who was instrumental in having them constructed and are as follow: George A. Looney, Orange township; Charles H. Elwell, Posey township; Charles H. Elwell, Fairview township; James H. De Armond, Orange; William M. Gregg, Connersville township; D. W. Moore, Jackson

township; Lewis Matney, Orange township; Albert Rees, Connersville township; George Lambertson, Posey township; C. W. Martin, Connersville township; James McCann, Connersville township; Will Beeson, Posey township; Falmouth-Glenwood, Fairview township; C. A. Ryman, Posey township; Jesse Chrisman, Harrison township; Albert Collins, Connersville township. There are in 1917 about four hundred miles of improved roads in the county; in January, 1917, there were thirteen miles in the course of construction.

The law prorates a certain amount of the automobile tax to the various counties of the state in proportion to the number of miles of "improved highways", the definition of such a road being somewhat confusing. The 1917 Legislature is considering several radical changes in the road laws of the state, the chief desire of the Legislature being to frame some kind of a statute which would put the state in a position to share the federal appropriation provided for in the Bankhead act of 1913. The interest in good roads has never been more prominently before the people of the state than it is at the present time and it is safe to say that within the next few years Fayette county will have roads which can be used at all times of the year to the best advantage.

BRIDGES IN FAYETTE COUNTY.

The question of bridges is and always has been a very expensive consideration in the county owing to the presence of the White Water river and the many streams which have to be bridged. The first bridge over the river in the county was built at Connersville between the years 1838 and 1842, by Minor Meeker, H. B. Woodcock and James Veatch. This bridge stood until 1887, when it was replaced by the present structure, an attractive, substantial frame covered bridge with an arched ceiling and lighted by electricity. The first and only bridge across the river between Connersville and the northern line of the county is still standing. It is located at Waterloo and was built by the Canton (Ohio) Wrought Iron Company between the years 1881 and 1884 at a cost of \$16,637.37. One span had to be replaced after complete destruction by a cyclone. The third bridge across the river is just below Nulltown and the first bridge there was constructed by the Canton firm two years prior to the building of the Waterloo bridge. The Nulltown bridge was destroyed in the spring of 1913 by the most destructive flood which has occurred since the county was organized. The county commissioners at once took steps to replace it and a four-span steel

bridge was constructed the same year. During the past three years the county has had to build a number of bridges which were swept out in the spring of 1913, and this has necessitated a heavy outlay. Likewise many of the highways suffered severely on account of the high waters at that time.

THE WHITE WATER CANAL.

The history of Fayette county prior to the beginning of the Civil War is replete with references to the White Water canal, and it is not too much to say that the building of this canal through the county and its subsequent use meant as much to the early prosperity of the county as any other single factor. While actual work on the construction of the canal did not begin until 1836, the agitation for an artificial waterway down White Water to the Ohio river began as early as 1822. In that year a convention of delegates from Randolph, Wayne, Fayette, Union, Franklin and Dearborn counties met at Harrison, Ohio, to consider the practicability of constructing a canal down the White Water valley. The newspapers were enthusiastic in favor of the canal, Augustus Jocelyn, the editor of the Brookville *Western Agriculturist*, being the most active champion of the proposition. The consensus of opinion among the delegates at the convention was heartily in favor of taking steps toward a preliminary survey, and the beginning of actual work as soon as possible.

Shortly after this meeting was held, Colonel Shriver, an engineer of the United States army, began a survey for the canal, but died before he had it completed. After a short suspension of the survey, the work was resumed by Colonel Standbury, also an engineer of the regular army, and within a short time he completed the survey. His estimates of the cost somewhat dampened the ardor of the advocates of the canal, and as a result the question lay dormant until 1832, in which year the citizens of the valley petitioned the Legislature for another survey, and the following year that body authorized a preliminary survey. It was made in the summer of 1834 by competent surveyors and their report was submitted to the Legislature by William Goodwin on December 23, 1834. The survey began at Nettle Creek, near Cambridge City, followed the west fork of White Water to Brookville, thence down the river to Harrison, and from there to Lawrenceburg on the Ohio river. The total length of the canal was seventy-six miles, the fall of four hundred and ninety-one feet necessitating seven dams and fifty-six locks. The estimated cost was \$14,908 per mile, or a total cost of \$1,142,126 for the entire canal.

OPPOSITION TO THE CANAL.

As might have been expected there was much opposition to the canal, and it was only by the most ingenious arguments that the construction of the waterway was finally ordered. The discussion in the Legislature, in the press and among the citizens of the state culminated in the act of January 27, 1836, known as the mammoth internal-improvement bill. The White Water canal was only one of a number of canals, highways and railroads which were provided for by this act, but it is the only one with which this chapter is concerned. The White Water canal was at last ordered constructed and the sum of \$1,400,000 was appropriated for its completion.

The actual work on the canal began on September 13, 1836, at which time a big celebration was held at Brookville. Gov. Noah Noble, former Gov. James B. Ray, David Wallace, George H. Dunn and other speakers were present, and the occasion was one which must have brought great joy to the assembled thousands. A pick, shovel and wheelbarrow had been provided and at the close of the speaking one of the orators seized a pick, loosened the dirt for a few feet, another trundled the wheelbarrow along the site of the future canal, another took the shovel and filled the wheelbarrow, and Wallace wheeled it off—and in this fashion the “ground was broken” for a canal which was to cost considerably more than a million dollars, a sum out of all proportion to the returns from it before it was discontinued forever.

A SERIOUS FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

It is not profitable in this connection to follow the construction of the canal from year to year. The work proceeded rapidly and by December 15, 1837, the superintendent of construction reported that the section from Brookville to Lawrenceburg was under way and about half completed. He further reported that nine hundred and seventy-five men were employed and that with the same number of men the canal could be completed in two more seasons. The laborers received eighteen dollars a month. On December 20, 1838, Superintendent Long reported the canal finished to Brookville, but it was not until June 8, 1839, that the first boat arrived in Brookville from Lawrenceburg. The cost of the canal to Brookville had been \$664,665 and it was easy to be seen that it would be impossible for the state to complete the canal within the original appropriation. In fact the state was on the verge of bankruptcy, and the canal commissioners reported on August 19,

1839, that the state was unable to expend another cent on any of its canals, highways or railroads.

What was to be done? The canal was only partially completed; money was needed to keep in repair that portion that was completed; the hopes of the people of the valley for an easy outlet to the Ohio seemed doomed. The people could not realize that the state was bankrupt, but the truth was soon forced upon them as month after month went by and nothing was done toward a resumption of work on the canal. No work was done from the fall of 1839 until the summer of 1842, when the state sold the canal to a Cincinnati company headed by Henry S. Vallette, a wealthy man of that city. There had been some work done between Brookville and Connersville before the suspension in the fall of 1839, and within two years the canal was opened to Connersville, the first boat from Lawrenceburg reaching the city in June, 1845. In the following October the canal reached Cambridge City, and a year later it was opened through to Hagerstown. The new company had expended \$473,000 on the canal between Brookville and Cambridge City, part of this amount, however, being used for repairs on the portion completed when it assumed the ownership of the canal. The total cost of the canal as reported in 1848 was \$1,920,175.13.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

The canal was hardly completed before it began to fall into ruin. The character of the valley made the canal suffer from the floods which swept down it every year, and to the present generation it seems queer that this fact had not been considered before the canal was built. In January, 1847, a flood destroyed the aqueduct at Laurel and the one immediately south of Cambridge City, at the same time cutting channels around the feeder dams at Cases, Brookville, Laurel, Connersville and Cambridge City. The damage was estimated at \$90,000 and during the summer of 1847 the company spent \$70,000 in repairs. In November of the same year another flood destroyed all the repairs that had been made in the summer and an additional \$80,000 was spent before the canal was again ready for use. During the summer of 1848, through traffic was impossible, and it was not until September of that year that it was again opened. The following year another flood rendered the canal useless and the people began to despair of the canal ever being of any value in the future. The agitation for a railroad down the valley in the fifties and the assurance that it would be built as soon as the right of way could be secured, kept the canal company from

expending any more money on the canal, although it was still used for local traffic.

CANAL SOLD TO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The canal was finally sold on July 22, 1863, at the court house door at Brookville by the United States marshal to H. C. Lord, president of the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Railroad Company, for the sum of \$63,000. The railroad had been trying to secure the canal for several years, so that it could use the tow-path for its track. This sale, for some reason, was set aside, although the railroad had started to build its track, and the canal was sold to the White Water Valley Railroad Company for the sum of \$137,348.12. Thus passed out of use a canal which had cost nearly two million dollars and had never been in operation throughout its entire length more than four months at any one time. But it was the means of bringing thousands of settlers into Indiana; it did furnish a cheap means of transporting produce to the Ohio and, even if it did cost such a staggering amount, it was worth much more to the state than it ever cost. Some values are not entirely computed in dollars and cents and such is the case with the White Water canal.

After the canal passed into private hands the headquarters of the company was established at Connersville and remained there until the canal passed out of existence. The company erected a substantial brick building on the south side of Fourth street between Central and Eastern avenues, and the building is still standing immediately east of the Palace Hotel. It has imposing pillars facing the front and is the best type of colonial architecture to be found in the city. The building is now used as a private residence.

PRESENT USE OF THE WHITE WATER CANAL IN FAYETTE COUNTY.

The abandonment of the canal as a means of transportation was followed by the employment of portions of it for power purposes.

The canal furnishes power at Connersville, Metamora and Brookville, the power at all three places being of the feeder-dam type. The power from the canal at Connersville is utilized by four different companies, the following table exhibiting the extent of the use made by them:

Name of Company	Head in feet	Water used	Wheel	Horse- power
Hydro-Electric Company	18	Portion	35	80
McCann Milling Company	9	All	35	60
P. H. & F. M. Roots Manufacturing Co....	23	Portion	21	90
Uhl & Snider Flour-mill	26	Portion	21	100

The water from the river is diverted into the canal by a dam constructed across the river seven miles north of Connersville. The total fall of the water from the intake to the tail race at Uhl & Snider's mill is eighty feet, but of this total only fifty-three feet are used. The water is first used by the Hydro-Electric Light and Power Company. At this point the Connersville Furniture Company also formerly used a 30-inch wheel developing 50 horse-power, but has recently discontinued it, and now uses the water from the canal only in its boilers and condensers. A few blocks further south the full stream in the canal is used by the McCann Milling Company. The stream is divided at the southern end of the town, where a portion of it is used by the P. H. & F. M. Roots Manufacturing Company and the remainder by the Uhl & Snider flour-mill.

The total horse-power developed at Connersville from the canal amounts to 388 horse-power, and yet experts have estimated that there could easily be produced an additional 210 horse-power. This is figured on the basis that six inches per mile is sufficient fall for a hydraulic canal; that the canal has an available head of 76.5 feet; and that it has a discharge of from 85 to 90 cubic feet per second. The whole hydraulic system is owned and controlled by the Connersville Hydraulic Company.

RAILROADS.

The first railroad to Connersville was built by the Cincinnati & Indianapolis Junction Railroad Company, later the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company and now the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railroad Company. It was completed in 1862. As early as 1848 steps were taken toward the construction of a road from Rushville, Indiana, by the way of Connersville and Oxford, to connect with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road at Hamilton, Ohio. In March, 1849, the state Legislature of Ohio granted the right to the railroad company to extend its road from the state line to Hamilton. The company was organized in 1849, and surveys were made preparatory to the location of the road from Rushville to Hamilton. However, the company could not agree on a route and a temporary suspension of operations followed. Early in the spring of 1852 the company was reorganized and after electing a set of officers, adopted measures to construct the road upon the route originally agreed upon. The construction of the road was commenced the same year but was not completed to Connersville until twelve years later. S. W. Parker and William Tindall were Connersville men connected with the company in official capacities. Joshua Leach,

the secretary and financial agent of the road, later moved to Connersville, living here at the time of his death.

The need of a direct route from Indianapolis to Cincinnati led to the organization of the Ohio & Indianapolis Railroad Company in February, 1853, for the purpose of constructing a road from Rushville to Indianapolis. In April, 1853, the company was consolidated with the Junction Railroad Company. In 1866 an effort was made to complete the construction of the road from Connersville to Rushville, but because of financial reasons the work was suspended. At the beginning of the next spring the controlling interest in the company was purchased by a company of twelve men who took up the work and completed the line to Indianapolis. In June, 1868, trains were running between Indianapolis and Cincinnati. The estimated cost of the road per mile from Indianapolis to Hamilton was twenty-one thousand five hundred and sixteen dollars and seventy-five cents. The road has a main track mileage of 16.5 mileage in Fayette county and a side-track mileage of 9.28 miles, all of which has an assessed valuation of \$355,300.

BIG FOUR (WHITE WATER DIVISION).

It was not until after it was seen that the canal had outlived its usefulness that the building of a railroad along the course of the canal took on a serious aspect. The floods of the latter fifties damaged the canal so that it was little used after the beginning of the Civil War. In 1863 the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Railroad Company secured the right to use the tow-path of the canal for the building of the railroad. The road was completed to Connersville in the spring of 1867 and soon thereafter to Cambridge City, from which place the road passed to Hagerstown on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central line. The road has a track mileage of 14.16 miles; a side track mileage of 2.38 miles, and an assessed valuation of \$70,000. This road has passed through several hands and has never been a paying proposition, due not only to the limited territory which it serves, but also the heavy expense entailed by the frequent floods which sweep down from the White Water valley.

THE LAKE ERIE & WESTERN RAILROAD.

The Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville railroad, now the Lake Erie & Western, was originally a branch of the Cincinnati & Indianapolis Junction railroad, extending from Connersville through Cambridge City to New

Castle and known as the Connersville & New Castle Junction railroad. The road was built directly after the completion of the Cincinnati & Indianapolis Junction railroad. It was subsequently extended and became known as the Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati railroad. The mileage of the road in this county is 4.87 miles; a side track mileage of .41 miles and an assessed valuation of \$48,600.

The railroad crossing the northwestern part of the county was originally a part of the Lake Erie & Louisville railroad, extending from Fremont, Ohio to Rushville, Indiana, and was completed on July 4, 1867. Subsequently it became a branch of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad, but is now known as the Cambridge City branch of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroad. The main track mileage of this road within the county is 7.75 miles; the side-track mileage .39 miles. The total assessed valuation is \$79,437. It was at one time known as the "Calico road," because of the method used by its construction in paying for work in merchandise.

The assessment values already mentioned cover only the main tracks of the railroads. The total assessment on the side tracks, rolling stock, and improvements on right of way bring the total assessment for the railroads of the county up to \$688,560.

ELECTRIC LINES OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

There is only one electric line in Fayette county—Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Company—and its 9.28 miles of main track and .39 miles of side track in Fayette county, together with its rolling stock and improvements on right of way, bring its total assessment up to \$60,942.

CHAPTER IX.

AGRICULTURE.

Fayette county lies largely in the valley of White Water river and the land in the valley is very productive. The soil is fertile and with scientific rotation of crops yields abundantly year after year with little artificial fertilizing. The different soils of the county are discussed in detail in the chapter on Geology. The land area of the county is approximately 138,240 acres and the census of 1910 reported 134,200 acres in farms, or 97.1 per cent. of the total area. The average size of the 1,126 farms was 119.2 acres, and the total value of all farm property was \$11,443,825.

Methods of farming have undergone radical changes within the past few years, and as a result farmers are getting better returns than ever before. The work done by the agricultural experiment station of Purdue University has been of incalculable benefit to the farming interests of the state. The Legislature in 1913 provided a means whereby each county could employ what was known as a county agent, whose duties were to co-operate with the farmers in advancing their interests. The creation of the office was an outgrowth of the demand on the part of the farmer to be kept in constant touch with the latest and best agricultural thought, and the subsequent development of the work as outlined in the act establishing the office has shown the value of the county agent.

Never before has there been the interest shown which is now being manifested in scientific agriculture. Industrial trains under the direction of Purdue University are sent up and down the state; the university also has an educational exhibit at the county fairs; frequent farmers' institutes are held; short courses in subjects of interest to the farmers are held, not only at Purdue, but also in many counties of the state; corn shows, horse shows, apple shows and exhibitions of all kinds of farming products are being held with increasing frequency; the federal government distributes an enormous amount of literature bearing on agricultural topics and Purdue University is doing the same thing, and more magazines and papers devoted to the interests of the farmer are being read than ever before. The net result of all this constructive work means better farming, larger returns, and improved conditions in social, educational and economic life.

EARLY AND MODERN CONDITIONS OF AGRICULTURE.

In the early history of the county swamps, marshes and ponds abounded where fertile and cultivated fields are the prevailing conditions at the present time. Settlers avoided the low and marshy tracts for the higher grounds, not only on account of the ever-present water, but for health purposes. The shack or cabin was generally constructed at or near a spring, and convenience alone was the prime purpose in the location of other structures. The corn-crib was as likely to be in close proximity to the front door as to be placed in the rear of the habitation. The latter was built of logs; the logs were usually "undressed." In most localities a fence enclosing the pioneer possessions was unknown; but at a late period the "worm" fence was erected to enclose the holding.

FARMING CONDITIONS IN THE TWENTIES.

Oliver H. Smith in his "Trials and Sketches of Early Indiana," presents a vivid picture of agricultural conditions as existed in Fayette county in the twenties. Since he was an actual resident of the county during that decade and was actually engaged in farming, his description of the conditions of that time merit inclusion in this chapter. To quote verbatim:

The finest farms around Connersville, in one of the most beautiful countries in the world, cleared, with orchards and common, were five and ten dollars per acre. I bought the fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, adjoining Connersville, the same now (1857) the residence of Hon. Samuel W. Parker, of John Adair, of Brookville, for nine dollars per acre, in three annual installments without interest. The brick two-story dwelling in which I lived when I was elected to Congress, in the heart of Connersville, twenty-six feet front, well finished, with back kitchen, lot twenty-six by one hundred and eighty feet, good stable, I bought of Sydnor Dale for three hundred and twenty-five dollars—which was considered a high price at that time. The excellent farm over the hill below the town I bought of William Denman for five dollars per acre, in payments. There was very little money in the country, and produce was equally low in proportion. I bought the finest qualities of stall-fed beef and corn-fed hogs, for family use, at a cent and a half a pound; corn, ten cents; wheat, twenty-five cents per bushel; wood delivered and cut short at the door at a dollar per cord; boarding at common houses, with lodging, from a dollar to two dollars a week, and at the very best hotels at two dollars and a half. The first year I traveled the circuit my fees fell short of two hundred dollars, and the second, when they increased to three hundred, I felt as safe as a Stephen Girard. All of my wants were supplied, I owed nothing and had money in my pocket. No white man had settled more than five miles west of Connersville at that time.



EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

FARMED ONLY FOR HOME REQUIREMENTS.

The soil was new and productive, but for a considerable number of years the crops were not extensive. With markets placed at long distances, the pioneer was contented to produce for home requirements. Yet, his remoteness from points where indispensable supplies were to be obtained, was a matter of no little concern to him. As the ground was cleared and the crops increased, the question of marketing became more acute, and the difficulty of getting the produce to the nearest market—then Cincinnati,—sixty miles distant, was embarrassing. The crops had to be hauled over hill and through dale, the way being frequently impassable, as the roads were mere apologies for paths, with logs and underbrush cut away. Many days were consumed in making the journey and the farmer had little inducement to increase the output of his land beyond the home and immediate district demand. Writing of travel over those primitive roads, an early pioneer of Fayette county recorded the following:

Nothing was more common than to find by the wayside, at nearly every place where good water could be had, a camping ground where the weary wagoner had camped, as also had the emigrant and his family. They generally tied their horses to the wagon-tongue on which was fastened a feed-trough, which, when traveling, they carried swung to the hind-gate of their wagon, for the purpose of feeding their horses. They would build a fire by which to cook their scanty meal and, if night had overtaken them, the ground was their bed and the star-decked heaven their canopy, and fortunate would they consider themselves if they had a small bundle for a pillow.

The hoe or mattock was brought in service in the preparation of the ground for crops. The mattock, as some styled it, was a tool about two feet long, one end of which was a blade three inches wide, with a sharp steel edge, the other end being brought to a sharp edge intended to be used as an ax. Occasionally a field would be sown to produce what was termed "sick wheat." The latter has been described as being little different from wheat grown in later years, except in the appearance of a red spot on the grain, or an indication of sprouting. The cause for the wheat being so named has been attributed to the excess of vegetable matter in this locality, producing a surplus of straw and not unfrequently a kind of rot or blight in many of the wheat grains, which rendered it unfit for use, and was so named from the result on the stomach of one eating it.

Bacon sold at $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; corn, 20 to 25 cents per bushel; but there was a season of great scarcity when it sold for \$1.25 per bushel. Butter for a long time sold for 3, 4 and 6 cents per pound. While produce was so

low, the farmer had to pay 50 cents per yard for muslin, that later could be bought for 8 or 10 cents. Calicoes cost $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents per yard. The foregoing prices prevailed between 1810 and 1820. In the latter year oats sold at 8 cents per bushel. Doctor Mason, an early settler in the county, wrote on the foregoing subject as follows:

Corn was often sold at 6 cents a bushel and wheat at 25 cents; and it was difficult to get money at that, and then only in small amounts. Salt was frequently as high as \$2.50 and \$3 per bushel. When the farmer could sell his pork on foot at the rate of \$1.50 per hundred, net weight, he felt rich and began to thrive.

. FARMING IMPLEMENTS OF PIONEER DAYS.

In pioneer days farming implements were few and of rude and simple construction, and could be made by an ordinary blacksmith. The plows used were the bar-share and the shovel. The iron part of the former consisted of a bar of iron about two feet long, and a broad share of iron welded to it. At the extreme point was a coulter which passed through a beam six or seven feet long, to which were attached handles of equal length. The mould board was a wooden one split out of winding timber, or hewed into a winding shape in order to turn the soil over. The whole length of the plow was eight or ten feet. On this subject the following is gathered from the writing of a pioneer:

The old bar-share plow, with a coulter and wooden mould-board, was the best plow then in use, though by far the greater number used the shovel plow. . . . The gearing or harness used by a majority of the pioneers was so novel in its construction that I must describe it. The bridle for the horse was an iron bit, the balance being of small rope. The collar was made of shucks—the husks of corn. The hames were shaped out of a crooked oak or a hickory root, fastened at the top with a cord and at the bottom in the same way. The traces were of rope, the backbands being of tow cloth. The whiffletree or single tree was of wood with a notch on each end; the trace was hitched by a loop over the whiffletree and to the hames through a hole. The whiffletree was attached to the doubletree by a hickory withe, and sometimes by a wooden clevis made of two pieces of tough wood with wooden pin; the doubletree fastened to the end of the plowbeam by the same wooden form of clevis, and sometimes an iron one. To the rope bridle was attached a cord, called a single line, by which the horse was driven. By far the largest number of plow teams was only with a single horse, geared as before described and hitched to the shovel plow; the ground broken up, crossed off and tended by the same plow and horse.

In the early history of this section the land was much better adapted to corn than small grain, especially wheat, owing to the excess of vegetable matter in the soil. When the ground had become cleared of roots and other obstacles, the land admitted of the harrow, which implement was triangular in form, resembling the letter A; the teeth were as heavy again as those in

later use in order to withstand the effects of collision with roots and stumps. The introduction of the cast-iron plow was slow; the harrow was improved, the cultivator invented; drills for sowing and planting came into use, as did other labor-saving implements, and the whole aspect of farming transformed.

STRIKING CONTRAST TO PRESENT METHODS.

For cutting grain the sickle was first used, and was succeeded by a larger implement—the cradle—which came into use about 1825. The cradle was gradually superseded by the reaper, and mowers took the place of the scythe. The first reaping machines merely cut the grain; a rake was necessary to gather the grain into sheaves, ready for the binder. Self-raking machines soon followed, and about 1878 self-binding machines were introduced. Grain was threshed with a flail, which, in its rudest form, was made of a hickory sapling about two inches thick and seven feet long. The grain was then beaten on the ground, if there was no barn floor. Another of the old-fashioned methods of threshing the grain, and the most common, was by tramping it out with horses. There were no fanning-mills to separate the grain from the chaff. To raise the wind a linen sheet was held at the corners by two men, and by a semi-rotary motion the chaff was driven from the falling grain, the pure wheat lying in a pile, ready to be garnered. The sheet process was at length succeeded by the fanning-mill. This slow method of separating the grain has passed into oblivion, and the steam-power threshing machine took its place, by which the grain is not only separated from the chaff, but the latter is carried off and the straw borne to the stack at the same time. A single machine now receives the sheaves and delivers the cleaned grain at the rate of several hundred bushels a day. How wonderfully striking is the change. A lad of ten years can mow up to one hundred acres of meadow in an ordinary haying season, and the hay is all raked during the same time by a single hand.

Our forefathers followed their agricultural pursuits on foot and all the labor was done by hand, the results being small and the physical exhaustion much. Nowadays, all farm work is done by machinery—plowing, planting, cutting, husking and tying. Potatoes are now planted by a sower and dug by machinery, as are also sown the plants from which springs the succulent tomato. In short, present-day labor-saving devices operated on farms enable work to be performed in much less than half the time devoted to the same work fifty years ago. Persons familiar with the modern gasoline tractor, are aware of its value in farming operations; the tractor was unknown twenty

years ago. Haybaling, shredding of fodder and storage of ensilage have made it possible for the farmer to utilize to the best advantage all of his forage crops.

The development of the canning industry led to the cultivation of the tomato on a larger scale, to meet growing public demand for that edible. The farmer, who formerly cultivated perhaps two dozen tomato plants in his garden, is now devoting anything from a half-acre to three acres to the production of this fruit, which is in demand on every breakfast table. In like manner, the invention of the cream separator has revolutionized the dairy industry, and has induced the farmer to increase his cattle stock for milk purposes, being always assured that milk supplies will be received at the local creamery, or find a ready market in the cities.

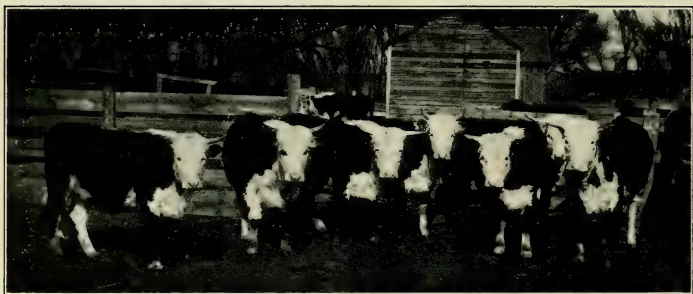
CATTLE.

Many early immigrants to Fayette county brought cattle with them; especially did those coming from Ohio and Kentucky, bring a cow or two. Cattle were also brought from various other quarters, and though of common class, in every way sufficed the wants and answered the purposes of pioneer times. The cattle of the early farmers were suffered to roam at large, and they went through the woods and uncultivated grounds, browsing for their living, and by this means some of the native grasses were extirpated by being trampled down and cropped off early in the season, before giving the seeds time to form. Few buildings sheltered the herds from the cold and piercing winds, the deep snows and chilling rains of the winters. They hovered around the stacks of wheat straw, which served the double purpose of shelter and subsistence. After corn husking in the fall, they were given these fields to forage for food, and occasionally unhusked corn was thrown to them, the ground being the feeding trough.

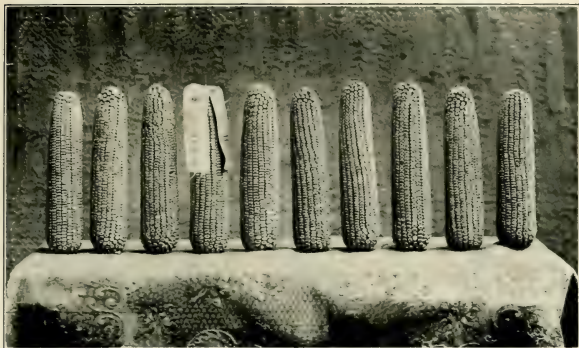
An improved breed of cattle was brought at an early day to Fayette county from Kentucky and Ohio. Early in the history of southwestern Ohio the Shakers at Union village, in Warren county, were in possession of some of the first descendants of the Kentucky importation of English cattle, and to that locality importations of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle direct from Scotland were made in 1854. Cattle from Union village were brought to Fayette county, but at what date there is no evidence to show. Newton Claypool, Gen. William Caldwell and William Daily, about the year 1838, purchased in Kentucky three heifers and one bull, which they brought to Fayette county, and which were descendants of the Shorthorn cattle of 1837. The bull was in



CATTLE ON THE EDWIN M. STONE. FARM.



A GROUP OF THOROUGHBREDS.



PRIZE CORN.



MORTGAGE LIFTERS.

joint ownership of the three men, and there being but one Democrat in the number, he insisted on naming the animal, which was consented to, and the bull was christened "Van Buren." At a time subsequent to the purchase just mentioned, the man of whom the cattle were bought, brought a large drove of the same Shorthorn breed to this locality, and at a still later period the Hon. W. W. Thrasher purchased a Shorthorn bull and two cows from one Cunningham, who resided near Lexington, Kentucky, and brought them to Fayette county. In 1853 Isaac B. Loder, James McCollem and Mr. Train brought from near Lexington, Kentucky, several thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle, and with them was the bull named "Bellmont." The Shorthorn breed is now to be found in almost every locality.

In the seventies Jersey cattle were introduced, and this breed is in favor with many, owing to the richness of the milk and its properties for butter-making. At a former day the Devon breed were raised to some extent in this county, but were not very popular, being wanting in size for beef cattle, and they never became numerous.

HORSES.

Fayette county has a just claim for a high grade in horse-flesh. However, in the early days of the county's history, oxen were more in use for agricultural work than was the horse, the sustaining qualities of the ox proving more valuable in the heavy labor of clearing the ground for tillage.

Among some of the early breeds of horses in the county was "Kentucky Whip," a blood bay horse, with black legs, mane and tail; this animal was advertised in Connersville in 1829. In 1832 Merrill Williams advertised "Hilander," an iron-gray, standing sixteen hands high. About the same period was introduced into the county a horse styled "Comet," and "Top Gallant" was another of the early horses at Connersville. The latter was in charge of John and Lot Abraham, and was described as "a dark chestnut sorrel, sixteen hands high, lofty carriage and a good mover." He was first brought from Georgia to Butler county, Ohio, by a Mr. Titsworth; was sired by the imported horse, "Matchless Bob"; his dam by the imported horse, "Mast," and his granddam by the imported horse, "Diamond." The improvements in the horse are largely due to the infusion of the blood of the thoroughbred; the strains of blood have not been kept distinct, but the tendency has been to blend it with the stock already in use.

Towards the late forties, the Norman and Clydesdale stocks were intro-

duced into Fayette county. A report issued in 1852 by the state board of agriculture, showed that there were upwards of six thousand horses in the county at that date; that the quality all round was excellent, and the prices high—ranging from one hundred to two hundred dollars for good geldings, and mares in proportion.

HOGS.

Referring to the quality of the hogs of the early settlers, a writer of the period gives the following description:

They were long and slim, long-snouted and long-legged, with an arched back and bristles erect from the back of the head to the tail, slab-sided, active and healthy. The "sapling-splitter" and "razor-back," as he was called, was ever in search for food, and quick to take alarm. He was capable of making a heavy hog, but required two years or more to mature; and until a short time before butchering or marketing was suffered to run at large, subsisting mainly as a forager, and in the fall fattening on the "mast."

Probably no change wrought in the stock of the farmer is so marked as in this animal. Those of today mature early and are almost the reverse of the "razor-back," having a small head, small ear, short neck, with a long body and hams, and in general shape are almost square, and are capable of taking on two hundred and fifty pounds of flesh in eight or ten months.

It is thought that one Jeremiah May was the first to introduce the breed of hog known as "Poland-China" into Fayette county about the year 1832, and with little exception this breed has been the most extensively raised in this section ever since. Matthew R. Hull, a resident of the county in 1851, gave the following description of this breed:

The Poland, crossed upon the Byfield and Russian, exceed all others for beauty, size and profit. They are a good grass hog, and are sufficiently lively and industrious to make a good living off good pasture. They mature early, have a small head, small ears, short neck, thick shoulder, long body and long ham, and are capable of bearing more fat than any other kind we have had among us. They are familiarly known as the "Warren county hog." Some of these hogs turn the scale at four hundred and ten pounds.

There was a belief expressed in 1872 that the word "Poland" as applied to these hogs was a misnomer. It is believed to have originated from the fact that a Polander residing in Hamilton county, purchased some of the breed many years ago and disposed of them to purchasers who named them Poland or Polander hogs. The national convention of swine breeders of 1872 retained this misnomer for the reason that the great mass of breeders had been

so calling them for several years prior to the date of convention, and to change a name generally used is difficult.

Thousands of hogs were annually slaughtered and packed, and quite an extensive pork market was carried on at Connersville for many years. The report of the state board of agriculture for 1852 states:

Twenty-two thousand hogs have been slaughtered and packed at Connersville during the past season, which will average two hundred and twenty pounds per head, for which the average price paid was \$5.50 per hundred.

The hog-packing industry has not been active in Connersville for many years. The 1916 report of the county assessor showed a total of 25,138 hogs in the county at that time. With the price of hogs around ten cents a pound during 1916, the farmers find hog raising more profitable than ever before.

SHEEP.

In the decade between 1830 and 1840, W. W. Thrasher, who lived on the western edge of Fayette county, brought some fine sheep to that section from near Lexington, Kentucky, of the breed known as "Cotswold," which were among the first fine-wool sheep introduced into the county. For a long period Mr. Thrasher continued to breed this variety and raised and sold thousands.

In 1852 the total number of sheep in the county was estimated at fifteen thousand. At that time much interest was manifested in the growing of wool, and an encouraging number of valuable breeds had been imported and propagated. The price of the common breeds was from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per head. For 1870 there were reported eight thousand one hundred and five head of sheep in the county, and for 1877 only three thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine head. In 1878 the Fayette County Agricultural Society reported that the wool-growing interest of the county "was on the wane."

Undoubtedly the decrease in the number of sheep in the county is largely due to the disappearance of the local woolen factories. While sixty years ago there were fifteen thousand sheep in the county, the county assessor's report for 1916 shows a total of only 2,476, a fourth of which (589) were credited to Posey township alone. These figures indicate that there are only about one-seventh as many sheep at the present time in the county as there were in the days when the local woolen mills were in operation. It may safely be said that the abandonment of the mills, together with the fact that the farmers found that other live stock was more profitable or

that the land used for sheep-raising purposes would yield a greater return under tillage, fully explains the heavy decrease in the number of sheep now raised in the county.

REPORT OF COUNTY ASSESSOR FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1916.

	Farms.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Autos.
Connersville city -----	---	240	6	----	6	285
Connersville township----	114	659	1,333	190	3,568	45
Jennings -----	80	475	654	307	2,446	44
Jackson -----	106	605	1,117	188	2,746	30
Columbia -----	75	350	614	94	1,696	21
Orange -----	85	513	735	182	1,990	31
Harrison -----	112	662	1,287	511	4,468	53
Posey -----	110	657	841	589	4,014	51
Waterloo -----	70	327	714	177	1,714	23
Fairview -----	74	398	537	228	2,458	31
East Connersville-----	---	38	18	----	5	15
Connersville (Harrison township) -----	---	15	251	----	1	8
Total -----	826	4,939	1,857	2,476	25,138	643

REGISTERED FARM NAMES.

One of the innovations of recent years in agricultural circles is the registration of farm names. The Legislature in 1913 passed a law which provided "That any owner of a farm in the State of Indiana may have the name of his farm, together with a description of his lands to which said name applies, recorded in a register kept for that purpose in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the said farm is located." For the privilege of having this official recognition the farmer must pay one dollar.

Since this law has been passed nineteen farmers of Fayette county have taken advantage of its provisions, the last registration being dated October 11, 1916. The complete list of registrations follows:

August 28, 1913—Katherine F. Bailey, "The Pines."

August 28, 1913—Orris S. Ludlow, "Cosey Lawn."

August 28, 1913—T. C. McBurney, "Summit Farm."

August 28, 1913—J. H. Fearis, "Meadow Brook Farm."

- August 28, 1913—Effie B. Trusler, "Spring Dale."
August 28, 1913—Prof. John C. Bush, "Glen Bush."
September 5, 1913—Emery A. Scholl, "Pleasant View Farm."
September 5, 1913—George Ostheimer, "Park Place."
October 6, 1913—Mary Coin, "Sunny Side."
November 8, 1913—Theodore E. Murphy, "Maple Lawn."
June 14, 1914—William C. Basse, "Bassdale."
August 4, 1914—Peter Fiant, "Maple Grove."
October 22, 1914—Charles Newland, "Grand View."
November 23, 1914—John J. Henwood, "Hill Crest Fruit Farm."
January 8, 1916—Martha H. Ludlow, "Whispering Pines."
March 23, 1916—Buell J. Thomas Estate, "Brookdale."
July 3, 1916—A. Wildridge, "Spring Valley."
July 22, 1916—Elisha Williams, "Pine Lawn Stock Farm."
October 11, 1916—Anna Henry, "Highland Farm."

COUNTY AGENT.

One of the latest innovations in agricultural affairs is the establishment of an office whose duties are concerned altogether with the farmers. The General Assembly of Indiana, by the act of February 22, 1913, provided for an official to be known as the county agent. The law provided that the state would guarantee a part of the salary of the office, while the counties should raise the remainder by public subscription. Furthermore, the official must be recommended by the agricultural department of Purdue University before he can be elected by the county board of education. After this recommendation by Purdue the local authorities have the right to accept or reject the man proposed. Many counties of the state have taken advantage of the law and employed county agents and the experience of the past three years of those counties which have employed county agents indicates that the work of the agent is being appreciated by the farmers.

During the year 1916 the farmers of Fayette county discussed the question of securing a county agent. County Superintendent Trusler and the county board of education took the lead in advocating the establishment of the office in the county, and as a result of their joint efforts a meeting was held in the Commercial Club rooms at Connersville on December 21, 1916, to perfect arrangements for the establishment of the office. County Superintendent Trusler represented the county board of education and Louis Perkins, J. Edgar Scholl, W. S. Brown, Grant Williams, James K. Fielding,

Anthony Riebsomer, Howell Pike and Elmer Scholl represented the farmers of the county. It was announced at the meeting that the guaranty fund of five hundred dollars was raised and that the board of education would pass a resolution at its regular January meeting calling upon the county commissioners to take steps at once to employ a county agent. This notice on the part of the board of education, backed by a petition signed by twenty freeholder citizens, makes it mandatory for the county council to take action. By the time this volume is issued the county will undoubtedly have the office filled, and if the agent measures up to expectations, the county will derive great benefit from his services.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND FAIRS.

In the summer of 1834 an attempt was made to organize an agricultural society in Fayette county. Horace Van Vleet, then editor of the *Watchman*, published at Connersville, wrote several articles on agriculture and explained the importance of an agricultural society. On the solicitation of a number of farmers he published a call for a meeting, which was responded to and resulted in the appointment of General Caldwell for president and Horace Van Vleet, secretary. About forty dollars was subscribed and paid in for the organization to Van Vleet, but soon after this Van Vleet died. No claim was made for the agricultural fund, and the first attempt to organize an agricultural society came to an end with the death of the man who tried to establish it.

In the year 1841 a call was published for an agricultural meeting, to be held on the Fourth of July, the meeting to be held in the court house. Dr. Philip Mason was appointed president, and Charles Shipley, secretary. There was lack of animation in the meeting which went to show that the community was not quite prepared for a permanent organization. Samuel W. Parker was present and made a few remarks. He then turned the meeting to account by getting subscribers to the *Indiana Farmer*, then published at Indianapolis, and succeeded in less than an hour in getting fifty-four subscribers. So ended the second attempt.

During the year 1851 seven agricultural meetings were held to establish an agricultural society. The attempt was discouraging, but several who were faithful to the cause persevered, and success crowned their efforts. On October 18, 1851, a permanent organization of one hundred and forty-six subscribers was formed and a constitution adopted. John Spivey was elected president and D. W. Welty, secretary. According to the official report, as required and sent to the State Board of Agriculture, forty-eight dollars were

received by the society. Because it was so late in the fall no exhibition or fair was held, and the money was loaned out.

THE FIRST COUNTY FAIR.

The first county fair in Fayette county was held in Connersville in September, 1852. The fair ground site occupied the land on which now stands the residence of E. W. Ansted and other homes between Central avenue and the canal, from the cemetery to the Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Western railroad. By the fall of 1852 the membership had increased to 410, while by 1856 it had grown to 1,213.

At the first fair held, A. G. Saxon was awarded the first premium for the best cultivated farm, and Benjamin Thomas the second premium for the second best.

The receipts of the first fair were \$1,052.06, the expenses \$600.54, leaving a balance of \$451.52 in the treasury. The fair continued to prosper, the receipts reaching as high as \$3,233, and expenses in proportion, until 1861, when the society declared its intention to dissolve and transfer its interests to a joint stock company.

The second annual fair was held in the fall of 1853 and was known as the Fayette County Agricultural Fair. The third annual fair was held on September 20, 21, and 22, 1854. Samuel Heron was the secretary. Premiums were given on crops, cattle, horses for all purposes, geldings and mares, asses and mules, swine and fine woolled sheep. Sweepstakes were open to the world. In another department premiums were offered on flowers, needlework, fowls, grains, vegetables, fruits, dairy products, farming implements, plowing match, woodwork, blacksmithing, leather work, casting, iron, etc., woolen manufactures, designs, miscellaneous. To the best female equestrienne, exhibiting the most grace and ease in riding, was awarded a splendid embossed side saddle, valued at fifty dollars, given by John Cassaday, of Connersville. Rozie, daughter of Caleb B. Smith, won the prize. The judges of the contest were Dr. George Chitwood, Greenbury Rush, B. M. Pumphrey, M. W. Davis and Charles Frost.

Among the women judges of the third annual fair were Catherine McCarthy, Amanda McCullough, Sallie Lockwood, Elenora Youse, Helen Heron, Eliza Cockefair, Mrs. Hannah Spivey, Mrs. Phobe Caldwell, Mrs. Elizabeth Veatch, Mrs. Nancy Jane Fiant and Mrs. Rebecca Montgomery. Among the men who acted as judges were Minor Meeker, Alex Heron, ——— Helm, Josiah Smith, O. H. Woodcock, Christian Heller, Josiah Millikin, Christian Brown, Othniel Beeson, John Schull, W. W. Thrasher, Wilson

Dale, Daniel Morrison, William Johnson, Byron Stephens, Milton Gardner and Stephen Thomas.

Premiums were commonly paid in money ranging from one dollar to ten dollars. In some instances premiums were paid with silver medals.

HORACE GREELEY ADDRESSES THE FAIR.

One of the prominent features of the fair held in 1858 was Horace Greeley, editor of the *New York Tribune*, who was present and delivered an address. Premiums had been offered for the best cultivated and most highly improved farm for which there were two entries, S. W. Parker and Alexander Heron. The committee being unable to decide between the two, recommended a premium to each, to the former for the best improved farm, and to the latter for the best cultivated farm. A premium was also offered for the best essay on agriculture, this being awarded to Samuel Little.

During the ten years of its existence about twenty-three thousand dollars was handled by the society.

The joint stock association referred to above was known as the Fayette County Joint Stock Agricultural and Mechanical Society, and was organized December 21, 1861.

Until the fall of 1865 the fairs were held on leased premises, but in the fall of that year twenty-six acres of ground were purchased of A. J. Claypool, situated about one mile north of the court house and subsequently suitable buildings were erected. In 1870 the grounds were valued at twenty thousand dollars.

The earliest report accessible is the one of 1867, at which time A. B. Claypool was the president. The number of entries for this year were as follows: Live stock, two hundred and twenty; mechanical, ninety; agricultural, two hundred and seventy-seven; miscellaneous, one hundred and ninety-six. The amount of premiums—live stock, one thousand two hundred and forty-two dollars; mechanical, four hundred and four dollars; miscellaneous, one hundred and eighteen dollars. The total receipts of the fair amounted one hundred and eighteen dollars. The total receipts of the fair amounted

The secretary's report for 1877 makes the following statement:

During the last decade the live stock interest has predominated, but latterly it is giving away to the raising of grain; about six thousand head of hogs were lost in the past season by cholera. Cattle raising is profitable, and more attention is given to the breeding of improved stock—three thousand six hundred and seventy-six head reported this over three thousand three hundred and twenty-two last year. More attention is given to the breeding of good horses, especially heavy draft horses, for



FIRST FREE FAIR AT ROBERT'S PARK, 1903—THE ONLY FREE FAIR IN THE UNITED STATES.



EARLY OFFICERS OF THE FREE FAIR ASSOCIATION.

which this county is becoming famous. Statistics show an increase in number, one thousand four hundred and twenty head against one thousand three hundred and twenty-eight the year before. Mules are used more than formerly, and are much improved in size and appearance.

Fairs were held annually until 1884, when, at a meeting of the association held on February 12, 1884, the stockholders surrendered their charter and resolved to offer their grounds for sale. Between 1884 and 1903 Fayette county was without a fair of any kind, the present so-called free fair dating from 1903.

FREE COUNTY FAIR.

Fayette county is unique in having the first free county fair in the state. After the donation of the Roberts park by Col. James E. Roberts, of Indianapolis, in June, 1902, to the city, the question of utilizing the site arose. Arising from the fertile mind of Mart Meyer and others was the original idea of a free county fair. On June 8, 1903, officials of the first free fair were chosen, and on June 12, 1903, an organization since known as the Free Fayette County Fair Association had its birth. The first officials included the following: F. T. Roots, president; W. F. Downs, secretary; Mart Meyer, marshal. On August 28, 1903, ground was broken for the erection of the main pavilion in which the townships made their exhibits. The formal opening of the grounds took place September 9, 1903, when Colonel Roberts and Charles W. Fairbanks were present. In 1904 an educational department was inaugurated through the instrumentality of Dr. L. D. Dillman, ably assisted by the educators of the county. In 1907 the city council built a cement seating terrace and in 1909, a number of public-spirited citizens of the city and community erected a magnificent amphitheatre building, built of steel over this concrete work built by the city. The complete structure seats three thousand people. General improvements have been made and now the grounds are provided with all of the requisites necessary to a successful county fair. The officers of the fair association for 1917 are the following: James C. Mount, president; James K. Mason, vice-president; E. W. Tatman, treasurer; Jasper L. Kennedy, secretary; O. M. Hempleman, assistant secretary; T. C. McBurney, superintendent. The fair is on a firm financial basis as is evidenced by the fact that at the end of 1916 the association had a credit balance of three thousand dollars.

In this connection it is quite appropriate to make mention of the name of Tod Sloan, a Fayette county lad, who became the world's most famous jockey. He began his career at Connersville and for some time was one of the feature attractions at the county fairs in this section of the state.

CHAPTER X.

MILITARY ANNALS.

Fayette county has had a part in the four wars waged by the United States: War of 1812, Mexican War, Civil War and Spanish-American War. Although the county was not organized until 1819 it played a part in the War of 1812 and there seems to be evidence of participation by some of the settlers of the territory now within the county in an Indian raid even as early as 1810. Reference has already been made to the settlement of John Conner on the present site of Connersville about 1808. Some time before 1810 Conner and other citizens built a rude log fort or stockade in the village for protection against marauding Indians, and it was from this fort that William Abernathy, then living at Fairfield, in Franklin county, lead a company of volunteers in 1810 against some hostile Indians on Blue river. The expedition proved successful and evidently convinced the Indians that the settlements in the White Water valley were amply able to protect themselves; at least, there is no evidence that the Indians ever attacked any of the settlements in the valley.

There is no record extant of the names of these courageous settlers of 1810 who made the foray against the Indians, but it is probable that most of them were from the vicinity of Brookville and Fairfield. Franklin county was not yet organized, all the territory north of the present county of Dearborn which had been purchased from the Indians being a part of that county. There were undoubtedly a few of the settlers from Conner's Post, as it was then called, who joined the expedition, but they could not have been many in number.

It is not generally known that a company of soldiers was stationed in the blockhouse in Connersville some time during 1812 and 1813. It is known that William Helm, later an associate judge of the county (1819-26), commanded the troops, but how many there were, or who they were, is a point concerning which no record has been found. All the facts obtainable of this military station in Connersville have been collected by J. L. Heinemann, of Connersville, and set forth in his brochure, "The Indian Trail Down the White Water Valley," which may be seen in another chapter in this volume.

THE MILITARY PERIOD, 1816-1846.

When the forty-three delegates representing the fifteen organized counties met in June, 1816, they made ample provision for a state militia (Art. VII). All able-bodied white citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, except those conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, were required to be enrolled in some militia company and undergo such training as might be prescribed by statute. The article in the constitution was a lengthy one of ten sections and prescribed in detail how the military arm of the state was to be built up. Subsequently statutory provisions elaborated upon the constitution, until it might be said that the state really inaugurated what we might now call a system of "militarism."

This complex military system was in operation for thirty years, although after the danger from Indian uprisings had subsided the system gradually fell into decay. Little change was made in the system from the time of the first Legislature until 1831. In 1828 the adjutant-general of the state reported that there were sixty-five regiments, organized into eighteen brigades, enrolling a total of forty thousand officers and privates. This sounds like the people were militant, and especially so in view of the fact that the state experienced difficulty in 1916 in raising only three regiments for duty on the Mexican front. But these volunteers of the twenties, not to be classed as volunteers as they are known today, knew that they were not in any immediate danger of being called out for duty.

In 1831 the Legislature revised the militia laws of the state, but from that time interest gradually died out in local militia. The year following the revision of the militia laws, the adjutant-general reported 50,913 officers and privates and this marks the high mark in the number of enlisted men under the law of 1831. The one reason why the militia was kept up was the annual muster of all enlisted men.

MUSTER DAY.

Holidays were few and far between in the early days of Indiana, but there was one day in the year to which old and young looked forward with pleasant anticipation. This was the annual muster day—the day on which the local militia donned their uniforms, shouldered their muskets and side-arms, and paraded before an admiring public. Records have not been kept in Fayette county which show the number of men in the local militia companies, but they must have numbered several hundred. Regimental mus-

ters were held either in the spring or fall, usually at the county seat, and on a level tract known as the "parade grounds." On this eventful day everybody in the county who could possibly get away was present. They came on horseback, on foot and in wagons; the young and the old; men and women, and, as one early settler said, there were as many dogs present as militiamen. The people came partly to see the muster, partly to see each other—and many came to eat and drink. More blood was shed in fistic encounters on this day than all the rest of the year put together.

The muster itself must have been an interesting sight. The men had to parade whether they had uniforms or not, and the great majority of them were not uniformed. They wore all sorts of hats, or no hats at all; hundreds of them were barefoot; most of them were in their shirt sleeves or at best with linsey wamuses. As for arms, they lined up with all sorts of weapons. Some had their old squirrel rifles, others had canes, others bore hoop-poles, some were equipped with corn-stalks, still others had fence rails. And this motley arrayed and strangely armed soldiery paraded for hours to their own glorification and the amusement of the onlookers. They marched two abreast, four abreast and ten abreast; some were drunk, some sober. Ludicrous as this must have been, yet it constituted a muster in the eyes of the law.

This annual performance continued in much the same manner up to the time of the Mexican War, although by the close of the thirties it had ceased to have the importance that it had previously enjoyed. No effort was made to keep the companies full, or the men equipped according to law. The Indians had all been removed from the state; England was no longer to be feared and consequently there did not appear to the hard-headed Hoosier any good reason why he should spend so much time in drilling and parading. During the progress of the Mexican War the Legislature passed an act putting an end to the local militia—and thus the muster days of our forefathers came to a legal end.

MEXICAN WAR.

An examination of the official records of the Mexican War shows that Fayette county did not have a regularly organized company in any one of the five regiments which the state raised for that struggle. Furthermore, a detailed study of the rosters of these regiments does not disclose any volunteers from the county, although the method of crediting enlistments does not make it possible to determine the counties from which they were made. In that struggle of the latter forties (1846-48) the counties were not required

to furnish a definite number of men, hence the official records furnish no clue as to the number who may have come from Fayette county. It is known, however, that there were a number of enlistments from the county and also that a number of Mexican War veterans from other counties in the state later settled in the county.

THE CIVIL WAR.

On Sunday morning, April 14, 1861, the streets of Connersville were filled with people discussing the fall of Ft. Sumter, which had taken place the day previous. It is doubtful whether a more solemn Sabbath had ever been observed in the United States. For more than a decade there had been threats of disunion, though no one really believed that the South would ever openly secede—but the fall of Ft. Sumter was conclusive proof that the long expected break between the North and the South had finally come. To tell in detail the story of Fayette county and of the part it played in the Civil War would take more space than could be given in this work.

No better description of conditions in Connersville on the eve of this great struggle can be given than that contained in the issue of the *Connersville Times* of April 25, 1861. This was written during the week the events here chronicled were taking place and presents a vivid picture of the actual state of affairs at that time:

The greatest enthusiasm has existed during the past week. Meetings of all the citizens of all the parties express a determination to aid the government with means and money to be utmost capabilities of Fayette county, if need be. A cannon squad has been organized under the command of W. W. Frybarger, tendered to the governor of the state, and accepted. They comprise a small band of brave hearts and stout arms, and they will preserve the honor of Fayette county untarnished in the trying hour.

A company of volunteers of over a hundred men has been organized, tendered to the governor and accepted. The company is styled the "Fayette County Guards," and is officered as follows: Captain, Joseph Marshall; first lieutenant, Joseph Greer; second lieutenant, Thomas J. Powell; third, lieutenant, Jesse Holton; first ensign, John Kensler; orderly sergeant, John McCleary.

* * * * A Zouave company is being formed. A large number of citizens of Fayette county assembled in the court house square in Connersville on April 20th for the purpose of providing men and means for the defense and support of the constitution of the United States, and the laws passed by congress in pursuance thereof.

On motion, Elisha Vance was chosen president; William H. Beck and William Watton, vice-presidents; Henry Goodlander and Confucius B. Edwards, secretaries. After music by the Connersville band, the ladies and gentlemen comprising a choir for the occasion sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," which was received with immense applause.

On motion a committee of three from Connersville township and one from each of the other townships was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments

of the people of the county. The committee consisted of the following gentlemen: Connersville, Benjamin F. Claypool, Judge Reid, Judge Wilson; Orange, Samuel Little; Jennings, Joseph D. Ross; Jackson, James Smith; Columbia, Heman Jones; Fairview, John D. Lewis; Harrison, Thomas Moffitt; Posey, Isaac Powell; Waterloo, William C. Forrey.

RESOLUTIONS ARE ADOPTED.

Lafe Develin, of Cambridge City, was called to the stand and made an eloquent and patriotic speech. Subsequently the committee on resolutions submitted a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted with great applause. Patriotic speeches were made by Rev. George Campbell, Rev. P. Carland, Captain Joseph Marshall and Captain Newkirk. The resolutions were as follows:

"Whereas, In certain states of our county, citizens thereof having taken up arms and are now in open rebellion against the same; and whereas for the purpose of putting down said rebellion, maintaining the laws and authority of the government, and prosecuting the property of the same, the President of the United States has issued his proclamation calling upon the loyal citizens of the same to volunteer their services and place themselves at the disposal of the government; and whereas, divers good and loyal citizens of the county of Fayette, have, pursuant to the said proclamation, tendered their services. Therefore, in consideration of the premises aforesaid, it is hereby

"Ordered by the Board of County Commissioners, That the sum of five thousand dollars of the funds of the county be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out on orders to be issued from time to time, as may be necessary, for the purpose of maintaining and supporting the families of such persons as have volunteered or may volunteer, as may stand in need of assistance during the absence of the persons above referred to.

"Resolved, That the board of commissioners be instructed to appoint such agents in each township, as may be necessary for the purpose of acting as receiving and disbursing agents in order to supply the families of the absent volunteers, who may require assistance and support in maintaining the same.

"Resolved, That our senator and representative in the General Assembly be requested to vote at the called session of the Legislature for an efficient, judicious and military law, and for the appropriation of all money needed for a vigorous prosecution of the war in which our country is now involved.

"Resolved, That it may be necessary for the volunteers to furnish themselves with uniforms and articles necessary for their comfort at the opening of the campaign, it is requested that, in addition to the necessary uniform, each volunteer furnish himself with one common blanket, one spoon, knife and fork, and file his voucher for the cost thereof with the captain of his company for the reimbursement of the same.

"Resolved, That the county commissioners employ some competent person or house to furnish the necessary uniforms for the volunteers, and that proper vouchers be taken for the cost thereof, so that the county may be indemnified by the state or central government.

"Resolved, That Misses Roxa Edmonds, Callie Disney, Augusta Mason, Fannie Newkirk, Fannie Durnan, Sophia Frybarger, of Connersville township; Misses Matilda Stone, Kitty Wagoner and E. A. Irwin, of Orange township; Misses Harriet Thrasher, Mary Bates and Jane McCrory, of Fairview township; Misses Eda McMullen, Eliza Jones and Sallie Cole, of Waterloo township; Misses Mary Munger, Frances Loder and Lizzie Cole, of Posey township; Misses Margaret Thomas, Mary Dale and Rosa Thomas, of Harrison township; Misses Mary Jones, Mary Webb and Lydia A. Messersmith, of

Columbia township; Misses Mary Retherford, Maria Newland and Rachel Burk, of Jennings township; Misses Caroline Beckett, Eunice Moore and Emily Clifton, of Jackson township, are hereby requested to call upon the citizens of Fayette county and solicit donations of woollen blankets, and give one to each volunteer from the county of Fayette, and the citizens of said county be and are hereby requested to send to said committee, at the room of Miss Fannie Newkirk, such blankets as they may be willing to contribute for the purpose aforesaid.

Resolved, That the president of this meeting telegraph T. A. Morris, quartermaster general, that Fayette county will do her duty in furnishing volunteers, and blankets, knives, forks and spoons for their use.

Resolved, That the county commissioners be instructed to buy the cannon belonging to W. W. Frybarger, for the use of the county, it being understood that said Frybarger will sell the same at cost and carriage."

GENEROUS RELIEF FUNDS RAISED.

The commissioners were present and responded to the requests of the meeting, and in accordance with the order passed by them, the following agents were appointed for the purpose of soliciting provisions: Connersville, Josiah Mullikin; Connersville township, George Harlan and Stout Atherton; Jackson township, A. V. Larimore; and Achilles Backhouse; Jennings township, J. J. Burk and J. W. Ross; Columbia township, George Scott and Thomas J. Crisler; Orange township, Emanuel Wagoner and William Conner; Harrison township, Joseph Dale and Anthony Watt; Posey township, Temple Beason and Jacob Newkirk; Fairview township, Joseph M. Sutcliffe and Amos G. Smith.

May 10, 1861, marked a day long to be remembered in Connersville and Fayette county. At ten o'clock on the morning of that day the "Fayette County Union Guards" were drawn up in line in the court house yard, where Captain Marshall spoke a few words and Rev. William Pelan delivered a pathetic farewell address to the departing soldiers, many of whom were destined never to return. At the close of the ceremonies each volunteer was presented with a small Testament. Amid the waving of flags and the sound of patriotic music the soldiers departed for the camp. Party lines were wholly obliterated and there was but one aim and one cause and that was the preservation of the Union.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE UNION ARMY.

The method of raising volunteer troops in the Civil War was very different from the plan followed in the Mexican War. Each county was asked to furnish a number of men on each call of the President, the num-

ber asked from each county being proportioned to the number of men of military age. Officials were appointed in each county to have charge of the enrolling of volunteers and they were charged with the duty of seeing that the county furnished the quota proportioned to it.

The following pages list the regiments containing men from Fayette county, together with the commissioned officers and a brief account of the part the regiments took in the war. The muster rolls of the county have not been found and the data given has been compiled from Adjutant-General Terrell's reports.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

Company E of the Sixteenth Regiment was one of the several companies raised in Fayette county. Two Connersville men, John M. Orr and William H. Greer, were captain and first lieutenant, respectively.

The regiment was organized at Richmond in May, 1861, with Pleasant A. Hackleman as colonel. The regiment was organized with the intention of remaining within the confines of the state for one year but need of men caused the company to offer their services to the government the same day that the news of the battle of Bull Run reached the North. The regiment departed from Richmond on July 23, and was the first company to march through Baltimore after the firing upon the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment. After reaching Harper's Ferry, the regiment was assigned to the army of General Banks. The regiment was not engaged in any important engagement until October 21—the fatal day at Ball's Bluff. In the afternoon of the 22nd an attack was made upon the pickets, resulting in two men being killed. Immediately the regiment was rushed to the front, on the Bluffs, and in the evening of the 22nd participated in an engagement with the enemy. On the following day the regiment was detailed to picket duty, and was the last regiment to recross the Potomac, reaching the Maryland shore on the morning of the 24th. Two men were drowned during the expedition. On December 6th the regiment went into winter quarters near Frederick City.

Winter quarters were broken up in February, 1862, and the long expected movement of the armies began. In March, with a detachment of other troops, a bridge was built across the Shenandoah at Snicker's Ferry, the structure being completed in forty-eight hours. At this point six men of Stonewall Jackson's command were captured by Lieutenant Copeland. On May 12 the regiment started on a march to Washington, D. C., and on



MODEL SILO BUILDING ON WHITE WATER CREAMERY FARM.



CUTTING WHEAT ON E. JONES FARM.

the 14th was mustered out of the service and returned to Indiana. On April 30 the commanding colonel was commissioned a brigadier-general, and on May 13, in the presence of the regiment, was presented with an elegant sword by his men.

The regiment was reorganized for the three-years service at Indianapolis on May 27, 1862, with Thomas Lucas as colonel. On August 30 the regiment took part in the battle at Richmond, Kentucky, losing two hundred men killed and wounded, and six hundred prisoners. After the defeat the prisoners were paroled and sent to Indianapolis, where they remained in parole camp until November 1, when they were exchanged.

FURTHER ACTION OF THE REGIMENT.

On January 1, 1863, the regiment engaged the enemy at Chickasaw Bayou, near Vicksburg, and was driven back, the brigade to which it was attached losing five hundred men. On the 11th it participated in a general engagement near Arkansas Post, and was the first to plant its colors within the fort; its loss was seventy-seven men killed and wounded. On May 16 the regiment went into the trenches near Vicksburg, and participated in all of the operations of the siege until the capitulation on July 4. In the assault on the enemy's works on May 22, the regiment bore a conspicuous part, holding an important position for nearly ten hours of continuous fighting, and part of the time was within twenty-five feet of the rebel fort. During the siege the regiment lost sixty men killed and wounded. The regiment then marched to Jackson and thence was transported to New Orleans and distributed along the Mississippi to protect transportation. In October the cavalry corps was ordered on an expedition up the Bayou Teche, in which section skirmishes were held with the enemy until January 2, 1864. The regiment was finally reviewed in New Orleans and was mustered out by General Grierson and complimented for having the best horses that had ever been in the department. As a compliment to the men whose terms of service had not then expired, it was ordered that they be transferred to the Thirteenth Indiana cavalry, thus putting together infantry and cavalry for the first time during the war. The regiment was mustered out on June 30, 1865, at New Orleans. On July 10, 1865, it arrived at Indianapolis with three hundred and sixty-five men and officers.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Company H formed a part of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, which was organized at Richmond, and was mustered into the service on September 16, 1861, and immediately left for the front. During the fall and winter of 1862 it marched and encamped with the army from Ohio, and reached Nashville in February, 1862. From there a march was made to the Tennessee river and thence to the field of Shiloh in time to participate in that great battle, where it sustained a loss of nine killed, thirty-eight wounded and one missing. It took part in the siege of Corinth, pursued Bragg through Kentucky with Buell's army, participated with Rosecrans' army in the battle at Stone's river, and was at Chickamauga. Subsequently it joined Sherman's army in the march to the sea and participated in the marches, skirmishes and engagements of that campaign.

The successive commissioned officers of the company were as follow: Captains, Gilbert Trusler, William F. Limpus; first lieutenants, Addison M. Davis, John L. Hensley, William F. Limpus, George Mullikin; second lieutenants, William F. Limpus, George Mullikin, James Peterson and Joseph Hilligoss. Gilbert Trusler, of Connersville, was commissioned major of the regiment, June 3, 1863, and resigned in the following December. Daniel D. Hall, also of Connersville, served as a surgeon of the regiment from September, 1861, to March, 1862.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Company K formed a part of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, which was organized at Richmond on August 19, 1862. Its successive commissioned officers included the following: Captains, William Kerr, Jesse Holton; first lieutenants, Jesse Holton, William G. Plummer, Joseph Senior, Harvey A. Zimmerman; second lieutenants, William G. Plummer, Joseph Senior. Jed Scott, of Connersville, was commissioned a lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and William M. Smith and William Stewart, both of Connersville, served respectively as quartermaster.

The first real engagement of the regiment was at Richmond, Kentucky, where two hundred and eighteen men were lost. The captured soldiers were sent to the parole camp, and upon being exchanged the regiment was reorganized at Indianapolis and left that place on November 27, 1862, for Memphis, Tennessee, in command of Colonel Thomas W. Bennett. The

regiment was then detached down the Mississippi river with Sheldon's brigade of Morgan's division of Sherman's wing of Grant's army, on the expedition to Vicksburg. After engaging in several minor engagements, the regiment began to advance in the movement against Vicksburg, March 30. On reaching Roundaway Bayou, a rebel force was met and put to flight. On April 30 the regiment began a march to Port Gibson, where on May 1, occurred the battle of Thompson's Hill. In this engagement the regiment lost seventy-one men killed and wounded. After numerous skirmishes, on May 23, the regiment went with the Osterhaus division to the Black river bridge, where it remained during the remainder of the siege of Vicksburg.

On February 13, 1864, the regiment began its return to Indianapolis, and after reorganization, departed on March 13 for Matagorda Island. Beginning with March 27, it made a march through Florida and southern Alabama, arriving in the rear of Blakely on April 1.

On July 5, 1865, the battalion was mustered out of service (the regiment was consolidated into a battalion) at Mobile, and on the 7th left for Indianapolis, having sixteen officers and two hundred and eighty-four men. This regiment left its dead in eleven states and participated in the battles of Richmond, Kentucky, Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansaw Post, Thompson's Hill, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, and the capture of Blakely, Alabama, which latter victory caused the surrender of Mobile.

SECOND CAVALRY, FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Company L formed a part of the Second Cavalry of the Forty-first Regiment, that was organized at Indianapolis in September, 1861, with John A. Bridgeland as colonel. The successive officers of the company included the following: Captains, Isaiah D. Walker, Christian Beck, James G. Hackleman; first lieutenants, Christian Beck, James G. Hackleman, Probasco Thomas; second lieutenants, James A. Smith, James G. Hackleman, Probasco Thomas. Rev. W. Pelan was a chaplain. Harvey Y. Burt served as an adjutant for a short period and Charles Mount as commissary for a year.

In February, 1862, the regiment marched toward Nashville and from that point to the Tennessee river, reaching the field of Shiloh after the battle. During the next month it was actively engaged at Pea Ridge, Tennessee, and at Tuscombua, Alabama, losing several men in each case. In August the same year it was again in Tennessee and contested with the

enemy at Gallatin and McMinnville. In September, a march was made into Kentucky, participating in the Buell and Bragg campaigns. On November 30, while the regiment was still at Nashville, a detachment under command of Major Samuel Hill was highly complimented by General Rosecrans, in special field orders, for having recaptured a government train, defeating a rebel army, killing and capturing two hundred.

While at Mossy Creek, Tennessee, the regiment re-enlisted, January 10, 1864, and during the winter and spring was engaged in numerous scouts and skirmishes, losing several men. In May, 1864, the regiment participated in Sherman's campaign against Atlanta, engaging in many skirmishes and battles. The non-veterans were mustered out when Atlanta was taken, and in September, 1864, the remaining veterans were consolidated into a battalion of four companies and placed under the command of Major Roswell S. Hill. After a raid through Alabama and Georgia, the regiment was mustered out at Nashville, July 22, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Company A formed a part of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment that was mustered into the service on March 10, 1864, with James Burgess as colonel. The regiment was first sent to Nashville and there was assigned to the division of General Hovey. On April 5, the regiment left Nashville for the front. The Twenty-third corps, to which the regiment was assigned, arrived in front of Buzzard's Roost on May 8. On June 1 the regiment was engaged in sharp skirmishes in the vicinity of Allatoona and Pumpkin Vine Creek, and took a position opposite and near Lost Mountain. After the enemy had evacuated the position, the regiment took position on the right of Kenesaw Mountain. The regiment took part in many engagements prior to the siege of Atlanta, in which it played an important part.

On October 4, the regiment began its pursuit of General Hood, moving by the way of Marietta to Allatoona, and thence, through Cassville and Kingston, to Rome. The pursuit continued through Snake creek and White's Gap to Summerville, and down the Chattanooga valley to Gaylesville, Alabama, where the pursuit was discontinued. Subsequently the regiment was transported to Nashville, where it arrived on November 9. On November 21, the regiment constructed temporary breastworks at Columbia, and for two days was engaged with the enemy under General Hood. At Spring Hill a severe skirmish occurred during which Company C was captured by

the enemy. On December 15 the army, under General Thomas, advanced from its fortifications around Nashville upon the army of General Hood, and after two days of fighting, decisively defeated the rebels.

In February, 1865, the regiment proceeded to North Carolina. Upon reaching Wise's Fork the enemy was encountered and repulsed in confusion. On October 15 it crossed the Neuse river and marched to Kingston, thence to Goldsboro, where the junction was formed with the victorious army of Sherman, who had marched from Atlanta to the sea. The regiment was mustered out at Greensboro, August 31, 1865.

The successive commissioned officers for Company A follow: Captains, John M. Orr, John W. Hannah; first lieutenants, John W. Hannah, Martin S. Bush; second lieutenants, Martin S. Bush, Lot H. C. Pumphrey; George F. Stewart, of Connersville, was a first and second lieutenant in Company E; John B. Schissler, a first lieutenant in Company F. Quite a number of privates from Company G were from Fayette county.

THIRD BATTERY.

On August 5, 1861, the Third Battery, Light Artillery, was organized at Connersville, and was mustered into the service on August 24, 1861, with W. W. Frybarger as captain. The battery was dispatched to St. Louis and there became a part of General Fremont's army in the campaign through southwest Missouri. When the campaign came to a close Captain Frybarger was promoted to the office of major and was ordered to Indianapolis to organize batteries. Lieut. James M. Cockefair was promoted to captain. During the summer and fall of 1862 parts of the Third Battery were dispatched to different portions of Missouri, and engaged in numerous encounters and skirmishes with the enemy, but no decisive battles were fought. During the winter of 1862 and until late in 1863, the battery was located in and around the vicinity of Springfield. In November, 1863, a majority of the members re-enlisted as veterans. Under the command of Gen. A. J. Smith, it moved through western Tennessee and on to Memphis, and with its division proceeded to Vicksburg by boat, thence to Meridian, Mississippi. After having destroyed the enemy's communications, the battery returned with the army to Tennessee. In the summer of 1864 the battery was engaged almost constantly in covering the retreat of Banks' army, until it reached Morganza Bend, on the Mississippi river. Thence it embarked to Vicksburg and on to Mississippi, where an extensive campaign was conducted. In the fall of 1864, the battery moved with the Sixteenth Army Corps to St. Louis and joined the forces of

General Rosecrans in the pursuit of General Price. After making a march of eight hundred miles in twenty-four days without overtaking the enemy, the battery returned to St. Louis and thence to Nashville, Tennessee. Combined with the army of General Thomas, the battery took part in the decisive battle in front of Nashville, on December 15 and 16, 1864. As a result Hood's army was completely routed. Later the battery was placed under the command of General Canby, and operated with his army in the vicinity of Mobile. It was actively engaged in the capture of Ft. Blakely, an event which compelled the surrender of Mobile. The Third Battery was mustered out at Indianapolis on August 21, 1865.

Following the command of J. M. Cockefair, Thomas J. Ginn and then Richard Burns commanded the battery.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH REGIMENT, MINUTE MEN.

Company K of the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, Minute Men, was from Fayette county. The regiment was formally organized at Greensburg on July 10, 1863, with James Gavin as colonel. Including privates and officers the company was composed of seven hundred and nineteen men. The regiment marched from Greensburg to Sunman's station, thence to Lawrenceburg, and on to Harrison, Ohio. After Morgan's eventful dash through Indiana and Ohio, the regiment returned to Greensburg and was mustered out on July 18, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT, ONE-HUNDRED-DAY VOLUNTEERS.

Company F of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment, One-Hundred-Day Volunteers, originated in Fayette county. The regiment was mustered into the service at Indianapolis June 8, 1864, with George Humphrey as colonel. From Indianapolis the regiment moved direct to Nashville, Tennessee, where it was assigned to duty along the lines of the Nashville & Chattanooga, Tennessee & Alabama, and Memphis & Charleston railroads. These lines were being used by General Sherman for the transportation of supplies to his army then advancing on Atlanta and due vigilance was required to insure constant transportation and communication. The regiment served beyond the period of one hundred days, and returned to Indianapolis, where it was finally discharged from the service.

In addition to the above-named companies the county was represented in various other organizations, among which were the Eighty-fourth Regi-

ment, Nelson Trusler being at one time a colonel; Twenty-third Battery Light Artillery; Third Cavalry (Forty-fifth); Sixth Cavalry Battalion (Seventy-first); Thirty-fifth, Fourth Regiment (Hancock's Corps), One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, and Seventh Cavalry, Indiana Volunteers. Dr. Joshua Chitwood served as assistant surgeon and surgeon of the Seventh Cavalry, Indiana Volunteers, in 1863-1864. Christian Beck was a major of the Thirty-fifth regiment in 1863, and in 1864 was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Ninth Cavalry.

MORGAN'S RAID.

The summer of 1863 furnished Fayette county with the most exciting time it experienced during the Civil War. Many persons are still living who recall the excitement aroused by the news that General Morgan had crossed the Ohio in Harrison county and was reported to be headed for Indianapolis with his cavalry command.

While Morgan's men never reached the limits of Fayette county, yet Colonel Claypool, with the Fayette Minute Men and the Ashland Home Guards played a very important part in the preparation for defense, as will be noted in the following account of Morgan's raid through Indiana.

On Wednesday morning, July 8, 1863, General Morgan crossed the line from Kentucky to Indiana. He had four thousand mounted men with him, and for the next five days created more consternation in Indiana than the state has ever known. It is not the purpose of this paragraph to give in detail the story of Morgan's raid in Indiana, only in so far as it is concerned with Fayette and incidentally Franklin counties. Morgan first appeared before Corydon, and at that place three volunteers were killed and one mortally wounded. On the afternoon of the 9th Morgan marched out of Corydon and soon appeared before Palmyra in the northern part of Harrison county. Here Morgan separated his forces, part going to Greenville, part to Paoli and the rest going to Vienna. His forces came together at Salem at nine o'clock on the morning of the 10th. From Salem, Morgan started in an easterly direction, having found out that it was not prudent to advance toward Indianapolis, as he originally intended to do. Some of his men went through Brownstown and others through Canton and New Philadelphia and spent the night at Lexington in Scott county. On Saturday afternoon, the 11th, Morgan came in sight of Vernon, but there was too strong a force posted there, so he passed the town without making an attempt to capture it. On Saturday night Morgan camped near Dupont, about eight

miles southeast of Vernon. About four o'clock on the morning of Sunday, July 12, Morgan passed through Dupont on the way to Versailles in Ripley county. He reached that place at half-past one o'clock, captured Col. J. H. Cravens with three hundred militia, and robbed the county treasury of five thousand dollars of public funds.

CITIZEN SOLDIERY ON GUARD.

It was on this memorable Sunday that the citizens of Fayette and Franklin counties received their first-hand experience of the Civil War. The knowledge that Morgan with his band of marauders was in Ripley and Dearborn counties on that day created the wildest excitement. The gallantry and the alacrity with which the citizen soldiery rushed to arms in the defense of their homes was praiseworthy and commendable in the highest degree. From early Sunday morning until Morgan crossed the line into Ohio on Monday night, the wildest excitement prevailed in both counties and preparations for defense were to be seen on every hand.

The *Franklin Democrat*, of Brookville, in the issue of July 17, 1863, gives the following graphic description of those exciting days in the town and surrounding country:

"In our town, with the most generous enthusiasm, the people have hastened to take up arms to drive out the impudent invaders of our soil. With a zeal and alacrity almost without parallel, they have dropped the sickle and plow, and, rifle in hand, have joined in pursuit of the freebooters. On Sunday, learning that the rebels were in the vicinity of Sunman's Station, every conceivable mode of conveyance was procured to convey our armed citizens to the locality where it was supposed a collision would take place. In his march, Morgan is making a wholesale work in the way of stealing horses and his men are mounted on the finest stock in the country. Several of the citizens of this county were relieved of their horses by this freebooter and his men. Among the citizens of the county who contributed horses to Morgan's cause, against their own will, were John P. Case, of New Trenton, and Dr. John Cleaver, of Drewersburg. In addition to robbing the stables, the marauding band did not hesitate to appropriate any articles which met their fancy as they rode through the country.

According to the best information obtainable, there were only about ten of Morgan's men in this community. Two troopers appeared at Oldenburg in Franklin county on Saturday afternoon, and riding into the blacksmith shop of J. H. Kessing, they told him they wanted their horses shod at once. They insisted on having new shoes put on their horses, but Kessing told them he did not have any, although he did have some hanging from the ceiling of the shop. There were some farmers in the shop, but the troopers demanded that their horses be shod at once, and told Kessing that when he had them shod to bring them to the Kuntz saloon, and they would pay for the work. He shod them and took them to the saloon, but they immediately jumped upon them and rode away without paying. They rode off toward St. Marys, and

met Dominic Siefert along the road. Seifert had just sold a horse and had put the money in his pocket, but the troopers kindly relieved him of the burden. Before reaching St. Marys they appeared to have passed over into Dearborn county, since they are next heard of at New Alsace.

On Sunday ten of Morgan's men appeared at the home of George Dudley, about three miles west of St. Peters, and asked to be fed. While Mrs. Dudley was preparing something for them to eat they visited the barn to look at Mr. Dudley's horses, but he had heard of their coming and had hidden his horses in the woods. Not getting any horses, they satisfied themselves by taking three shirts off the line in the yard. After eating the meal prepared for them by Mrs. Dudley, the marauders went to the farm of Frank Rosfelt, in the same township and took a couple of horses. They continued on east, and on the other side of New Trenton met the omnibus going up the Miami hill and compelled all of the passengers to hand over their money and valuables. One man from Brookville, Albert Cooper, escaped some way or other, while the others were relieved of their money, and hid in an oats field near the road. The omnibus company lost twelve horses.

It was expected that Brookville would be attacked by Morgan and consequently every effort was made to defend the town. Colonel Claypool, brought to Brookville on Sunday the Fayette Minute Men and the Ashland Home Guards, numbering, altogether, about one hundred and fifty men. The mounted troops remained in Brookville until Thursday morning and carried away with them the heartfelt wishes of every member of this community for the soldierly bearing and gentlemanly deportment which characterized the whole troop during their stay. As an evidence of the manner in which they were treated by our citizens, the following resolution was unanimously passed by them just previous to their departure:

"Resolved, That the heartfelt thanks of the Fayette Minute Men and the Ashland Home Guards be hereby tendered to the citizens of Brookville, for their generous hospitality and kindness during the time that said companies have been quartered in their midst, and that this resolution be published in the *Democrat and Defender*."

DRAFTS.

As the war advanced it became increasingly difficult to fill the quota of the county and toward the latter part of the war it was filled with considerable difficulty. Drafts and the offer of bounties became necessary to meet the demands of the state authorities. On October 6, 1862, a draft assignment was made to Fayette county as follows: Connersville township, six; Orange township, one; Harrison township, five; Posey township, twenty-seven; Waterloo township, eighteen; Fairview township, thirteen.

With the exception of a very few the quota of Fayette county was composed of volunteers. The county, with a total militia enrollment in September, 1862, of one thousand six hundred and eighty-one men, had sent to the field five hundred and sixty men, requiring the following month the small draft of seventy.

SUFFERING AND ANGUISH.

A detailed story of the part Fayette county took in this conflict will never be told; it is one of those events which cannot be pictured. As far as a recital of the battles and marches of the various regiments containing Fayette county men is concerned, that is a mere matter of official record. But no pen will ever trace the story of the suffering and anguish experienced by the women and children who were left behind; that account was indelibly stamped on their hearts and minds and most of it never even found vocal expression, and certainly none of it ever found its way into the official records. The county officials and groups of citizens in a private capacity ministered to the material wants of those dependent upon the soldiers in the field, but they did not have the power to assuage their grief or offer compensation for the loss of a father, son or husband. And thus a vital part of the Civil War history of Fayette county must be dismissed as being of such a character that the chronicler cannot record it.

RELIEF AND BOUNTIES.

The material assistance rendered the dependent families during the progress of the war is a matter of official record. The county funds for this purpose during the entire war were in charge of James Elliott, who was designated as the "county agent." He distributed a total of \$64,366.37 for the relief of soldiers' families, and an additional amount of \$9,201.45 for other purposes of a charitable nature. This total of \$73,567.82 represented only a part of the money expended in behalf of the dependent families. The various townships voted funds to the amount of \$190,664, part of which was for relief and part in the shape of bounties offered for enlistments. In the latter case the amount, that is, the bounty money, was sufficient to take care of the family during the absence of the father, husband or son at the front. Before the end of the war the total bounty—state, county and township—paid the individual recruit amounted to five hundred dollars. The county itself paid bounties totaling \$190,764.

Nor was this the full extent of the aid extended to those who needed help. Not only did every church have an organization which actively assisted in this charitable work among the needy at home, but there were scores of other organizations working along the same line. The soldiers in the field were the recipients of food, clothing and other comforts from their loved

ones at home. The farmers in the various townships donated wood and food to the cause. A notice in the newspapers on October 22, 1863, gives the information that two hundred and fifty cords of wood had been donated for needy families. Other references in the newspaper files note donations of wood from time to time. On one day the farmers of Waterloo township alone contributed seventeen loads of wood; on another occasion forty loads were credited to the Lockhart neighborhood, and other townships and separate communities contributed in proportion. Connersville township reported donations of fifty-two loads of wood at one time. The largest number of loads at any one time was reported at one hundred, that number being contributed in December, 1864.

THE END OF THE WAR.

The long struggle finally came to an end with the fall of Richmond in April, 1865, and when the news was received in Connersville it was made the cause of great rejoicing. The *Times*, in commenting on the receipt of the news that the capital of the Southern Confederacy had fallen, had the following to say in its issue of April 13:

Such scenes never have and probably never will occur again in Connersville as were witnessed last Monday. The fall of Richmond was celebrated here in a measure, but then the cup of joy was not yet full, and the surrender of Lee and his army remained to assure our people of the final triumph of the glorious old Army of the Potomac, and to make "assurance doubly sure" that the Rebellion had received its death blow. Early on Monday morning the glad news of that great event was borne us on the telegraph wires, and our pen cannot portray the joy with which our citizens received the news that the army which for four years had given the Rebellion all its vitality, was among the things of the past. Demoralized, battered and broken it had been, but our fondest hopes were consummated when the bleeding remnant of the Army of Northern Virginia laid down its arms at the feet of that glorious hero, U. S. Grant. Upon the receipt of the news the first notes of rejoicing rang forth from the church bells, which had the day before called their congregations to peaceful worship; to these chimes were soon added those of the court house bell and all other bells, both large and small, in the town, and the clamor had reached its climax when guns and anvils joined in the chorus. The stores were closed, every-day avocations were abandoned instantly, and soon the whole population of the city were jambed into Monroe street. Then who can describe the scene that followed and continued far into the night? Not a countenance but bore a smile. Shouts upon shouts rent the air amid the shaking of hands and frantic embraces. The people were wild with joy. Col. Nelson Trusler arrived from Indianapolis in the evening, and in response to the call of his fellow-citizens made a short speech, which aptly illustrated the condition of the people. He said that he left Indianapolis that morning because everybody was drunk, and he wanted to go to some place where he could find sober folks; they captured and detained him awhile at Cambridge City, but there he found the citizens drunker than they were at Indianapolis.

Last Sunday was a glorious epoch, and if it were not a day for which all other days were made, yet it was a day for generations, and our children will hereafter hold it in grateful remembrance so long as the nation shall survive.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

An account of the news of the assassination of President Lincoln was given to the people of Connersville and Fayette county in the *Times* with its issue of April 10, 1865. It must have been an occasion of impressive moment to judge by what the editor has to say:

Ceremonies appropriate of the funeral of the President of the United States were held in all the churches of Connersville that are regularly opened for worship, yesterday. The stillness and solemnity of the Sabbath prevails throughout the town. The business houses were closed the entire day, and upon all were the emblems of mourning. The court house and many of the private residences were also draped in mourning. Such a scene was never before witnessed in Connersville.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Fayette county did not have a company in the Spanish-American War, but a number of young men from the county, mostly from Connersville, enlisted in companies recruited in other counties in the state. An examination of the official roster of the five regiments raised by the state for service in this war shows the following with their residence given as Connersville: Edward L. Cooley, Frank R. Dinger, Charles E. Payne and Harry Wregg, all of Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, mustered in on June 16, 1898, and mustered out on November 4, 1898; Clinton Crago, Jacob Godar, Joe Morford and Thomas J. Wolfe, of Company D, same regiment; Basil Middleton, Will Glisson, Harry H. Hall, Charles S. Hoffner, George Holder, Will Myers, George A. Plummer and Ernest L. Ragan, of Company H, One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry; George W. Eshelman, Henry A. Hosey, Charles Williams, Jr., and John F. Hunt, Second United States Volunteers, Engineer Corps; and Aquilla B. Hatton and Clement D. Rowe, Fourteenth United States Signal Corps.

The only enlisted man from Fayette county to rise above the rank of a private was Harry Hall. He was appointed corporal on October 1, 1898. The records show that Basil Middleton was mustered in as a musician with the Rushville company. All the others were privates.

MISCELLANEOUS NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

Fayette county's only naval officer, Lieut.-Commander Hilary Williams, is now executive officer aboard the "New Hampshire," one of the navy's largest fighting ships. Lieut.-Commander Williams, the son of Ambrose Williams and wife, was born and reared near Harrisburg and received all of his elementary education in this county. He was appointed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis in the spring of 1893, and was graduated from that noted institution at the beginning of the Spanish-American war. During the time that the United States fleets and the ships of Spain were contesting for supremacy upon the high seas, Williams, then a midshipman, was assigned to duty aboard the historic "Oregon," which made a record-breaking cruise around Cape Horn. He was in the battle of Santiago on board the "Iowa." This naval officer's younger brother, Major Arthur Williams, of the United States army, received an appointment to West Point in 1897 and was graduated from that celebrated institution four years later. He is now stationed at San Francisco as a member of the United States Engineering Corps.

Edward Berling is a Connersville boy who is now in the United States navy. He enlisted at Indianapolis, January 29, 1916, and after serving a short time at Great Lakes, Illinois, was assigned to the battleship "Oklahoma." He has received several promotions and is in line to occupy still higher positions.

In February, 1916, Russell T. Wagner, of Connersville, enlisted in the service of the United States navy and served the usual apprenticeship at Great Lakes, Illinois. He remained there until May 21 and then was assigned to the battleship "Florida."

The most recent enlistment in the navy from Connersville was that of Earl Gwinnup who enlisted in January, 1917. He is now at Great Lakes, Illinois, receiving his preliminary training.

It is not known how many of the young men of Fayette county have served for various periods of service in the navy, but one of the most prominent of the number is D. E. Trusler, now editor of the *Connersville Daily Examiner*. He was in the navy from 1905 to 1909 and during that time visited every port of any importance in the world, crossing the equator no less than twenty-eight times. He was first stationed on the "Charleston" and later on the "West Virginia."

The only Fayette county boy to invade Mexico with General Pershing in 1916 was Charles J. Drescher, of Connersville. He enlisted on January

5, 1914, at Atlanta, Georgia, and became attached to Troop D, Eleventh Cavalry, of the regular army. He enlisted as a private and on November 1, 1916, was promoted to corporal.

Another Connersville boy who is a member of the regular army is Alvin H. Hall. He enlisted on June 5, 1916, and on August 5, 1916, was sent to Ft. Bliss, Texas. He is now stationed at that point and is a member of Troop B, Seventeenth Cavalry.

William N. Ochiltree was one of the young men of Connersville to go to the Mexican border with Company I, in the summer of 1916. Upon reaching the border he was promoted to first orderly and was promoted from time to time until he became supply sergeant.

Albert Kuhlman, of Connersville, enlisted in the regular army in February, 1915, and at the present time is stationed at Honolulu.

Will K. Henry is a Connersville boy serving in the United States army in the Philippine Islands.

Major Edward Chrisman, son of Jesse Chrisman and wife, was appointed to West Point Academy in 1884 and graduated in 1888. After graduation he was stationed at Omaha, Nebraska, for a short time and then spent one year in the torpedo school at Willets Point near Brooklyn. When war was declared between the United States and Spain, he entered the army as a first lieutenant, finally being promoted to captain. He was in the memorable siege of San Juan Hill and has seen service in the Philippine Islands. He is now stationed in the canal zone, in Panama.

A Connersville boy who has made an enviable record in the regular army is Basil Middleton, now instructor at Culver Military Academy. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he enlisted with Company H, One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as a bugler. During the Mexican activity of 1916 he served as captain, and adjutant of the First Regiment, Indiana National Guard, stationed along the Llano Grande river. He is an expert rifleman and has won many honors on account of his excellent marksmanship.

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

There are two organizations in the county which are based on wars in which the United States has engaged. One is the Daughters of the American Revolution and the other the Grand Army of the Republic. There was formerly an organization of the Sons of Veterans in Connersville, but it has ceased its existence as an active organization.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Connersville Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized on April 10, 1909, with the following charter members: Flora Caldwell Broadbush, Mrs. Sophia Alice Chitwood, Cornelia Disney Conwell, Annie Disney Conwell, Lillian Chambers, Margaret I. Dickson, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Garver, Mrs. Irene Pepper Johnson, Mrs. Isabel Morrison Kensler, Mrs. Mary Susan Pepper and Sophia Ethel Pepper. The first officers were as follows: Regent, Mrs. Tracy B. Johnson; vice-regent, Miss Cornelia Conwell; recording secretary, Miss Margaret T. Dickson; registrar, Mrs. P. H. Kensler; treasurer, Mrs. E. V. Hawkins; historian, Flora Broadbush; chaplain, Mrs. Mary Pepper.

The membership of the chapter has shown a commendable growth since its organization and now has fifty-nine active members on its roll. They follow: Mrs. Laura Jane Backous, Ethelyn May Backous, Isabel Ball, Rachel Blanche Hall, Josephine Barrows, Mrs. Ruth Hull Barrows, Mrs. Bessie Merrell Bird, Mrs. Lillian Wilson Beck, Mrs. Sophia Alice Chitwood, Cornelia Disney Conwell, Annie Disney Conwell, Mrs. Eleanor McCann Carlisle, Mrs. Rebecca L. Chrisman, Margaret I. Dickson, Mrs. Caroline Barrows Dixon, Mrs. Beulah Hamilton Frazee, Essie May Frazee, Mrs. Alice Green Gray, Mrs. Margaret Pratt Hawkins, Mrs. Rozzie Lair Hull, Mrs. Elizabeth Newkirk Houghton, Mrs. Mabel Sanders Hart, Mary Helen Huston, Mrs. Jessie Olive Hayes, Mrs. Gladys Lockhart Hassler, Mrs. Irene Pepper Johnson, Mrs. Isabelle Morrison Kensler, Mrs. Anna Sinks Kehl, Inez Lockhart, Mrs. Emma Sanders McFarlan, Mrs. Ella Hughes McFarlan, Mrs. Madge Kensler McKennan, Mrs. Adella McGrew Michener, Mrs. Adelia McGee McIntosh, Mrs. Mary E. Murphy, Jessie Murphy, Mrs. Fanny H. Nevin, Mrs. Estella Norris Ochiltree, Sophia Ethel Pepper, Mrs. Pearl Sanders Page, Mrs. Fanny Taylor Sanders, Mrs. Lulu Trusler Silvey, Mrs. Mary Helen Walden and Mrs. Mabel Buckley Zehrung. Three of the active members are also life members, namely: Mrs. Isabel Morrison Kensler, Mrs. Margaret Pratt Hawkins and Mrs. Adelia McGee McIntosh.

The non-resident members include the following: Mrs. May Sinks Crane, Cincinnati, Ohio; Harriet Day, Laurel, Indiana; Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Garver, Huntington Park, California; Elizabeth Johnson, Indianapolis, Indiana; Ada Belle Jacques, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Ruth Merrell Jackson, Highland Park, Chicago; Mrs. Kate Limpus, Laurel, Indiana; Mrs. Genevieve

Beck Middleton, Culver, Indiana; Mrs. Anna Conwell McElhinny, Ames Hill, West Brattleboro, Vermont; Etha Anna Wright, Toledo, Ohio.

Since the organization of the local chapter it has lost only two by death: Mrs. Martha Anna Brumfiel, died July 5, 1913; Mrs. Mary Susan Pepper, died December 31, 1915.

The chapter has made an effort to locate the graves of all the Revolutionary War soldiers who are buried in the county, and thus far has located ten: Jonathan Davis (1760-1845), Springersville cemetery; James Hamer, Union cemetery; Daniel Bloomhart (died in 1837), Jonathan Gillian (1758-1833), James Justice (1742-1832), Nicholas Keemar (died in 1828) and James Pierce, Orange township cemetery; Amos Milner (died in 1851), Mt. Garrison cemetery; Robert Groves (died in 1855) and Samuel Isles (died in 1855), Fairview cemetery.

The chapter has presented a flag to the public library of the city and a framed copy of the Declaration of Independence to each of the five school buildings in the city. On April 10 of each year the chapter gives three prizes to the pupils of the eighth grade for the best essay on a Revolutionary subject. It has contributed to the Southern Industrial Institution, and to the purchase of Turkey Run. As a Centennial Memorial it selected a site for a boulder on which will be inscribed "To the Defenders of Our Country."

The officers for the year 1916-1917 are as follow: Regent, Mrs. C. C. Hull; vice-regent, Mrs. Scott Michener; recording secretary, Mrs. Fanny Nevin; registrar, Mrs. P. H. Kensler; treasurer, Mrs. J. E. Page; historian, Mrs. W. F. L. Sanders; chaplain, Mrs. A. L. Chrisman.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Connersville Post No. 126, Grand Army of the Republic, was instituted on January 9, 1883, in accordance with the charter granted on December 20, 1882. The installation ceremonies were in charge of P. C. Iliff, O. D. Webster, Adjutant Pixell and Quartermaster-Sergeant Campbell, of Richmond, Indiana. Of the original thirty-six charter members only twelve are now living. Their names are Justin K. Proctor, William N. Young, James M. Waldrup, George S. Johnson, Joseph S. Hoover, Samuel Kirkham, John Payne, Harvey Smith, Lycurgus L. Cooley, James S. Scott, George F. Stewart and John H. Whiteford. The deceased charter members are William J. Jewiss, Frank W. Reynolds, S. W. Johnson, Robert Utter, John A. Dunn, William Cotton, Thomas J. Clark, Noah Lyons, Homer B. Woodcock, Wil-

liam G. Plummer, Thomas M. Little, Gabriel Drescher, Samuel H. Van Kooton, Dr. Samuel N. Hamilton, John W. Ross, A. E. Barrows, Thomas Shaw, Barton S. Barker, D. B. Ball, Dr. Vincent H. Gregg, Jacob Kribs, Newton Perkins and Adolph Segrist.

This is the only post which has ever been established in the county and has had a total membership of about three hundred during its entire career. The membership at any one time has not reached this number. Since its organization it has held regular meetings. At first they were held weekly, but for several years the post has met only twice each month. The hall, which is over the First National Bank, is furnished by the county commissioners. It should be mentioned in this connection that the county commissioners are authorized by law not only to pay for the rental of the hall, but also to allow fifty dollars for the burial expenses of each old soldier. In 1916 the appropriation for the hall was one hundred and fifty dollars, while seven hundred dollars was appropriated for the burial of old soldiers. There are now two soldiers of the county in the National Soldiers Home at Dayton, Ohio, but none in either the National Home at Marion, Indiana, or the State Soldiers Home at Lafayette. The best estimate of the present number of Civil War veterans in the county places the number at one hundred and twelve, of whom thirty-seven are now members of the post.

OFFICERS OF THE POST.

The first officers of the post were as follow: John A. Dunn, post commander; W. G. Plummer, senior vice-commander; Capt. George S. Johnson, junior vice-commander; W. N. Young, officer of the day; S. H. Van Kooton, officer of the guard; John W. Ross, quartermaster; J. M. Waldrip, sergeant; T. M. Little, chaplain; W. J. Jewiss, adjutant; T. J. Clark, sergeant-major; Robert Utter, quartermaster-sergeant. In connection with the foregoing Comrades Woodcock and Reynolds were appointed as an administrative committee.

The officers for the year 1917 are as follow: George Williams, post commander; Elbert DeHaven, senior vice-commander; Oscar Caswell, junior vice-commander; William T. Murray, adjutant; George F. Stewart, quartermaster; Justin K. Proctor, sergeant; John Whiteford, chaplain; Lycurgus L. Cooley, officer of the day; Frank Mason, officer of the guard; Peter Cline, sergeant-major; A. Y. Neff, quartermaster-sergeant.

SONS OF VETERANS.

Davis Camp No. 4, Sons of Veterans, was instituted at Connersville on March 7, 1884, by Col. J. E. Edmondson, assisted by the members of the Connersville Post. The camp was organized with nineteen members and named in honor of Lieut. A. M. Davis, who was wounded at the battle of Shiloh and afterwards died from the effects of the wound. About 1906 the order was revived, Camp Frank L. Johnson being instituted and at one time having a membership of seventy-five, but after two or three years the camp died because its members were too busy to keep up regular meetings.

It is interesting to note that there are at the present time nearly three hundred men in Fayette county eligible to membership.

CHAPTER XI.

THE BENCH AND THE BAR.

Moses is credited with being the first lawyer in history and since the days when he compiled the first code the legal profession has been considered one of the most highly honored professions. As long as men persist in violating the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule, so long will there be need of lawyers; and accordingly every community finds it necessary to have lawyers in its midst.

Fayette county was hardly more than organized when the first lawyer made his appearance. Somewhere in the embryonic village of Connersville, William W. Wick hung out his shingle in 1819 and he appears to have had the field to himself until Oliver H. Smith appeared on the scene in the spring of the following year. From that day down to the present time the lawyer has been an intimate part of the life of the county, and, as far as is known, all of the lawyers of the county have been residents of the county seat. No other town has been of a sufficient size to attract a lawyer.

The question of rating lawyers on the basis of their ability is a difficult thing to do, and yet by common consent there are a few of the lawyers of the county whose pre-eminence is universally conceded. First and foremost among this number are the two Smiths, Oliver H. and Caleb B. (not kinsmen), both of whom rose to a high rank in their profession and to a high position in the affairs of the nation, the former becoming a United States senator, and the latter, a member of Congress and later secretary of the interior under President Lincoln. An extended sketch of both men is given in another chapter.

Ranking along with these two men is Samuel W. Parker, a teacher, newspaper editor, member of the Legislature and finally a member of Congress. As a lawyer he was probably the equal of either of the Smiths, although he was not as widely known in national affairs. These three men, together with William W. Wick, Andrew Kennedy and Samuel C. Sample, constitute the leaders among the lawyers of the county who finally reached the halls of Congress. Wick, Kennedy and Sample, however, can hardly be considered as Fayette county lawyers, since they left the county shortly

after being admitted to the bar and cast their lots with other counties in the state.

MORE LAWYERS IN CONGRESS.

There are two other local lawyers who have been elected to Congress, Jeremiah H. Wilson and Finly H. Gray, the latter having closed his third term on March 4, 1917. Wilson was a former common pleas and circuit judge, and after his second term in Congress (1875) located in Washington, D. C., where he practiced until his death. This completes the list of lawyers of Fayette county who have succeeded in being elected to Congress. Jonathan McCarty, the other congressman from this district elected from this county, was not a lawyer.

Of the remaining lawyers, now deceased, there are a few who stand out above the rest. Probably the best of the earlier group was Benjamin F. Claypool, who was born in Connersville on December 12, 1825, and who spent his whole career in the city of his birth. He is credited with being the first person born in Fayette county to graduate from Asbury (DePauw) University (1845). He took a prominent part in political affairs. He was a delegate to the first Republican convention in 1856 and served as presidential elector in 1864 and again in 1868. He was also interested in banking, first as president of a state bank and later as president of the First National Bank of Connersville, serving in the latter capacity until his death.

Contemporaneous with Claypool, and but two years younger, was James C. McIntosh, likewise a native of Connersville (January 13, 1827-August 27, 1878), and a lifelong resident of the city. He was also a graduate of Asbury (DePauw) University, class of 1849, and a year after graduating began the study of law and practiced continuously from the time of his admission to the bar in 1851 until his death in 1878. He is deserving of being ranked with the best lawyers in the county.

LAWYER ALSO A POET.

A peculiarly gifted lawyer of Connersville for twenty-five years was John S. Reid, a native of Scotland, and a resident of the United States from 1839 until his death at Indianapolis, September 5, 1879. He was educated at Oxford, England, and after coming to this country took a degree from Miami University, Ohio. He taught school and practiced law at Liberty, Indiana, from 1840 to 1851; practiced in Connersville from 1851 to 1876, and lived in Indianapolis the last two years of his life. He served as a com-



REUBEN CONNER.

mon pleas judge for seven years; as a member of the constitutional convention in 1850-51, and as a member of the state Senate. He was considered one of the best poets of the state during his generation and left one pretentious volume of verse to justify his right to be classed among the poets of the state.

Reuben Conner was for more than forty years one of the leading lawyers of the local bar. Born in Decatur county, Indiana, December 8, 1850, he became first a teacher and later a lawyer, practicing in Connersville from the time of his admission to the bar in 1873 until his death, February 9, 1915. He never held an official position, but devoted his whole legal career to the general practice of his profession. He has one son, Alonzo, who is now practicing in Connersville.

The official careers of all the lawyers of the county as far as they have been connected with the local courts is given in the discussion in the latter part of this chapter. The bar in 1917 is composed of the following members: F. B. Ansted, F. I. Barrows, L. L. Broadbush, Albert L. Chrisman, James A. Clifton, Alonzo Conner, Frank M. Edwards, Richard N. Elliott, George C. Florea, Hyatt L. Frost, George W. Goble, Finly H. Gray, George L. Gray, J. S. Hankins, E. Ralph Himelick, G. Edwin Johnston, David W. McKee, John S. Muddell, William E. Ochiltree, Clarence S. Roots, W. E. Sparks, Raymond S. Springer, Charles F. Vance and Allen M. Wiles—a total of twenty-four.

It is not possible to give a summary of the living lawyers. They are yet making their reputations before the bar. Of the older attorneys, George C. Florea, George L. Gray, Hyatt L. Frost, David W. McKee, L. L. Broadbush and W. E. Ochiltree may be mentioned. Raymond S. Springer, the present judge of the circuit court, is the youngest judge who has ever been elected to the bench in the local circuit and one of the youngest in the state. All of the younger generation of lawyers are graduates of law schools, while practically all of the older members of the bar received their training in the office of some lawyer already in the practice.

LAWYERS OF FAYETTE COUNTY FOR ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

It will probably never be known how many lawyers have practiced in Fayette county. Under the old constitution every lawyer who practiced in any other than his own county had to be admitted to the bar of any other county where he might happen to have a case. For this reason the local

records in the clerk's office, which give all the lawyers prior to 1852 who were at any time employed in a case, do not give a clue as to the actual residence of those so listed. The following list of lawyers includes only those who have been actually residents of the county for a time at least. The list follows:

Ansted, Frank B.	Goble, George W.	Ray, Martin M.
Barrows, Frederic I.	Gray, Finly H.	Reid, John S.
Brouddus, Lunsford L.	Gray, George L.	Roehl, Charles
Burrows, William S.	Hale, Martin	Roots, Clarence S.
Chrisman, Albert L.	Hall, Ozias	Sample, Samuel C.
Claypool, Benjamin F.	Hankins, J. S.	Sinks, Augustus M.
Claypool, Jefferson H.	Himelick, E. Ralph	Smith, Caleb Blood
Clifton, James A.	Huston, Frank M.	Smith, Oliver Hampton
Conner, Alonzo	Johnston, G. Edwin	Sparks, W. E.
Conner, Reuben	Justice, Joseph	Spooner, William L.
Daily, William	Kennedy, Andrew	Springer, Raymond S.
Durnan, Richard A.	Little, Joseph I.	Trusler, Gilbert
Edwards, Frank M.	Little, Thomas M.	Trusler, Ira T.
Elliott, Richard N.	McIntosh, James C.	Trusler, Nelson
Fay, James A.	McIntosh, James M.	Trusler, Thomas
Finch, Cyrus	McKee, David W.	Vance, Charles F.
Florea, George C.	Muddell, John S.	Vance, Elisha
Florea, Lewis W.	Murray, Charles A.	Veeder, Charles
Forréy, William C.	Nevin, Frank E.	Wick, William W.
Fouts, Lewis C.	Ochiltree, William E.	Wiles, Allen M.
Frost, Hyatt L.	Parker, Samuel W.	Wilson, Jeremiah M.

THE COURT HISTORY OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

The history of the various courts of Fayette county takes the discussion outside the limits of the county. The county has never had a separate circuit court, having been united with one or more counties since its organization. The same may be said of the old common pleas court, which lasted from 1852 to 1873. The following account of Fayette county in its relations to the various courts with which it has been connected has been compiled directly from the official records. No effort has been made to characterize any of the lawyers; in fact, many of the court officials herein mentioned were not lawyers, and did not pretend to be. If an associate or probate judge was a lawyer it was counted as an accident. Dr. Philip Mason, however, takes the trouble in his autobiography to explain how hard he studied law in order to pass the necessary examination to qualify for the office of probate judge, but there is no evidence to indicate that he ever tried a single case in the local courts. His legal career seems to have been confined solely to his administration of the office of probate judge.

FIRST SESSION OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The legislative act of December 28, 1818, creating Fayette county, provided that the county should start its independent career on the first of the following January, but it was not until May 3, 1819, that the first session of the circuit court convened. The first court met at the house of George Reed in Connersville, with John Watts as president judge and Train Caldwell and Edward Webb as associate judges. The first court house, a rude log structure, was not ready for occupancy until later in the year.

The judicial system of the state under the 1816 Constitution bore little resemblance to the system established by the present Constitution in 1852. During the first thirty-six years of the history of the state (1816-1852) the circuit judges, known as president judges, were elected by the Legislature for terms of seven years. Each county, however, elected two judges, known as associate judges, who sat with the president judge, or, in his absence, had the authority to preside over the circuit court. These associate judges were more frequently than otherwise men of no legal training, but made up in good common sense what they lacked in judicial knowledge. The associate judges, like the president judges, had a tenure of seven years, and in many counties they served two or more terms.

When Fayette county was created it was attached to the third judicial circuit, which, at that time included the counties of Randolph, Wayne, Franklin, Dearborn, Switzerland, Ripley and Jennings. Fayette county remained in the third circuit until the act of January 20, 1830, made it a part of the sixth circuit with Allen, Delaware, Randolph, Henry, Wayne, Union, Rush and Elkhart counties. During the eleven years it was a part of the third circuit only two president judges presided over the local court, John Watts and Miles Eggleston. At the time the county was organized, Alexander Meek was the presiding judge of the third circuit, but he resigned on February 2, 1819, before a session of court had convened in the county. John Watts was elected by the Legislature on February 2, 1819, and continued to preside over the circuit until January 21, 1820, when he was succeeded by Miles C. Eggleston, one of the most famous of the early judges of the state. Judge Eggleston was still on the bench of the third circuit when Fayette county was placed in the sixth circuit by the act of January 20, 1830.

Three days after the Legislature had created the sixth circuit it elected Charles H. Test as the first judge of the new circuit, and he remained on the bench of the circuit until he resigned on January 20, 1836. Judge Test

was followed by Samuel Bigger, who served until he resigned to make the race for governor. He was elected and served one term (1840-1843), being defeated for re-election in 1843 by James Whitcomb. Upon the resignation of Judge Bigger the Legislature elected James Perry to fill out the unexpired term. Judge Perry served seven years, being followed on January 23, 1844, by Jehu T. Elliott, who occupied the bench for a full term. The last president judge was Oliver P. Morton, who served from February 15, 1851, to October 12, 1852, on which date the new Constitution went into operation.

ELECTION OF ASSOCIATE AND PROBATE JUDGES.

As has been mentioned, each county elected two associate judges during the period of the 1816 Constitution. The first two associate judges elected in Fayette county were Train Caldwell and Edward Webb, the latter of whom served continuously from February 2, 1819, to February 2, 1847, when he was succeeded by John Scott, who served until the new Constitution went into effect in 1852. Caldwell resigned on March 21, 1819, and two days later the governor appointed William Helm to fill his unexpired term. The successive judges following Helm, with the dates of their service were as follow: James Brownlee, February 2, 1826—died in office, July, 1827; William Miller, chosen at a special election and commissioned on November 1, 1827, to serve seven years from February 2, 1826; John Treadway, February 2, 1833—resigned on April 18, 1837; Stanhope Royster, appointed on June 23, 1837, to serve seven years from February 2, 1832, (so his commission reads), but Royster actually served until February 2, 1840; Jeremiah M. Wilson, February 2, 1840-February 2, 1847; Joshua McIntosh, February 2, 1847-October 12, 1852.

In addition to president and associate judges the state had probate judges under the 1816 Constitution. Such probate business as came before the circuit court prior to 1818 was handled by that court, but with the act of January 29, 1818, there was established a special probate court in each county in the state. These courts were to be presided over by the associate judges of the circuit court sitting as such. The statute also provided that if court was not sitting the clerk of the circuit court might take proof of wills and testaments and grant letters of administration and letters testamentary. However, all probate business transacted by the clerk was subject to the subsequent approval of the associate judges. The next step in the history of the old probate court was taken with the act of February 11, 1825, an act which provided for a further separation of the probate court from the

circuit court, the associate judges still being left in charge of the court. The two judges held the sessions of the probate court at the county seat on the week immediately preceding the session of the circuit court.

A SEPARATE PROBATE COURT.

The business of the circuit and probate courts increased to such an extent that by 1829 it was deemed advisable to establish a probate court with a separate judge, and the act of January 23 of that year effected a complete separation of the probate from the circuit court. Instead of placing the court in charge of the two associate judges, provision was made for a special probate judge, elected by each county, for a term of seven years. The county sheriff and clerk of the circuit court were made ex-officio officers of the newly established court. This court continued in operation until 1852, when it was abolished by statute and all probate business placed under the jurisdiction of the newly created common pleas court.

The first session of the probate court in Fayette county convened on April 26, 1819, with Train Caldwell and Edward Webb, associate judges, in charge. As has been stated, the associate judges had charge of the probate court until 1829, the first elective probate judge, Philip Mason, being commissioned on August 18, 1829. Mason handed in his resignation on May 26, 1834, and there seems to have been an interim when there was no probate judge in the county. Justus Wright, who was elected in August of the same year, was commissioned to serve seven years from August 4, 1834, and was re-elected in 1841 and 1848, serving until the court was discontinued in 1852.

CHANGES UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The discussion thus far traces the judicial history of Fayette county up to the adoption of the 1852 Constitution. The new Constitution made a radical change in the judiciary of the state. Under the old constitution not only had the president judges been elected by the Legislature, but the supreme judges as well. In fact, all the state officers—secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, adjutant-general and others—had been elected by the Legislature. But with the new Constitution all of this changed. The supreme judges and all state officers were elected by the voters of the state. The president judges gave way to circuit judges elected by the voters of each circuit, the old associate and probate judges being discontinued. But while the probate court

was abolished a new court—the common pleas court—was created by statute (May 12, 1852) to take over the probate business and also some of the business formerly coming under the jurisdiction of the circuit court. This new court continued in operation until abolished by the Legislature with the act of May 6, 1873, all business over which it had had jurisdiction being transferred to the circuit court.

The act establishing the common pleas court divided the state into forty-four common pleas districts, Fayette county being united with Franklin and Union counties in one district. John S. Reid became the first judge of this district in 1852 and served by re-election until October 28, 1860. The act of March 1, 1859, redistricted the entire state for common pleas purposes, placing Fayette county in a district with Franklin, Union and Wayne. The district was not numbered by the act, but the succeeding Legislature (March 11, 1861) gave each district a number, the one containing Fayette county being No. 6. Jeremiah M. Wilson became judge of the enlarged district on October 28, 1860, and served until he resigned on March 6, 1865. John F. Kibbey was appointed to fill his unexpired term and was later elected, serving by re-election until the office was abolished by the act of May 6, 1873.

Each common pleas court had a special prosecutor with a two-year tenure. James R. McClure was the first prosecutor of the district to which Fayette county was attached, and served from 1852 to 1854. His successors were as follow: Joseph Marshall, 1854-1856; Nathaniel McCrookshank, 1856-1858; Clement C. Cory, 1858-1860; John C. Whitridge, 1860-1864; Henry C. Fox, 1864-1868; William H. Jones, 1868-1870; John L. Rupe, 1870-1873.

REORGANIZATION OF THE STATE JUDICIARY.

The constitutional convention of 1850-51 had no more troublesome problem before it than the reorganization of the state judiciary. As it was finally worked out, the Constitution provided that "The judicial power of the state shall be vested in a supreme court, in circuit court and in such other courts as the General Assembly may establish." The one "other court" established in 1852 was the common pleas court, which has just been discussed. The Legislature, by the act of June 17, 1852, divided the state into ten judicial circuits, Fayette county being played in the fourth circuit with the counties of Dearborn, Franklin, Decatur, Shelby, Rush and Union. The next change in circuiting was made by the act of May 5, 1869, which reorganized the fourth circuit to include Fayette, Decatur and Rush counties. The act of April 22,

1869, had placed Union, Franklin, Dearborn and Ohio in the newly organized twenty-sixth circuit. The act of March 6, 1873, recircuited the entire state and united Fayette with Rush and Decatur counties in the eighth circuit. The next change was brought about by the act of March 2, 1883, this act leaving Rush and Decatur counties as the eighth circuit and uniting Fayette county with Franklin and Union counties in the thirty-seventh circuit. Franklin and Union counties had been constituted as the sole counties of the thirty-seventh circuit by the act of March 6, 1873. No change has been made in the thirty-seventh circuit since 1883.

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES.

The first circuit judge elected for the circuit to which Fayette county was attached in 1852 was William M. McCarty, who ascended the bench on October 12, 1852, and served until he resigned on July 29, 1853. William S. Holman was at once appointed to fill the vacancy, but he resigned on August 10, 1853, before holding a session of court in the county. Reuben D. Logan was then appointed and served by subsequent re-election until October 12, 1865. He was followed by Jeremiah M. Wilson, who had resigned as common pleas judge of the district to make the race for the circuit judgeship. Judge Wilson served a full term of six years, being followed on October 12, 1871, by William A. Cullen. During Judge Cullen's term the circuit was changed by the act of March 6, 1873, and he was transferred from the fourth to the eighth circuit. Judge Cullen was followed, October 24, 1877, by Samuel A. Bonner, but the act of March 2, 1883, transferred Bonner to the newly reorganized eighth (Rush and Decatur) circuit and Judge Ferdinand S. Swift to the newly reorganized thirty-seventh circuit (Fayette, Franklin and Union). Judge Swift had been appointed judge of the thirty-seventh circuit on July 28, 1880, following the death of Judge Henry C. Hanna. Judge Swift was on the bench of the thirty-seventh circuit for twenty-four years, serving continuously from the time of his appointment until October 27, 1904. George L. Gray became judge of the circuit in 1904 and served two full terms, being followed by the present judge, Raymond S. Springer, on October 26, 1916.

"A NECESSARY EVIL."

The office of circuit prosecutor in Indiana has been subject to a large number of legislative acts. A lawyer under the 1816 Constitution once stated that the prosecuting attorney was a "necessary evil," and the difficulty that

the Legislature experienced in getting the office and its duties defined shows that there was a great divergence of views concerning the "evil." The Constitution of 1816, unlike its successor of 1852, made no provision for the office, and it was not until 1824 that the Legislature formally established the office. Prior to that date the president judge appointed a prosecutor for each term of court. The act of 1824 provided that the Legislature should elect a prosecutor for each circuit, whose term of office was to be two years—the salary to be certain stipulated fees and such additional "compensation as the judges in their discretion may allow." No radical change was made in the method of election or matter of compensation until the act of February 11, 1843. This act placed the election of the prosecutors in the hands of the voters of each circuit, the tenure remaining two years, and the compensation continuing on a fee basis. Four years later (January 27, 1847,) the Legislature—apparently solely on political grounds—provided for a prosecutor for each county, again allowing the voters of the counties to fill the office. This act was so expensive that it aroused a storm of disapproval and the Legislature was forced (January 16, 1849,) to repeal it in part. Two circuits, the fourth and the eighth, were allowed by this act of 1849 to elect a prosecutor for their respective circuits. But continued dissatisfaction with the county prosecutor led the Legislature (February 14, 1851), to return to the former method of allowing each circuit to elect one prosecutor, and the Constitution of 1852 (Sec. 11, Art. VII,) embodied this method of providing for the office.

LIST OF PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

The list of prosecutors for the circuit to which Fayette county has been attached since 1824, when the office was established, has been compiled from the records in the office of the secretary of state at Indianapolis. The list follows: Oliver H. Smith, August 9, 1824—resigned August 1, 1826; Amos Lane, appointed August 1, 1826–December 30, 1826; Cyrus Finch, December 30, 1826–December 30, 1828; Martin M. Ray, December 30, 1828–January 20, 1830; James Perry, January 25, 1830–January 25, 1832; William J. Brown, January 25, 1832—resigned December 10, 1836; Samuel W. Parker, December 10, 1836–December 10, 1838; David Macy, December 10, 1838–December 11, 1840; Jehu T. Elliott, December 11, 1840—resigned on January 23, 1844; Samuel E. Perkins, appointed on January 23, 1844–August 20, 1844; Jacob B. Julian, August 20, 1844–August 27, 1846; John B. Still, August 27, 1846–August 27, 1848 (from 1848 to 1851 each county in the circuit elected a prosecutor, Fayette county electing William S. Burrows,

who served from August 27, 1848, to August 18, 1851); Joshua H. Mellett, August 18, 1851-October 12, 1852 (the 1852 constitution went into operation on October 12, 1852); Oscar B. Hord, October 12, 1852—resigned on November 2, 1854; William Patterson, November 2, 1854—resigned on August 13, 1858; Sebastian Green, appointed on August 13, 1858-November 2, 1858; Henry C. Hanna, November 2, 1858-November 2, 1860; Milton H. Cullum, November 2, 1860-November 3, 1862; Samuel S. Harrell, November 3, 1862-November 3, 1864; Creighton Dandy (or Daudy), November 3, 1864-November 3, 1866; Kendall M. Hord, November 3, 1866-November 3, 1868; Platt Wicks, November 3, 1868-July 1, 1869; Alexander M. Campbell, appointed July 1, 1869-October 21, 1872; Elias R. Monfort, October 21, 1872-March 6, 1873; Robert B. F. Pierce, March 6, 1873-October 26, 1874; Orlando B. Scobey, October 26, 1874-October 26, 1878; John L. Bracken, October 26, 1878-October 26, 1880; Richard A. Durnan, October 26, 1880—resigned January 22, 1881; Marine D. Tackett, appointed on January 22, 1881-March 2, 1883; Leland H. Stanford, March 2, 1883-October 22, 1885; Lewis M. Develin, October 22, 1885-October 22, 1889; George W. Pigman, October 22, 1889-October 22, 1893; George L. Gray, October 22, 1893-October 22, 1895; F. M. Smith, October 22, 1895-October 22, 1897; George L. Gray, October 22, 1897-January 1, 1902; Frank E. Nevin, January 1, 1902-January 1, 1904; Robert E. Barnhart, January 1, 1904-January 1, 1908; Allen Wiles, January 1, 1908-January 1, 1910; Frank M. Edwards, January 1, 1910-January 1, 1916; James A. Clifton, January 1, 1916-January 1, 1918; E. Ralph Himelich, January 1, 1918-January 1, 1920.

CHAPTER XII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

There is no more interesting chapter in the history of Fayette county than the one dealing with its physicians. More than one hundred years ago the followers of Æsculapius were plying their profession in this county, and during the century which has passed since the first physician arrived there have been at least ninety who have been identified for a greater or less period with the county. There may have been more, but the names of that many have been preserved. Local medical societies have not kept a complete list of the physicians and for this reason it has not been possible to get all who have practiced in the county, or more than the most meager data concerning most of them.

The first physicians were usually trained in the office of some practitioner and were without any college training. Doctors Mason and Chitwood trained probably a score of the physicians of the county, Doctor Mason for many years always having one or more young men in his office preparing themselves for the profession. The early physicians made free use of native herbs and "yarb" doctors were to be found everywhere, many of them attracting their patients by advertising that they would use no calomel. Most of the physicians prior to the Civil War period made all of their own medicines, and some of these remedial compounds were fearful concoctions. There was nothing the old-time doctor would not attempt to cure. A search of old physicians' records shows that they had specified cures for such diseases as scrofula, rheumatism and consumption. One physician of the thirties used whiteoak bark for one disease, redoak for another, blackoak for another, and a judicious mixture of the three for still another.

ACCOUNT BOOK OF DR. WILSON THOMPSON.

Dr. A. J. Fletcher, of Connersville, has in his possession the account book of Dr. Wilson Thompson, but there is nothing in the old ledger to indicate that he ever practiced in Fayette county, nor has any reference to a physician of that name been found in the county. Doctor Fletcher picked

the ledger up in Harrison township. On the fly-leaf the old doctor says that he began practice in January, 1830. However, the same prescriptions used by Thompson were widely used in Fayette county. The day-by-day charges from January 1, 1830, to May 4, 1831, do not indicate where he was practicing, but from that date to the end of the ledger book (November 24, 1834) he was located at Lebanon, Ohio.

The old record is interesting in showing the charges for medical services in those days, ranging from six and a quarter cents upward. It also contains a number of prescriptions, three of which are given in the old doctor's own words:

For "King's Evil."—Rock salt pulverized and applied on a fine cloth next to the wound and wash with the same in solution.

To Cure the Cancer.—Ashes of the bark of Red Oke made in lie and boiled down to the consistence of molasses, spread this on leather and apply to the sore for 90 minutes, renew it every 90 minutes for three times, then follow with salve of Rosin, beeswax and sheeps tallow.

Cure for Rhumatism—Take one quart of whiskey, one pound tobacco, 12 pods red pepper, steep the tobacco and pepper together in water, then add the whisky and 1 pound hog's lard and boil them together till the whisky and water is evaporated, then strain.

Just how this latter fearful concoction or decoction was to be taken, whether inwardly or outwardly, in long or short doses, by the spoonful or by drops, the good old doctor fails to state.

EARLY PHYSICIANS OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

Among the earliest physicians who settled in Fayette county were John Bradburn, James Thomas, Joseph Moffitt, Temple E. Gayle and Joseph S. Burr.

Doctor Bradburn was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and as early as 1814 settled within the limits of Fayette county in the vicinity of Harrisburg. The doctor's experience as a practitioner in this county was marred by a fearful tragedy in which he became instrumental in the death of two young men in the spring of 1825. Shortly afterward, the doctor removed to the southern part of the state, and later to the vicinity of Brookville, where he died.

Doctor Thomas was born in New York and was one of the colony of immigrants that settled in the vicinity of Harrisburg in 1819, and formed what was commonly known as the "Yankee Settlement." He was a college graduate and for years was a successful practitioner in the county.

Dr. Joseph Moffit was another physician who came from the East and settled in the village of Connerville. He came to this county in 1820, a graduate of Yale, and was a man well versed in his profession. He died in 1833.

A ROOT DOCTOR.

About this time Burr and Gayle came to Connerville and began the practice of medicine. Burr was a doctor who utterly denounced "doctor larnin'", as he spoke of it and based his cures entirely upon the "root" system, common sense, and a knowledge of human nature. The story is told that a few days after he arrived in the village there appeared nailed to the weather-boarding of the hotel an enormous swamp-lily root almost as large as an average size man, with head, eyes, ears, nose and mouth nicely carved, arms and legs with feet stuck on, and just above the sign on a board, marked with chalk, "Joseph S. Burr, Root Doctor; No Calomel." The news of the arrival of the root doctor spread over the country like wild-fire, and hundreds came from all parts of the county to see the doctor and the big root.

Doctor Moffit looked upon the strange root doctor as a quack, intending to gull the people, and spoke of him freely with the utmost contempt, while on the other hand the root doctor openly charged Doctor Moffit with killing his patients with calomel. The people soon began to take sides, some for roots and some for calomel. It was a sickly season and a great many of Doctor Moffit's patients died. Each case of death was referred to by the root doctor as evidence that the calomel doctor was killing the people and many believed the slander. Doctor Moffit was at length almost driven to despair, and called upon O. H. Smith to bring action for slander against Doctor Burr. Smith at first objected but ultimately yielded at the urgent request of the doctor. The action was brought and some five of the attorneys of the circuit were engaged on each side. The trial lasted for more than a week; the lawyers distinguished themselves and the evidence pro and con left the case in doubt in the minds of the jury and bystanders whether the people died "with the fever" or were killed by the "calomel doctors." The widow of a man who had recently died was called as a witness by Doctor Burr. Doctor Moffit remarked as the witness was brought into court, "that he had him now, as he could prove by a witness in court that her husband died before he got there." The jury failed to agree and was discharged and the case was continued. The root doctor ran away and the suit was dismissed by Doctor Moffit.

DIPLOMAS EASILY ACQUIRED.

The effect of this trial upon the practice of medicine in Fayette county, as well as upon the necessary qualifications to practice, was prodigious. Doctor Burr had been granting diplomas to his students upon three weeks' study, and as a result the country was soon filled with root doctors. One of his graduates, by the name of Thomas T. Chinn, a constable three weeks before, barely able to write his name, sallied forth with his diploma to the then "New Purchase" as Doctor Chinn. His sign—"Root Doctor and no Calomel"—flung to the public eye upon newly-painted boards hung upon the limb of a tree near his log cabin, but he was soon relegated to medical oblivion.

Dr. Philip Mason, another "Yankee," was born on December 10, 1793, in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and settled in what is now Fayette county in 1816. He served as one of the Franklin county commissioners when Fayette county was a part of that county. In 1824 he finished his course of reading and clinical studies under Doctor Moffitt, of Connersville, and began the practice of medicine at his farm in Columbia township, where he remained until the spring of 1827, when he removed to the village of Danville (now Orange) and there in connection with Dr. Jefferson Helm continued his practice. Upon the death of Doctor Gayle, in the following fall, Doctor Mason moved to Connersville. In 1829 he was elected the first probate judge of Fayette county, and served as such until 1834. He later served in the Legislature. He practiced in Connersville and also operated a drug and book store for a few years. He died on April 25, 1869.

SOME OTHER PIONEER PRACTITIONERS.

Temple E. Gayle came to Connersville early in the twenties and was soon recognized as a practitioner of superior qualifications. He died in October, 1827, at the age of thirty-two. A local paper in commenting on him after his death said of him: "As a man of talent the doctor was excelled by few, if any, in the state; as a practicing physician he was eminently successful and popular."

Jefferson Helm was born in Mason county, Kentucky, in 1803. He located in Connersville in the twenties and studied with Doctor Moffitt and Doctor Mason, being licensed to practice in 1827. He first started to practice in Orange township, later moving to Glenwood and in 1845 permanently settling in Rushville, where he died in 1888.

Hayman W. Clark studied with Doctor Moffitt and Doctor Mason at the same time that Doctor Helm was in their office and was admitted to practice in 1827. No record of his future career has been found.

Samuel Miller and Charles Brown complete the list of physicians who located in the county in the twenties, but little is known of either. Miller came from Dayton, Ohio, in 1828, while Brown is known only from the fact that he advertised his appearance in Connersville by an announcement in the local paper in 1830. The later career of both men is unknown.

Ryland T. Brown, a native of Lewis county, Kentucky, located in Rush county, Indiana, in 1821. For a time he acted as a guide for land seekers, later attending Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. He was graduated from that institution in 1829 and in August, 1832, located at Connersville, where he formed a partnership with Doctor Mason. It seems that Doctor Brown was the owner of the *Indiana Telegraph* in the early forties. In 1853 he was appointed state geologist by Governor Wright and filled the office until 1859. In 1858 he was elected to the chair of natural science in the Northwestern Christian University at Indianapolis. He was the author of a well known text-book in its day, "Brown's Physiology."

D. D. Hall, a native of Virginia, located in Connersville in the thirties, and with the exception of a few months of service in the Civil War as surgeon of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, continued to practice in the city until his death, June 20, 1871.

ROLL OF PRACTITIONERS IN 1846.

During the period prior to the Civil War a number of physicians located either at Connersville or at some of the villages in the county, but definite information is lacking concerning most of those early practitioners. In 1846 the following physicians were practicing in the county: Connersville—Philip Mason, Samuel Miller, D. D. Hall, John Arnold, E. A. Bacon and S. W. Hughes; Columbia township—Greenburg Steele; Alquina—Alfred Ruby; Columbia township—George Winchel; Harrisburg—U. B. Tingley; Waterloo—Amos Chapman; Everton—Presley Libay; Orange township—Edward Daniels.

One of the most famous of the early physicians of the county was George R. Chitwood, the father of the late Dr. Joshua Chitwood and Dr. Frank A. Chitwood, now practicing in Connersville. The senior Chitwood was born in Gallia county, Ohio, May 10, 1805, and was licensed to practice medicine and surgery in 1830. The following year he located at Mt. Carmel,

in Franklin county, Indiana, and remained there for a few years. In 1835-36 he attended lectures at Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, and in 1837 located in Liberty, in Union county, Indiana. In 1846 he was granted the degree of doctor of medicine by the Western Reserve Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio. In 1849 he located in Connersville and for the next ten years devoted himself to private practice. In 1859 he was elected to the chair of general pathology and physical diagnosis in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. The following year he was transferred to the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children, holding that position for six consecutive sessions.

In 1861 a directory of the town credited it with nine physicians: G. W. Barber, G. R. Chitwood, Joshua Chitwood, V. H. Gregg, D. D. Hall, S. W. Hughes, James M. Justice, W. J. Pepper, S. W. Vance and Philip Mason.

FAYETTE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

On May 24, 1856, the physicians of Fayette county met and effected an organization, calling it the Whitewater Valley Medical Society. In the temporary organization Dr. G. R. Chitwood presided and Dr. Samuel W. Vance acted as secretary. Permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: Dr. Amos Chapman, of Alquina, president; Dr. W. W. Taylor, of Vienna (Glenwood), vice-president; Dr. Samuel W. Vance, of Connersville, recording secretary; Dr. L. D. Sheets, of Liberty, corresponding secretary; Dr. D. D. Hall, of Connersville, treasurer; Dr. Daniel Fremby, Dr. George R. Chitwood and Dr. O. S. Ramsey, censors. The following were charter members of the society: Dr. Samuel Miller, Dr. D. D. Hall, Dr. Amos Chapman, Dr. P. S. Silvey, Dr. W. J. Pepper, Dr. D. Fremley, Dr. W. W. Taylor, Dr. Samuel W. Vance, Dr. H. W. Hazzard, Dr. A. H. Thompson, Dr. G. R. Chitwood, Dr. M. F. Miller, Dr. C. D. B. O'Ryan, Dr. V. H. Gregg, Dr. R. T. Gillum, Dr. U. B. Tingley and Dr. O. S. Ramsey.

At the annual meeting held on April 22, 1858, the society was dissolved by mutual consent of its officers and members, and on May 1 of the same year, the physicians of the county met at the court house and founded the Fayette County Medical Society with the following officers: Dr. U. B. Tingley, president; Dr. P. S. Silvey, vice-president; Dr. Samuel W. Vance, corresponding and recording secretary; Doctor Gregg, Doctor Pepper and Doctor Chapman, censors. The society retained its working organization until the breaking out of the Civil War, when its deliberations were quietly discontinued in the general suspense that followed the first clash of arms.

REORGANIZATION OF THE SOCIETY.

During the four years of strife, no attempt was made to reorganize the society, but after the establishment of peace and the readjustment of natural conditions, a reorganization was effected. In 1866 the society was reorganized with the following membership: Dr. D. D. Hall, Dr. W. J. Pepper, Dr. Samuel W. Vance, Dr. G. R. Chitwood, Dr. Joshua Chitwood, Dr. V. H. Gregg, Dr. U. B. Tingley, Dr. G. W. Garver, Dr. A. Koogler, Dr. J. G. Larimore, Dr. W. H. Smith and Dr. R. W. Sipe. The latter three represented respectively Waterloo, Fairview and Fayetteville.

In 1879 the society became a member of the Indiana State Medical Society, but in so doing had to reorganize and draft a new constitution. Pursuant to the reorganization the following officers were elected: Dr. Samuel W. Vance, president; Dr. W. J. Pepper, vice-president; Dr. Joshua Chitwood, secretary; Dr. V. H. Gregg, treasurer; Dr. S. N. Hamilton, Dr. George R. Chitwood and Dr. G. A. Sigler, censors.

The organization is still maintained in 1917, but it does not hold regular meetings. Most of the physicians of the county belong to it as well as to the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. The physicians of the county in 1917 include the following practitioners: Irvin E. Booher, F. A. Chitwood, J. H. Clark, B. W. Cooper, L. D. Dillman, W. R. Phillips, R. H. Elliott, A. J. Fletcher, J. H. Johnson, J. R. Mountain, H. S. Osborn, W. J. Porter, J. S. Rice, M. Ross, J. M. Sample, H. W. Smelser, Bernard R. Smith and Frank J. Spillman.

The principles of osteopathy were introduced in Fayette county largely through the efforts of Dr. J. H. Baughman, a graduate of Dr. A. T. Still's original school of osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri. Doctor Baughman practiced in the county about a dozen years, retiring late in 1916, with the intention of taking up special practice in a metropolitan city. He was succeeded by Dr. G. C. Flick, who is now actively engaged in osteopathic general practice.

Besides these followers of the healing arts, Dr. A. T. Sweatland is engaged in chiropractic work.

Mention may also be made of Glen L. Brown, who has, as superintendent of the Fayette Sanatorium, administered curative baths and massages. Such services, as well as electric applications, are offered by J. N. Whiteis, who carries after his name in the telephone directory and in other advertising,

the mystic and awe-inspiring symbols "J. J. J." In connection with the medical profession should be mentioned the name of Roy C. McKennon, a manufacturing and analytical chemist, who has done much work for the profession, particularly urinalysis. It should also be mentioned that Dr. Joseph R. Mountain, a prominent general practice physician, has installed a very complete X-ray photographic equipment, which he uses very extensively for his own practice and for other physicians.

The physicians of the county have uniformly been active in all phases of the county's development. Doctor Mason was a probate judge for several years and also served with distinction in the General Assembly of the state. Dr. R. T. Brown later became state geologist. Dr. G. R. Chitwood and his son, Joshua, were also prominently identified with the varied interests of the county. Of the many physicians since the time of the Civil War who are now deceased, the names of Doctor Hamilton, Doctor Hughes, Doctor Vance, Doctor Gregg and Doctor Sipe are among the best remembered. Doctor Derbyshire is credited with being the first man in the county to own an automobile.

PHYSICIANS OF FAYETTE COUNTY FOR ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

The following alphabetical list of physicians has been compiled from the records of the local County Medical Society, the files of the newspapers, city directories, volumes of O. H. Smith and Philip Mason, the "Medical History of Indiana" (Dr. G. W. Kemper) and from conversations with old residents and the several physicians still living in the county. In this list are some who may hardly be called orthodox physicians, but the historian has called all those who practiced the healing art by this title. Concerning many of these ninety-three physicians very little is known, other than that they practiced in the county for a time. A volume could easily be written about the medical profession as it has existed in Fayette county, but the limits of this chapter forbid such a procedure. The days when the physician was also a dentist are still recalled by old citizens. One Merchant Kelly of Harrisburg, while primarily a dentist and public-school teacher, was also a "pill doser." Among the scores of healers of many different varieties who have appeared in the county, this Kelly seems to have left a distinct impression on the minds and jaws of a large number of people.

DENTIST MADE HIS OWN TOOLS.

Kelly was probably the first professional dentist in the county and the stories of his dental operations are still current. He made all of his own tools and invariably filled teeth with gold, although Doctor Mason advised filling them with tin-foil. Kelly was never seen in a vehicle, but, eschewing such transportation as beneath the dignity of a man of his profession, he was wont to traverse the county on foot, carrying all of his dental paraphernalia in a large carpet-bag. One of his operations has been graphically described to the historian, the reciter of the story being the daughter of the victim.

The patient had a very sore tooth and asked Kelly to extract the offending member. Preliminary to the actual extraction, the patient was asked to lay flat on his back out in the yard, and then with one knee on his victim's breast and a clamp securely fastened to what was supposed to be the tooth in question, Kelly began a tortuous, twisting movement which resulted in two teeth being violently and painfully pulled from their sockets—but, strange to add, he had not only extracted two instead of one, but had actually missed the one causing the trouble. It is not on record what the victim said or did, but Kelly did not pull any more teeth for him.

ROSTER OF FAYETTE COUNTY PHYSICIANS.

The complete list of physicians—and those claiming such designation—follows: John Arnold, E. A. Bacon, G. W. Barber, Charles Barnes, J. H. Baughman, Hugh Beaton, Irwin E. Booher, John Bradburn, Charles Brown, Ryland T. Brown, Thomas Buchanan, Joseph S. Burr, Daniel W. Butler, ——— Byles, Amos Chapman, Thomas T. Chinn, Frank A. Chitwood, George R. Chitwood, John E. Chitwood, Joshua Chitwood, Hayman W. Clark, J. H. Clark, B. W. Cooper, Jonathan Cox, James J. Dailey, Omer E. Dale, Edward Daniels, A. W. Daum, Ephraim Derbyshire, Lurton D. Dillman, Roy H. Elliott, A. J. Fletcher, James Ford, O. P. M. Ford, G. C. Flick, Daniel Fremibly, George W. Garver, J. T. Gassard, Temple E. Gayle, R. T. Gillum, Stanton E. Gordin, Cameron Gossett, A. Graham, Vincent H. Gregg, ——— Haines, D. D. Hall, E. Everett Hamilton, Samuel N. Hamilton, H. W. Hazzard, Jefferson Helm, J. H. Hoag, Frank G. Hornung, Samuel W. Hughes, J. H. Johnston, A. C. Jones, George E. Jones, James M. Justice, A. Koogler, H. M. Lambertson, J. D. Larimore, Pressly Libay, V. D. Lud-

wick, D. H. McAbee, D. D. McDougall, G. W. McNutt, Philip Mason, M. F. Miller, Samuel Miller, Joseph Moffit, Joseph R. Mountain, C. D. B. O'Ryan, H. S. Osborn, W. J. Paxton, William J. Pepper, W. J. Porter, W. R. Phillips, O. B. Ramsey, J. S. Rice, ———— Richardson, M. Ross, Alfred Ruby, J. M. Sample, L. D. Sheets, S. D. Shepard, G. A. Sigler, P. S. Silvey, Richard W. Sipe, H. W. Smelzer, B. R. Smith, W. H. Smith, Caleb Smith, F. J. Spilman, Greenbury Steele, A. T. Sweetland, W. W. Taylor, James Thomas, Alexander D. Tyrrell, A. H. Thompson, John Turner, Samuel W. Vance, John Wall, Elias Webster, George Winchel, J. N. Whiteis, Uriah B. Tingley.

CHAPTER XIII.

BANKS AND BANKING.

The history of early banking in Connersville is enveloped in more or less obscurity and it is impossible to trace with any degree of accuracy the history of the private banks which existed prior to 1852. Connersville evidently did not have a bank chartered by the state until after the present Constitution was adopted in 1851, although some of the early merchants carried on a banking business for the convenience of their customers. Most of this so-called banking consisted of buying and selling notes and the handling of paper currency issued by the merchants themselves. During the flourishing days of the old White Water canal there was very little specie in circulation in the state, practically all of the currency being in the form of bank paper of various kinds, and the "shin-plasters" issued by the merchants. When the Legislature chartered a state bank in 1834, the act establishing the bank divided the state into ten districts and provided that the directors should select one town in each district for the branch bank.

Fayette county was placed in the third district with the counties of Union, Rush, Wayne, Henry, Delaware and Randolph. The bank for the district was located at Richmond by the directors, Newton Claypool, Elijah Coffin and Achilles Williams. Claypool was then a resident of Connersville. If there was a bank of deposit in Connersville during the lifetime of the state bank chartered in 1834, it was a private concern and not a part of the state system.

The Constitution of 1851 provided for a state bank (Art. XI.) and the Legislature of the following year passed an act formally establishing a state bank. The act was dated May 18, 1852, and was to go into effect on the 1st of the following July. Connersville was one of the first fifteen banks organized in conformance with this act, the state bank directors reporting that many as being actually organized by December, 1852.

Of the first fifteen banks organized in 1852 the Bank of Connersville, as it was designated, started out with twice as much capital as any of the other banks, its original capital stock being \$400,000.

DEVELOPMENT OF BANKING.

This bank was opened for business in the rear of Frybarger's store which stood at the southwest corner of Central avenue and Fifth street. However, it was not long after the institution was opened before it was able to build a three-story brick building which stood on Central avenue between Fourth and Fifth streets. The first president of this bank was George Frybarger, later followed by A. B. Conwell. The Fayette County Bank was opened sometime in 1853 in the building which stood at the southeast corner of Central avenue and Fourth street, and which is now used as the Palace hotel. The stockholders of this bank included such men as Newton Claypool, L. D. Allen, Henry Goodlander, Minor Meeker, Josiah Mullikin, Henry Simpson and Meredith Helm. The cashier of this bank was L. D. Allen and when the board of directors replaced him with E. F. Claypool in 1854, he at once started a bank of his own, calling it the Savings Bank of Indiana.

Allen associated himself with Elisha Vance, a lawyer of Connersville, in his undertaking and they opened their bank in the building erected by the White Water Canal Company on Fourth street between Eastern and Central avenues. This building stands to the rear of the present Palace hotel and is now used as a residence. This bank issued one- and three-dollar certificates signed by L. D. Allen and T. G. Stevens. J. L. Heinemann has some of these certificates bearing the date of August 23, 1854. The bank evidently did not command public confidence; at least it closed its doors within a year.

The Fayette County Bank was consolidated with the Connersville branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana in January, 1857. The directors of that institution were John Caldwell, Newton Claypool, Henry Simpson, Amos R. Edwards, Thomas J. Crisler, W. W. Frybarger and Sherman Scofield.

James Mount and William Merrill opened a bank in 1857 in the room formerly occupied by the Bank of Connersville, and for several years carried on a kind of bank business under the name of the Farmers Bank.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The Connersville branch of the State Bank was reorganized as the First National Bank of Connersville on February 13, 1865, with a capital stock of \$100,000. The first officers were: President, B. F. Claypool; cashier, E. F. Claypool. The first board of directors consisted of J. M. Wilson, H. D. Carlisle, P. H. Roots, F. M. Roots, B. F. Claypool and E. F. Claypool. In

1873 P. H. Roots was chosen president and Charles Mount, cashier. In 1879 P. H. Roots died and was succeeded in the presidency by his brother, F. M. Roots, and F. T. Roots, son of P. H. Roots, became vice-president. From 1873, until his death in 1883, G. W. Uhl was assistant cashier. The business of the bank is still conducted at the old location on the northwest corner of Central avenue and Fifth street. The present brick building was erected to replace the small two-story brick structure in which the business was formerly conducted.

The present officials are: President, G. C. Florea; vice-president, T. C. Bryson; cashier, L. K. Tingley. The directors are G. C. Florea, T. C. Bryson, L. K. Tingley, E. D. Johnson, A. E. Leiter, George Cain, J. E. Williams.

The following condensed statement shows the position of the bank on December 16, 1916: Cash and exchange, \$210,770.04; loans, \$468,924.75; United States bonds at par, \$101,000; others bonds and securities, \$49,171.98; stock in Federal Reserve Bank, \$3,900; due from United States treasurer, \$5,000; bank building, \$70,000; furniture and vault, \$1,000—Total, \$909,766.77. Capital stock, \$100,000; surplus, \$30,000; undivided profits, \$17,942.36; deposits, \$661,824.41; circulation, \$100,000—Total, \$909,766.77.

THE FAYETTE NATIONAL BANK.

On November 17, 1892, the Fayette Banking Company was organized and began business in the small room at the corner of Sixth street and Central avenue, now occupied by the Grand Leader store. J. B. McFarlan, Sr., served as president, Jos. I. Little, cashier and P. H. Kensler, assistant cashier. The first board of directors consisted of J. B. McFarlan, Sr., W. W. McFarlan, Jos. I. Little, William Newkirk and George M. Sinks.

Late in December, 1894, the company moved into the corner room of the McFarlan building just across the street from their old location, which has been occupied ever since by the institution and its successor—The Fayette National Bank.

The business was successful from the start, and when in 1902 the change was made to The Fayette National Bank, their deposits had grown from \$12,806.52 to \$301,184.48. At that time also the capital was increased from \$30,000.00 to \$100,000.00. The business has continued to grow steadily and solidly with the passing years, until now the deposits have reached \$679,574.47.

While some of the original officers and directors have passed away, the bank has been practically under the same management all these years—

the present president and cashier having been officially connected with the institution from the beginning.

The present officials of the bank are: President, P. H. Kensler; vice-president, J. E. Huston; cashier, Charles Cassel; assistant cashier, Alton G. Trusler. The board of directors is comprised of E. W. Ansted, P. H. Kensler, G. W. Ansted, J. E. Huston and W. B. Ansted. The bank is a member of the Federal Reserve Bank.

The following is the statement of the condition of the Fayette National Bank at the close of business, November 17, 1916.

Resources.

Loans and discounts	\$613,517.33
Overdrafts	2,876.68
United States bonds	102,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.	22,675.00
Stocks in Federal Reserve Bank	4,200.00
Furniture and fixtures	2,000.00
Due from United States treasurer	5,000.00
Cash and due from banks	174,022.06
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	\$926,291.07

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Surplus	40,000.00
Undivided profits	8,016.60
Circulation	98,700.00
Deposits	679,574.47
	<hr/>
	\$926,291.07

Growth in deposits: November, 1912, \$584,754.54; November, 1913, \$590,716.58; November, 1914, \$592,700.29; November, 1915, \$629,957.39; November, 1916, \$679,574.47.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS TRUST COMPANY.

The Farmers and Merchants Trust Company, Connersville, was organized on April 5, 1902, with a capital stock of \$100,000. The first officers of the company were: President, F. T. Roots; vice-president, E. W. Ansted; cashier, B. F. Thiebaud; secretary and treasurer, B. F. Thiebaud. The first

directors were: F. T. Roots, E. W. Ansted, Julius Turkenoph, U. H. Rothschilds, L. T. Bower, B. F. Thiebaud and F. R. Beeson.

The present officials are: E. W. Ansted, president; F. B. Ansted, vice-president; B. F. Thiebaud, cashier; F. M. Tatman, assistant cashier; B. F. Thiebaud, secretary and treasurer. The directors are E. W. Ansted, A. A. Ansted, M. Holberg, James McCann, R. T. Huston, F. B. Ansted and B. F. Thiebaud.

The following is the report of the condition of the Farmers and Merchants Trust Company, at Connersville, at the close of its business on November 17, 1916:

Resources.

Loans and discounts	\$684,799.79	
Overdrafts	1,202.79	
Bonds and securities	21,338.71	
Furniture and fixtures	1,000.00	
Real estate	9,574.00	
Due from Banks and Trust Companies	\$95,112.16	
Cash on hand	34,572.44	
Cash items	2,947.69	132,632.29
		<hr/>
Total Resources	\$850,547.58	

Liabilities.

Capital stock—paid in	\$100,000.00	
Surplus	30,000.00	
Undivided profits	20,000.00	
Exchange, discounts and interest	5,503.91	
Demand deposits	\$490,440.80	
Demand certificates	166,702.87	657,143.67
Notes, etc., rediscounted		37,900.00
		<hr/>
Total Liabilities	\$850,547.58	

THE CENTRAL STATE BANK.

The Central State Bank at Connersville was organized on March 9, 1907, with a capital stock of \$60,000. The first officials were: President, W. W. McFarlan; vice-president, A. E. Barrows; cashier, Frederic I. Barrows; assistant cashier, H. M. McFarlan.

The present officers are: President, Alex Edwards; vice-presidents, E. M. Michener, F. I. Barrows; cashier, A. H. Rieman. The board of directors is comprised of Alex Edwards, E. M. Michener, F. I. Barrows, A. H. Rieman, J. R. Mountain, B. M. Barrows, C. I. Showalter and George Manlove. The bank owns the building on the corner of Central avenue and Seventh street. By the early part of 1917 the deposits were over \$300,000.

The following is the report of the condition of the Central State Bank at Connersville, at the close of business on November 17, 1916:

Resources.

Loans and discounts	\$172,128.91	
Overdrafts	690.27	
Other bonds and securities	41,690.00	
Furniture and fixtures	3,425.00	
Other real estate	41,600.00	
Due from Banks and Trust Companies	\$35,399.39	
Cash on hand	12,575.88	
Cash items	3,915.44	51,890.71
		<hr/>
Total resources	\$310,824.89	

Liabilities.

Capital stock—paid in	\$ 60,000.00	
Surplus	5,250.00	
Undivided profits	2,429.91	
Demand deposits	\$198,473.99	
Time certificates	23,665.74	
Certified checks	1,005.25	223,144.98
Bills payable		20,000.00
		<hr/>
Total liabilities	\$310,824.89	

FAYETTE SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Fayette Savings and Loan Association, of Connersville, was organized in May, 1887. During the thirty years it has been in operation it has been the means of assisting hundreds of its members to build and own homes of their own, and has thus contributed in no small measure to the general prosperity of the community. The association now has a subscribed capital

stock of \$1,495,000 and cash assets, about \$700,000. A statistical summary of its condition at the time its last report was made shows the following: Total membership, 1,338; investing members, 842; borrowing members, 496; amount of capital stock subscribed and in force, \$1,472,500; value of shares when matured, \$100; rate of interest, 6 per cent. The present officers are as follow: President, John T. Lair; vice-president, Richard G. Wait; secretary, F. I. Barrows; treasurer, E. M. Michener; assistant secretaries, Caroline Barrows Dixon, Arthur Dixon; other directors, Fred C. Neal, Charles I. Showalter, Charles Monyhon.

GERMAN BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The German Building and Loan Association of Connorsville was incorporated on April 20, 1902, with an authorized capital stock of \$500,000. The first officers were as follow: President, D. W. Andre; secretary, John Rembusch; treasurer, F. R. Beeson. Its condition at the time of its last report is shown in the following summary: Total membership, 460; investing members, 310; borrowing members, 150; amount of capital stock subscribed and in force, \$211,400; par value of shares when matured, \$250; rate of interest, 8 per cent; total shares of stock in force, 2,114. The present officers of the association are as follow: President, James E. Pattee; secretary, William Frank; treasurer, James McCann; attorney, G. Edwin Johnson.

HOME LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Home Loan Association of Connorsville was incorporated on December 20, 1902, with an authorized capital stock of \$1,000,000. The first officers were as follow: President, J. B. McFarlan; secretary, John Payne; treasurer, W. H. Bertsch; attorney, Finly H. Gray. The last report of the association shows the following: Total membership, 1,397; investing members, 1,061; borrowing members, 336; amount of capital stock subscribed and in force, \$1,070,200; par value of share when matured, \$100; rate of interest, 6 $\frac{24}{100}$ per cent. The present officers are as follow: President, W. T. Edwards; secretary, S. O. McKennan; treasurer, R. C. McKennan; attorney, W. E. Ochiltree.

CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

The first schools of Fayette county were either voluntary schools taught by some public-spirited pioneer or else what was known as a subscription school. Public schools supported by a state fund did not come into existence until after the adoption of the Constitution of 1852. The educational history of Fayette county before that time was not dissimilar to that of other counties in the state. As early as 1818 the Legislature of the state made provision for a seminary fund in the various counties of the state. This was made necessary because the first constitution of the state, which was, in a measure, based on the Ordinance of 1787, provided that every sixteenth section of land in the state should be set aside for school purposes. This land was to be sold or, if a purchaser was not to be found, it was to be rented and the proceeds from the sale or rent were to be used for the maintenance of schools. Unfortunately, the price of land in Fayette county was very low, and the result was there was not a sufficiently large sum derived from this source for school purposes. In addition to the proceeds of school sections, the money from fines, forfeitures and money collected from winners in gambling, when the loser was not on hand to claim it, was placed in the school fund. In the early days of the history of the state lotteries were a common thing, and, strange as it may seem, the first university in Indiana—the University of Vincennes—was put on a sound financial basis by a lottery scheme, which was authorized by the territorial Legislature.

Since there was but little public money for school purposes, it was not possible to get teachers without offering them additional compensation. Hence for a period of about thirty-five years, Fayette county had what was known as subscription schools. Usually the patrons of a school district would build a rude log school house and some itinerant pedagogue would be selected to "conduct school" for periods varying from two to six months. The rates of tuition were very low, and the average compensation of the early teachers seldom amounted to more than twenty dollars a month. The usual rate of tuition was from seventy-five cents to one dollar a quarter, and

the masters were frequently paid in wheat at thirty-seven and one-half cents a bushel, or corn at eight or ten cents a bushel.

The teachers were nearly always men, for the reason that in those days physical prowess was as essential to success in a schoolroom as a well disciplined brain. No truer picture of early school days in Indiana has ever been drawn than may be found in Eggleston's "Hoosier School Master." The qualifications of the early school teachers were very limited, and as late as 1831 the Legislature of Indiana went on record to the effect that "the English language, writing and arithmetic" should constitute the qualifications for a teacher in the schools of the state. These are the "three Rs" of our forefathers and they passed their examination in "readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic" before a trustee who very frequently was unable to read or write. There were many cases where no examinations were given, this being especially the case with those teachers who derived all of their compensation from subscriptions.

THE EARLY SCHOOL HOUSE DESCRIBED.

This article would not be complete without a description of one of these early log school houses. By the law of 1824, for building school houses, each voter was made a builder. When a school house was to be built the people would meet and each was assigned to some particular class of work—there were choppers, masons (daubers), hewers and the like. A fine of thirty-seven and one-half cents a day was required of those who did not work or pay the equivalent. The building might be as large as the patrons wanted to make it, but, interesting to note, the Legislature provided that the floor had to be one foot off of the ground and the ceiling at least eight feet high. As a matter of fact, however, the roof was frequently used as a ceiling. The interior arrangement was designed with the view to taking advantage of the one window on either side of the building. This window was made by removing a log from the side of the building and covering the opening with sheets of well-greased linen paper. The paper frequently furnished another purpose as well. On it were written the letters of the alphabet by a good penman, also the Arabic and Roman notation, as well as various geometrical figures. Before this window was placed a long, hewed log, made as smooth as possible, and this was the table at which the boys and girls sat during the period of their writing lessons. The rude bench before this equally rude table was without a back, and as far as that was concerned, there were no benches in the school with backs. The pupils sitting at the

long table had their copy before them on the window, and many stories are told of the letters of Jonathan Jennings, the first governor of Indiana, which served as copies for the boys and girls of early Indiana. The two ends of the school house were occupied by a door and fireplace, respectively. The fireplace was from five to ten feet wide, and enough wood was consumed during a long winter to heat a modern school building of several rooms. As to the equipment of the rooms and the supplies of the children, there was a great variance. There was no paper for use for any purpose, except in the copy-book, and oftentimes the writing exercise had to be done on a slate. If paper was used, then the writing was done with a goose quill pen and with ink made out of pokeberries, walnut juice or soft-maple bark. In order to make this ink have the proper consistency and permanency, copperas was used, while the modern blotter was simulated by fine sand sprinkled over the paper. The paper at that time was made out of rags and was expensive in comparison to its cost today. Consequently, it was used as sparingly as possible, while the slate was considered as indispensable as the spelling book. There were no dictionaries, no globes, no maps, and in many of the first school houses there was no blackboard. However, this last deficiency was soon remedied, since it was necessary to have a blackboard for ciphering.

The course of study and the method of recitation should be briefly noticed. As has been stated, the "three Rs" furnished the basis of the education which was given in the early schools. There were no classes in school, as we understand them. Grading the pupils according to their age or advancement was unheard of. For many years the pupils held up their hands when they thought they had their lessons ready to recite, and the teacher would call them one by one to his seat, and have them repeat their lesson—and what is interesting, they had to memorize their lesson word by word. There were really as many classes in school as there were pupils. These schools, supported in part by public funds, but mostly by private subscriptions, continued to flourish until the adoption of the new Constitution in 1852. Then there was ushered in a new era in education throughout the state, although there were many counties which were slow to take advantage of the provisions of the new law.

ESTABLISHMENT OF FREE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The problem of free public schools was practically settled before 1852, although it was several years before the system became universally estab-

lished over the state. In 1848 the people of the state were permitted to vote on the question of free schools, but it was a decade before Fayette county had the system in operation.

The legislative act of February 16, 1848, provided for a viva voce on the question "Are you in favor of free public schools?" If Fayette county voted on the question it made no return of the vote to the secretary of state. The vote of the state stood 78,523 to 61,887 in favor of the proposition. The succeeding Legislature submitted a second proposition to the voters of the state on the question of free schools, the act of January 17, 1849, proposing a vote on the question "Are you in favor of the act of 1848-49 to increase and extend the benefits of the common schools?" At the election held on August 6, 1849, Fayette county declared itself in favor of the question by a vote of 932 to 925.

The records of the public schools of the county outside of Connersville are very meager and it is impossible to trace the steps which the county took to establish the new free school system throughout the county. In the succeeding pages an effort has been made to collate the chief facts about each township separately as well as to give a separate account of the old county seminary, the Connersville city schools and Elmhurst School for Girls. The present county superintendent of schools, Claude Trusler, has been collecting the material for a history of the schools of the county and his material furnishes the basis for this chapter. After a few points of general interest are taken up the remainder of the chapter will be devoted to a discussion of the schools of each township, the seminary, Connersville schools and Elmhurst School for Girls.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

There was no system of public schools under the 1816 Constitution and it was not until after 1852 that there were officials at the heads of the schools of the various counties of the state. At first the official was known as the county examiner, but the Legislature in 1873 created the office of county superintendent of schools as it is now known. Since that date the following men have been elected to the office by the trustees of the various townships of the county. The office is filled every four years and is the only one in the county which demands certain qualifications of its incumbents. The county superintendents of Fayette county since 1873 have served in the following order: J. L. Rippetoe, 1873-75; Josiah Gamble, 1875-87; Frank G. Hornung,

1887-89; B. F. Thiebaud, 1889-91; G. W. Robertson, 1891-95; W. H. Glidewell, 1895-97; Calvin Ochiltree, 1897-1907; Claude Trusler, since 1907.

ENUMERATION STATISTICS.

A study of the enumeration of children of school age, year by year, shows that in most of the townships there has been a decrease in the enumeration during the past thirty years, the greatest decrease being in Connersville and Posey townships. The city of Connersville shows the greatest increase. As far back as 1854 the city enumerated 612 children of school age. These figures, by 1887, had increased to 707 and by 1916 to 1,985. In 1887 there were 51 school houses in use, but by 1916 this number had decreased to 29, because of the consolidation of many of the rural schools. The following table exhibits the enumeration by townships in 1887, 1897, 1907 and 1916, together with the number of school houses in use at each period:

Townships.	Enumeration.				Number of School Houses.			
	1887	1897	1907	1916	1887	1897	1907	1916
Connersville	415	220	240	220	8	7	..	6
Posey	218	195	162	145	6	6	..	2
Fairview	169	191	132	145	5	4	..	2
Orange	177	139	141	167	4	4	..	3
Harrison	225	141	246	266	6	6	..	2
Columbia	166	108	155	183	5	4	4	4
Jackson	211	192	195	155	7	7	..	4
Jennings	184	168	126	150	4	4	2	2
Waterloo	149	140	144	140	4	4	..	1
East Connersville	97	118	214	222	1	1	1	1
Connersville City	707	1,181	1,893	1,985	1	3	4	4

CONNERSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

There have been schools in Connersville township for more than one hundred years, the first building for school purposes having been erected about 1814 near where Williams creek empties into White Water river. This was a log structure standing on the farm of Thomas Hinkson, this pioneer farmer also serving as the first teacher and continuing to teach for several years. Hinkson was educated in a Catholic school and seems to have had

more scholastic training than most of the early teachers of the county. Another of the early teachers of this same vicinity was a Miss Ingham, who held forth in a log school house in 1819, the same standing where the Lockhart school house stood in later years.

One of the earliest school houses erected in the county was on the farm of John Kellum, a few rods east of where Longwood station now stands. The structure was built of logs but was weatherboarded with slabs. At one end of the house was a large fireplace and on each side a cupboard. The house was well lighted, having windows on three sides, and was provided with two doors. Desks were built the full length of the walls on three sides, the benches being the same length as the desks. The older pupils sat with their faces to the wall and the little ones on long benches with no desks.

Unfortunately, there have not been records kept of the early schools of the county and the names of most of the pioneers teachers have disappeared along with the log school houses in which they wielded the rod. Among the early teachers of Connersville township may be mentioned Millie Perin, Jonathan Shields, Hannah Hathaway, Philip Mason, Ryland Brown, John Justice and Harvey Nutting, some of whom taught in the village of Connersville.

INTERESTING NOTES OF A RAMBLER.

Several years ago there appeared in one of the local papers an account by one " Rambler " of a school known as " Solomon's School ", which stood on the east side of the river. The vivid description of the building, its equipment, its pupils, the method of instruction and the general conditions of educational affairs at the time this school was in operation, were graphically set forth by the " Rambler " in this article and it seems appropriate to give the account in full in this connection.

The building was about eighteen by twenty-two feet, of round logs, with a fireplace occupying one end of it. A file of six or eight boys were usually detailed to carry in the back logs, while the lesser ones carried in the fore, middle and top sticks, and occasionally this huge pile of wood and the fire by it would cause the cry of fire to be raised by some who were watching other things closer than their books. The windows consisted of one log removed from each of the three sides of the building, slats placed vertically in the space, and newspapers pasted on those slats and to the log above, then the paper oiled with melted lard applied with a feather to admit the light; then a temporary fortification, consisting of forks and poles, was thrown up to prevent the stock from eating out the paper thus saturated with the grease.

The furniture in the room was as simple and primitive as the room itself. The writing tables were one long board under each window and the same length of it,

attached to the wall and resting on wooden pins driven into the wall, inclining a little downward at the outer end. At these tables the writers sat with their faces to the window. The seats consisted of blue ash saplings, cut the proper length, split in two, two holes bored at proper angles in each end, and also in the middle, for the legs, the split log then being placed with the bark side up, the bark being all nicely shaved off. On these seats have we sat swinging our feet back and forth from early dawn to latest eve, wishing we were anything else but a school boy; wishing there was no such thing as a school house, school teachers, school books, pen, ink or paper in the world. Foolish, inconsiderate thought, childish thought. But then we thought and acted and talked like a boy, but since we have viewed things from a different standpoint.

Could the school boy of the present day [this article was written in the seventies] compare the stock of books now in use in the schools with that used in those primitive times, he could appreciate his advantages over those of the early settlers of the county. Geography, grammar, globes, outline maps and other modern facilities for study were neither seen nor talked of in the schoolroom of those days. There is one tribute of respect we willingly pay to the teacher, and that is, considering the times, the surroundings and the facilities, he taught a very good school.

In those days there were certain inalienable rights claimed by the school boys, which had been handed down from time immemorial from father to son, and that was the right to close the door against school teachers about the holidays; a right, too, to which in some localities they still adhere with the same tenacity that a descendant of Abraham adheres to his nationality. Now, the big boys and the little boys were not willing that this time-honored usage should pass by unimproved on the present occasion. Accordingly a council of war was held and the subject discussed in the most formal manner, the question being: Shall we bar out the teacher and make him treat? was put and carried by such a vote that no veto could set it aside. The next question was, how shall the castle, windows, door and chimney be so fortified that a successful attack cannot be made either from the front, flank or rear. To do this, bolts, bars, benches, spikes, with a large lot of other weapons, offensive and defensive, were called into requisition, not forgetting a good supply of fuel and provisions, for the siege might last for several days. Morning came and with it came hope, fear, doubt, anxiety, and solicitude as to the result. Directly the teacher is seen in the distance, approaching the scene of contest, quietly and peacefully; he comes on unconscious of the spirit of mutiny and rebellion within. He comes to the door, attempts to open it; all is silence within; he guesses the cause, retreats, reconnoiters, examines the vulnerable points, gathers a large rail, and in old Roman style, tries his battering ram on the door once. Crash, it comes against the door; he retreats to a greater distance to give it greater momentum; crash, it comes the second time; down comes the door; in comes the rail, full length into the school room. All is hurry-scurry within, and during the general fright, the teacher enters through the breach. "Seize him and tie him," was the rallying cry. It was like magic; soon he was surrounded, borne down by the crowd, which had merged all dignity in the right of the scholar. The teacher comes to terms, is released, and soon a squad of the quondam rebels is sent off to bring the treat. Meantime the benches are righted, the door is repaired, the good things come, all partake, and care nothing whether they are presidents or plebians. And thus passed the Christmas of 1818 at the old log school house. Among those who attended this school were the Gilkeys, Sparks, Aldridges, Harlans, Thomases, Streets, Whites, Denisons, McCreens and Williamses.

DECREASE IN ENUMERATION.

The enumeration in Connersville township has shown a very marked decrease during the past thirty years. In 1887 it amounted to 415, but by 1916 it had dropped off to 220, although there are only two fewer school houses at the present time. The only high school in the township is in the city of Connersville. There are still six rural schools in operation, the teachers for the present year (1916-17) being Blanche Paris, Mary Harlan, John Peck, Mrs. Elizabeth Mahle, Mrs. Jennie Carter and Serena Ostheimer.

East Connersville has a separate school in charge of the village. It has a large brick building and employs four teachers, M. R. Lake, Mrs. Charity Rudd, Gertrude Elliott and Ruth Koch. East Connersville had an enumeration of 97 in 1887, 118 in 1897 and 222 in 1916. There is no high school work in the school.

It quite often occurs that public buildings are peculiarly designated and one striking example exists in Connersville township. The institution in mind is known as the Contention school. Many decades ago a log school house was built on the hill near the site of the present building, and after the old building had served its day of usefulness the question of a new one arose. Along with this question was the selection of a site. Some of the patrons were in favor of building on the old site, but many more were in favor of a new site and the latter was finally chosen. Community factions arose, long-time friends became enemies, and until the important question was finally settled the entire community was in constant turmoil. Thus the name "Contention" has been very aptly applied to the school and although the school house was constructed in 1854 or 1855 the name still remains and will doubtless persist.

WATERLOO TOWNSHIP.

The first school in Waterloo township dates from 1815, the building being erected on section 16 and the first teacher being Elijah Holland. About two years later a school house was built in section 17, although this second building may have been originally erected as a dwelling. At least it was used for school purposes and it is known that Absalom Heaton and a man by the name of Taylor taught in it. The first building mentioned seems to have been in use only a short time as a school house. In the southern portion of the township log school houses made their appearance before 1820

and here were found Alexander Wilson and a man by the name of Hardin, both of whom taught from time to time.

The first frame building for school purposes seems to have been erected about 1821. It stood in the northwestern part of the township near the river. An Irishman by the name of Gray was probably the first teacher in this frame building. At the ancient village of Springersville there stood a frame building in the cemetery, which building seemed to have been used for both school and church purposes. There have never been more than four school houses at any one time in this township. As far back as 1879 a total of 262 pupils were enrolled in the township schools, but by 1887 the enumeration had dropped to 149, while in 1916 there were only 140 enumerated in the entire township.

In 1913 the county superintendent and township trustee, T. O. Simpson, effected a consolidation of the four schools of the township and a modern brick building was erected in the eastern part of section 9 to accomodate all the pupils of the township. An accredited high school was established and three years of high-school work are now given by the two high-school teachers, Fay O. Burns and Lon Ranch, both of whom are graduates of Indiana University. The two grade teachers in the school are Effie Squires and Mary Greer. This is the only township in the county with only one school building—one of the very few townships in the state where complete consolidation has been perfected.

JENNINGS TOWNSHIP.

The desire for education in the early days of Jennings township made itself manifest in the erection of a school house about a mile southwest of Alquina. During the period from 1826 to 1830 Baylis Jones was one of the teachers. Another school that was in existence about the same time was what was known as the Eyestone school and stood about a mile east of the church at Mt. Garrison. The early teachers at this place include Green Larimore, Matthew R. Hull, Washington Curnutt, Thomas O'Brien and John P. Brown. Robert Wooster, one of the first preachers in the county, was also one of the first teachers in this township. He was a teacher of more than average ability and a man who devoted his life to the advancement of education and religion.

In the period between 1832 and 1840 a school was conducted in the vicinity of Alquina by Squire Harrison and subsequently by a man named Barnard. These schools were all run by subscription and continued in

operation on this basis until after the introduction of the present system of free public schools.

For more than seventy years there were four school houses in the township, but at the present time there is only one district school outside of Alquina, the one located just south of Lyonsville. There has been a high school at Alquina for many years, and on December 6, 1916, the school was granted a commission. There are now four teachers at Alquina, two of whom devote all of their time to high school work, the high school teachers being Earl Lines and Edith Haines, both graduates of Indiana University; and the grade teachers, Ruth Kline and Mazie Moore. Three hacks are in use to haul the children from the various parts of the township. The teacher at Lyonsville is Catherine Gettinger. Some idea of the difference that the years have wrought is shown when it is stated that in 1880 there were ninety-six pupils crowded in the same room in which only twenty-three sat in the winter of 1916-17. Emery A. Scholl, the present superintendent of the Lutheran Sunday school at Lyonsville, was a pupil of the school in 1880 and has a vivid remembrance of the crowded room, three pupils in a seat, and the teacher, C. W. Carpenter, parading up and down the aisles with a large hickory gad in hand. At least twenty-five of the number were grown.

ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

Orange township was settled later than most of the townships of the county and did not have a regularly organized school until 1823. In that year Eleanor Blair taught school in a small log cabin just north of the village of Fayetteville (now Orange). The next school of which any definite record has been preserved was taught by a Miss Mitchell in the abandoned cabin of a man of the name of Russel. This cabin stood about a mile and a half northeast of Fayetteville, and there a few terms of school were taught.

The first school organized under the legislative act of 1824 in this township, known as district No. 1, was built on the upper part of Garrison creek on land donated by John Coley. The funds for the building were raised by a tax levied on the citizens to be benefited, most of whom paid their apportionment in labor or supplies. This building was as fine a structure as ingenuity could devise and pioneer carpenters could erect. It was built of hewed logs, with a floor of walnut puncheons, with the inevitable clap-board roof, but its aristocratic feature was a stone chimney. The best evidence points to one Gunn as the first teacher in this new building, but how long he held forth is not known.

The year following (1825) the second school district was organized in the township, the building being erected in Fayetteville (now Orange), then known as Danville. Among the early teachers in this second district was Wiley J. Daniel. The first log structure in Danville was later replaced by a frame structure, and in this J. P. Daniel held forth for several terms. Another early teacher of Danville was James Rhodes.

Another one of the early schools was on the farm of Ebenezer Cooper, one and one-half miles south of Glenwood. Reverend Cooper built the school house himself and taught the first school.

The Sains Creek settlement was early provided with a school building which stood in the northwest corner of section 36. Somewhat later a second building was erected about four hundred yards south of the one just mentioned. Among the early teachers of these two schools were John Bell, Thomas Points and Alexander Patton. This township had five school houses in 1880 and an enrollment of about 275.

The present school year (1916-17), finds the school houses reduced to three in number, a certified high school at Orange, doing four years' work, and two district schools. It is the plan to raise the standard of the high school so that it will be eligible for a full commission during the coming year. Both the high school teachers for 1916-17 are graduates of Indiana University and are fully competent to place the school on the highest basis provided for high schools of the state. Edgar Starr is principal of the Orange consolidated high school, and is assisted by Merle Colvin. The two grade teachers in same school are Rolland Morris and Marguerite Sipe. The district teachers are William Cameron and Bryan Davison.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Although the task of making a living was foremost in the minds of the pioneers in Jackson township yet they were not too busy nor too poor to provide for the education of their children. The first log-built school house of which there is any mention in that township was located in section 21, northeast of Everton. According to tradition, a man of the name of John Lee taught school in this place prior to 1817. Subsequent teachers were Andrew Lewis and Lot Green. The next school house in this settlement was in section 26 and stood on the farm of Obediah Estis. Lot Green is given the credit of teaching the first school in this building. For a number of years school was held in the log meeting house that stood at the graveyard on Poplar Ridge and which was occupied by the Society of Friends

for a number of years. Thomas O'Brien, an Irishman of more than ordinary intelligence, was a teacher in this vicinity for several years and among his pupils were the Truslers, Wards, Wrights and Becketts, some of whom became prominent characters in state and national affairs.

In section 19 stood a log cabin where school was conducted in 1816 or 1817. However this cabin was used only until a better structure could be built, the erection of which was effected about 1819 or 1820. Joseph Moore was the first teacher. William Silvey taught the same school a few years after.

The fourth school house erected in the township was built about 1822, in section 24, about two or three miles west of Everton. Among the early teachers were William Eskew, Robert Cathers and Robert Willis. Subsequently another school house was built in section 30, on the north fork of Bear creek and John Gunn was one of the first teachers there.

An abandoned dwelling located in section 12 was used as a school house in 1827 or 1828 and Travis Silvey was one of the first teachers. About the same time a log school house of the old type was erected just east of the Mt. Zion church. The attendance at this latter school was quite large and many interesting stories cluster around it. The ages of the pupils ranged from six to twenty years. The girls and young men were often larger and older than the teacher and as a result many pranks were played upon the teachers without fear of any real punishment. According to a story handed down to this generation a teacher of the name of John Barnes, who taught there as early as 1829, was "barred out" on one occasion. The boys after being satisfied that he could not make an entrance to the school house, and Barnes himself being aware of the same fact after making several vain attempts with a large timber used as a battering ram, agreed upon a compromise that was suggested by the boys, to the effect that a neighbor of the name of Baker, who lived close by, had a good store of winter apples and that if going for a bushel was any object the barricade would be removed. Immediately the apples were forthcoming.

The township had seven school houses from its earliest history, but the flight of years has been attended with a heavy decrease in the number of school children of school age and at the present time there are only four buildings in use. There is a non-commissioned high school at Everton in charge of Sherman Waggoner during the school year 1916-17. The two grade teachers at the same place are Ethel Moore and Frank Scott. The three district school teachers are Grace Newland, Hazel Banning and Edna Lake.

POSEY TOWNSHIP.

The first teacher in Posey township was George Manlove and he taught in the first house erected for school purposes, the same standing in the south-east corner of the township, in section 28. A school house just across the line in Wayne county from the Loder settlement was in use as early as 1820 and was patronized by the residents of Posey township. This school was in charge of Joseph Williams, one of the best known of the early teachers of Wayne county.

The decade between 1820 and 1830 witnessed the erection of five school houses in Posey township, scattered over the township in such a way that schools were in easy access to all the pupils living in it. One of these stood in the Van Buskirk neighborhood, about a mile and a half west of Bentonville, and was erected about the end of the decade. It was one of the typical log variety—round logs, greased-paper windows, log seats and puncheon floor. Among the first teachers were John Treadway, John Legg and Lavinia Church. Miss Church was the first woman teacher in the community and probably the first in the township. The house was in use only a few years, being replaced by another log structure about a quarter of a mile farther west. These schools, as were all the schools of an early day, were what were known as subscription schools, although the second one mentioned was maintained by public funds before the introduction of the free public-school system in the fifties. Merchant Kelly taught in the settlement west of Bentonville for many years.

There were never more than six school houses in the township. Even as far back as the seventies there was a high school at Bentonville, although it was later discontinued and was not re-established until a few years ago. Hyatt Frost taught there in 1879, and from 1880 to 1884 B. F. Thiebaud taught the school. There is now an accredited high school in the village doing three years of high-school work. Within the past few years a modern brick school building has been erected at Bentonville and all but one of the rural schools has been discontinued. The pupils from the various parts of the township are hauled to the consolidated school, which has four teachers, two of whom devote all of their time to the high-school work. The high-school teachers are L. S. Miller, principal, and Mayme Thompson, assistant; Sarah Hussey and Emma Sutton, grade teachers. The one rural teacher is Mrs. Charles Freeman. The enumeration in this township has dropped from 218 in 1887 to 145 in 1916.

FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP.

Fairview township was not organized until 1851 and hence the schools of that part of the county prior to that year were either in Harrison or Orange township. The township lies in the part of the county west of the Indian treaty line of 1809 and was consequently not settled until in the twenties. The first school house was erected in 1825 about a half mile east of what was known as Moffit's crossing and was the third district of what was then Orange township. This building was the typical log structure, but, unlike most of them, it had a stone fireplace in the center of the room. Jonas Price was the first teacher in the building.

The Fairview neighborhood had its first school house about the same time, the building standing just across the line in Rush county at the old burying ground. In fact, the building was erected to be used for both church and school purposes, the site being donated by Robert Groves. A Mr. Noble was probably the first teacher there.

There were two other schools which made their appearance within the present limits of the township before 1830: One was in the Jeffrey neighborhood where Thomas Dawson became the first teacher; the other was in the northern part of the township, then a part of Harrison township, in which John Legg was the first preceptor, he later was followed by a pedagogue by the name of McClure.

While not in Fayette county it seems that mention should be made of the Fairview Academy, just across the line in Rush county, an institution of learning established in 1848, which was patronized as liberally by residents of Fayette county as by those of Rush county. Among those instrumental in organizing the school were Dr. Ephraim Clifford, W. W. Thrasher, William Shawhan, Rev. H. R. Pritchard, Rev. George Campbell, John Campbell, John Thrasher, Donovan Groves and G. B. Bush. The brick building was erected by Josiah Smith at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars. The first principal of the academy was A. R. Benton, a graduate of Bethany College, West Virginia, who resigned after about ten years of service to accept the chair of Greek in Northwestern Christian University at Indianapolis. Other instructors were Rev. Daniel Van Buskirk, William Thrasher, Walter Campbell and Professors Hull, Bowen and Piercy. The school was under the control of the Christian church and during its prosperous years numbered students from all over Indiana, as well as from Illinois, Ohio,

Kentucky, Louisiana and New York. The school was discontinued in the eighties.

There have never been more than five schools in the township, but since the system of consolidation has been introduced the number has been reduced to two, a certified high school at Falmouth with six teachers and one district school. It is the intention to have the high school in shape to obtain a commission as a full commissioned high school during the coming year. The principal for the present year (1916-17) is Ernest Jeffrey, his assistants in the high school being Florence Doane and Alfred Hall. The grade teachers in the school are Vina Lockhart, Nellie Retherford and C. W. Saxon. The one district school in the township is in charge of Frank Hinchman.

COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP.

Among the early settlers in Columbia township were some families from the Eastern states and they brought with them certain ideas regarding education which they wished to adopt in this new country. Hence they were not long in establishing schools. The first school house established in the township was near the old graveyard just below Nulltown and was erected in the summer of 1815. Gabriel Ginn, a pioneer from Kentucky, was the first schoolmaster and taught in this house for several years. The next school taught in the township was in a cabin one mile south of Alpine, taught by Mark Acre. Robert Helm and a woman whose name was Klum taught in the same community.

The second school house built in the township was situated one mile north of the village of Alpine and was erected about 1821. Daniel McIntyre and Dr. Philip Mason were two of the early teachers in this school. Another one of the school houses built at an early date was the one on the farm of Hickson Halstead. John Ronald was the first teacher.

There were other log cabins built in the township for school purposes, but their locations and dates cannot be ascertained. Other teachers besides those mentioned who taught in this section of the county were Benjamin Smith, James C. Rea, David Allen, George Winchell and Jefferson Crisler. It is interesting to note that the pioneers of this township laid great stress upon the fact that their children should be taught spelling. Spelling and reading constituted the fundamental studies, supplemented with a little writing and simple arithmetic.

There are still four rural schools in operation in the township, but no high-school work is given in the township. Those desiring high-school

work are transferred to adjoining townships having high schools. The teachers for the year 1916-17 are Anna Smith, Marie Utter, W. H. Tate and Mrs. Anna Custer.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

The people of Harrison township have ever been wide awake to the advantages of education and as early as 1818 school was held in a log school house on the farm of John Tyner near the South Lick Creek church. The first teacher or teachers of this school are not known, but Millie Perin and William McKemmy were among the first and the latter taught several terms in this place. Subsequently, Manlove Caldwell, Hugh Gilchrist, Jefferson Casady and a man by the name of Banks were teachers. Hawkins Hackleman was a pupil in this school when it started and his daughter, Mrs. Willard Robinson, of Harrison township, still has the arithmetic which he compiled. It is a stitched volume of more than one hundred pages and contains all of the principles of the subject up to the double rule of three. Three of the children of this pioneer later taught in the township: George and James Hackleman, and Mrs. Willard Robinson.

In the northeastern part of section 6, stood a log school house of the usual primitive type, erected sometime in the early twenties. In all probability William W. Thomas was the first teacher. In this building was taught one of the first summer schools if not the first in the county by Myriam Swisher. This school was held in the summer of 1823 and was attended not only by the children of the immediate community but those from several parts of the township and county.

The third school house in the township known as the Broaddus school house, was built in 1823, or possibly a little later, in the southern part of section 12, or the northern part of section 13. Three of the first teachers were William Nelson, Lunsford Broaddus and a pioneer by the name of Clark. Within a period of a few years this building was supplanted by a more modern one a mile north. In the latter part of the thirties the pioneers in the vicinity of Harrisburg awakened to the need of a school and erected a log house for the purpose. Nelson Penwell and William Thomas were among the early teachers.

Sometime previous to 1837 the settlers in the northwestern part of the township built a school house on the site later occupied by the Second Williams Creek Baptist church. Jasper Davis, Isaac Scarce and Harriet Thomas were some of the first teachers. Shortly after 1838 another school building was erected about a mile and a half north of the one mentioned



GROUP AT THE YANKEETOWN SCHOOL, HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

above, the first teachers being Harriet Thomas, Ann Ellis, Hiram Dale, C. M. Stone and Edwin Trowbridge.

The township now uses only three school buildings: A consolidated building at Harrisburg, the Grand Avenue building in the southeastern part of the township near the city of Connersville, and one district school. The Harrisburg school has three teachers, does non-commissioned high-school work and has displaced three rural schools, hacks bringing the children from the outlying districts to the school. The teachers are C. E. Brookbank, principal, and Hope Kerr and Leila Trusler. The Grand Avenue school has two teachers, Homer Taylor and Margaret Sturwold. The district teacher is Lillian Lake.

FAYETTE COUNTY SCHOOLS IN 1916-17.

During the past few years Fayette county has been gradually abandoning its rural schools in favor of a consolidated school system, a change which has been of incalculable benefit. There can be no question but that in a township like Waterloo, for instance, the pupils are getting better training in the consolidated school than they formerly did when there were four meagerly equipped one-room buildings in operation. Better teachers, better buildings, better equipment and consequently better results follow the consolidation of the rural schools. This system has been carried to a farther degree in Fayette county than in any other county in the state, and all of this work has been accomplished under the efficient direction of the present county superintendent of schools, Claude Trusler.

At the present time there are only eighteen rural schools in the entire county, while every township but Columbia has a high school of some kind. Special music and drawing teachers are employed, so that every pupil in the county has the opportunity to get instruction in these two subjects. With the adoption of the present vocational system in 1913, Fayette county, under the direction of Superintendent Trusler, at once put the system in operation throughout the county. In fact, every act which the Legislature has passed during the past decade for the benefit of the public schools has at once been incorporated in the schools of the county.

During the year 1916-17 there were employed a total of ninety-four teachers in the county, not including the special teachers employed outside of Connersville. Of this number there were fifty-one outside of the county seat, the remaining forty-three being in Connersville. Nineteen teachers outside of the county seat were men and thirty-two were women; in Conners-

ville there were only nine men, including the superintendent, to thirty-four women.

TEACHERS BY TOWNSHIPS.

The following shows the teachers for the entire county outside of Connersville for the year 1916-17:

Columbia Township—Anna Smith, Marie Utter, W. H. Tate and Mrs. Anna Custer.

Connersville Township—Blanche Paris, Mary Harlan, John Peck, Mrs. Elizabeth Mahle, Mrs. Jennis Carter and Serena Ostheimer.

Fairview Township—Ernest Jeffrey, principal of the high school at Falmouth; Florence Doane, Alfred Hall, Vina Lockhart, Nelle Retherford, C. W. Saxon and Frank Hinchman.

Harrison Township—C. E. Brookbank, principal of the high school at Harrisburg; Hope Kerr, Leila Trusler, Homer Taylor, Margaret Sturwold and Lillian Lake.

Jackson Township—Sherman Waggoner, principal of the high school at Everton; Ethel Moore, Edna Lake, Grace Newland, Hazel Banning and Frank Scott.

Jennings Township—Earl Lines, principal of the high school at Alquina; Ethel Haines, Ruth Kline, Mazie Moore and Catherine Gettinger.

Orange Township—Edgar Starr, principal of the high school at Orange; Merle Colvin, Rolland Morris, Marguerite Sipe, William Cameron and Bryan Davison.

Posey Township—L. S. Miller, principal of the high school at Bentonville; Mayme Thompson, Sarah O. Hussey, Emma Sutton and Mrs. Charles Freeman.

Waterloo Township—Ray Burns, principal of the high school at the consolidated school; Lawrence Scott, assistant principal; Mary Greer and Effie Squires.

East Connersville—M. R. Lake, Mrs. Charity Rudd, Gertrude Elliott and Ruth Koch.

FAYETTE COUNTY SEMINARY.

The distinct feature of public-school education under the old Constitution (1816-1852) was the county seminary. This was the only public school in operation in the state, and in some counties there was even a tuitional charge for it. The establishment of the seminary in Fayette county was made possible by the legislative act of January 27, 1827, and the building

of the two-story structure provided for by this act was the first building in the county for school purposes erected by public money. Unfortunately, the records of the seminary seem to have been lost, and the following sketch of this school has been prepared largely from former accounts of the school, supplemented by data furnished by Miss Katharine Heron.

The first trustees, appointed by the circuit court, were George Frybarger, Dr. Philip Mason and James Groendyke. Martin M. Ray was appointed clerk. This board was authorized to select the site for a seminary building, superintend the erection of the same, have general management of the school funds and select the teachers. The board of trustees selected two lots on the southeast corner of Fifth street and Western avenue for the site of the building, the lots being owned at that time by Oliver H. Smith, and still the site of a school house. The officials entered into a contract with Richard Miller for the erection of the building, which was to be constructed of brick, to be two stories high and to be completed by January 1, 1829, for which he was to receive seven hundred and seventy-three dollars. Samuel C. Sample was appointed to superintend the construction of the building. The furnishing, painting and plastering of the structure was let to different contractors. Thomas Alexander agreed to lath and plaster the house for fifty dollars; Thomas J. Sample and William Burnett furnished the seats, desks and other necessary furnishings for forty-five dollars; Caleb B. Smith, afterwards in Lincoln's cabinet, contracted to paint the house, furnish the paint and brushes, for one dollar and twelve and one-half cents a day. The building, when completed, consisted of a hall and one room on the first floor, and on the second, a large room and a small room. In the large room were the grown boys and men and in the smaller room were the maps, charts, globes and other paraphernalia of the school. On the lower floor was an elevated platform running lengthwise with the room on which were seated the young women and girls, the smaller girls being seated in front of the older ones. On the opposite side of the room were the boys seated on wooden benches which extended crosswise with the room.

The building was not completed at the time specified in the contract, but was finished in time to begin school on July 13, 1829. According to an official notice issued by the school clerk, Caleb B. Smith, "the establishment of a seminary has been at the expense of the county, and the object of the managers is to afford to the youth of the county an opportunity of acquiring a good academic education." School opened on the above date with Samuel W. Parker, later member of Congress, as principal.

TWO COURSES OF STUDY.

The original plan provided for two courses of study and the school year was divided into four terms. First, there was to be the elementary school, followed by a so-called English scientific course, the latter being divided into two classes, namely, the junior and senior. In the elementary school was taught orthography, reading, penmanship and arithmetic (Pike's system) through the "rule of practice." In the junior year arithmetic was completed, and Greenleaf's English grammar, ancient and modern geography (Worcester), bookkeeping through single entry, elements of history with historical charts (Worcester) and weekly recitations in declamation and composition. The senior year comprised rhetoric (Jame-son), logic (Hodge), natural philosophy and chemistry (Keating), algebra (Bonnycastle), geometry (Playfair), surveying (Gummerie) and mensuration (Bonnycastle). Tuition for these courses was two, three and five dollars, respectively. Latin, Greek and French could be taken with higher mathematics if applied for. Upon the completion of the course of study the student was given a diploma, and those completing it in part were given certificates of progress. The greatest number of pupils in attendance at one time was about one hundred.

Subsequent early teachers in the seminary were Elder M. Bradley, a graduate of Brown University, and Harvey Nutting, who was graduated from Amherst College. Nutting also taught school in the basement of the Methodist church, now the German Presbyterian church.

After the academy building had been occupied a few years the need of a school bell became manifest and on Christmas Day, 1833, a subscription paper was circulated for the purpose of raising funds for the purchase of a bell that was to cost thirty dollars and fifty cents.

The seminary continued in operation until the adoption of the present state Constitution in 1852, and thereafter it appears that a private school was in operation for three years. In the summer of 1855 the school trustees of the town decided to acquire the old seminary building and use it for public-school purposes. It was decided to tear down the old building and erect a new structure and during the following year the old seminary building was torn down. Thus came to an end the seminary history of Fayette county.

CONNERSVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

There were no public schools in Connersville under the 1816 Constitution. Such schools as were in operation prior to 1852 were maintained by private funds and the schools were either what were known as "subscription" schools or tuitional schools. Owing to the fact that all these schools of early times were private affairs, there are no official records extant concerning them. The names of some of the teachers have been preserved, but it is impossible to give a consecutive history of the schools. Of course, after the opening of the county seminary in Connersville in 1829 that institution was liberally patronized by the citizens of the town, but this was not a town school, and is not to be so considered. It was a county institution and the only school in the county supported by public funds.

Just who the first teacher was in Connersville, where he held forth, what he taught, or what the length of the term may have been, are points upon which the historian is left to conjecture. The best evidence indicates that one Charles Donovan (or Dawson) opened a school about 1823 in a building which stood on the east side of what is now Central avenue. The same pedagogue subsequently taught in a log building on the east side of Central avenue, immediately south of Third street. Some time in the twenties, and before the establishment of the seminary in 1829, school was conducted in an abandoned dwelling on Central avenue. No records of these early schools are in existence, but it is known that in addition to Donovan, two men, Gilbert and Gray, had taught in the village before 1828.

EARLY ACADEMY FOR FEMALES.

One of the very early female academies in this section of the country was opened in Connersville in 1830 by a woman named Haines. A woman of the name of Stone also was a teacher. The school was conducted in the basement of the Presbyterian church, the site of which in later years was occupied by the Caldwell pork house and still later by the Andre theater. Although the school was supposed to be for girls only, the names of William Hankins, David Mount and Thaddeus Lewis were among the names of young boys enrolled. The pupils of the school used to spend their recess periods playing in the canal bed, at that time in the course of construction.

Private schools were also conducted in the early days. The Mrs. Stone above referred to was a teacher in the female academy, taught school in her own home, a one-story house that stood on the site of the Michael Shoeing

building. A Mrs. Earl also taught a private school in her one-room cabin. A school designated as the "Female Academy" was conducted by Mrs. Haines, wife of Doctor Haines, in a brick house on the site of the present Fifth street school building during the early period.

Very early the basement of the old Methodist church, now the German Presbyterian church, was used for school purposes. Up to about 1840 the church trustees furnished the room where many subscription schools were held in the period from about 1834 to 1840.

In 1843 the territory comprising the village of Connersville and vicinity was styled school district No. 7, of which Josiah Mullikin and Richard Winchel were the trustees. They employed John B. Tate to teach the common branches in the village of Connersville for a term of six months, beginning on May 17, 1843, for which he was to receive a salary of twenty-two dollars a month.

In the absence of all records, a complete list of teachers in Connersville prior to 1853 cannot be given, but among the teachers in addition to those previously mentioned, were J. G. Edgerton, Harriet McIntosh, the Reverend Nelson, the Reverend Jenkins and a woman whose name was Ginn.

SCHOOL BOARD DEVISES A PLAN.

After the adoption of the free public school system in Indiana in 1852, the school board, composed of Messrs. Hagerman, Crawford and Applegate, in September, 1853, adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, The graded free public school presents advantages not to be found in the older systems, it is desirable to have introduced into the corporation schools as soon as possible, but in view of the expense involved in paying for tuition and other contingencies which would follow on the adoption of said system in all its provisions, and in the further consideration that all the means to be used in buying grounds and building school houses are yet to be provided, it is thought advisable to introduce a plan. The corporation school trustees shall furnish schoolrooms, including furniture, together with fuel to warm the same, on condition, first, the trustee must have satisfactory assurance that proper inducement will be presented to secure as many pupils as may be thought advisable. Second, that proper efforts will be made to introduce and carry out the plan in compliance with such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the person or persons whose duty it may be to direct and control the same. All teachers engaging under this management will fix their own price of tuition, and make their own collections.

Be It Further Resolved, That to execute the above plan the corporation school trustees shall appoint an educational committee to be composed of two branches, first an executive branch to consist of three members, whose duty it shall be to prepare all the rules and regulations necessary in carrying out said system, viz., to receive the appli-

cation of teachers, and to make all proper arrangements to enable them (the teachers) to enter upon the discharge of their duties, to arrange the division of the grades, to select a series of text-books, and, in short, attend to all such duties as devolve upon the general superintendent of the district school. They will apply to the corporation school board for the schoolroom, when wanted, and for any repairs or material of any kind which may be required. Second, an auxiliary branch to be composed of three members from each of the three school districts, whose duty it shall be to assist the teachers in making up their schools, and also to confer with the citizens generally on the subject of the above management, giving all the information necessary to encourage and promote the desired success.

The executive committee appointed according to the above conditions were Rev. J. B. Brownlee, Rev. E. G. Wood and Rev. William Pelan. The auxiliary committee consisted of Joseph Justice, James Miller and James Mount, district No. 1; William Hawk, N. H. Burk and Alexander Morrison, district No. 2; William Brown, William Tindall and John Farner, district No. 3.

A suitable building could not be procured at this particular time and the idea of opening a school had to be abandoned temporarily. Subsequently a new school board was elected consisting of N. H. Burk, J. Justice and E. B. Thomas, and they remained in office until after the erection of a school building.

In 1854 nine teachers were employed in the Connersville school. They were Hannah Ginn, O. Aborn, L. J. Beach, Eleanor Jones, Catherine Farner, Harriet McIntosh, John W. McLain, H. R. Grosvenor and Euphemia Mullikin. The male teachers received thirty-six dollars a month, and the females, twenty dollars. The school enumeration for 1854 was six hundred and twelve; the number enrolled during the year was four hundred and twenty-nine; average daily attendance, two hundred and forty-nine.

FIRST FREE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

In September, 1855, the county commissioners leased the seminary lot for a period of ninety-nine years to the city school board and preparations were made for the erection of a school building. The building as completed in 1858 was eighty-six feet long and sixty-nine and one-half feet wide, three stories high, the first and second floors containing four rooms each, thirty-five by thirty-feet. Twelve-foot halls extended the entire breadth of the building. One-half of the third floor was finished for chapel purposes, Friday afternoon exercises and school exhibitions. This building stood until condemned in 1893.

The first free public school in Connersville opened in the new building in

the fall of 1858 with John Brady as superintendent. He held the position until 1860 and from that date until 1865 Harvey Nutting was in charge of the schools. Charles Roehl was elected superintendent in 1865 and served in that capacity for two years. During these two years, the free school system was employed during the first six months and the remainder of the school term was taught as a subscription school. J. L. Rippetoe was selected as superintendent in 1867 and served four years. During his administration the school term was lengthened to eight months in 1867, and to nine months in 1868. Several changes in the manner of instruction were introduced under his management. In 1871 a man of the name of Hughes was elected superintendent, remaining one year, and he was succeeded by one Housekeeper, who was compelled to resign on account of poor health before the close of the school year. In 1873 J. L. Rippetoe again assumed the management of the schools and continued in that capacity until 1885.

GRADUATES OF CONNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

It is impossible to trace in detail the history of the Connerville public schools during the two decades, 1858-1878, at the end of which the first class was graduated from the high school. The names of several of the teachers during this period, and all of the superintendents have been previously given. There are no official records which will show the character of the work done, whether there was a regular high-school course in operation, or whether the schools were graded. There were high-school subjects given during the seventies, but it is evident that the course was not planned with a view to graduation, since the first class did not graduate until 1878. In the fall of 1877, W. J. Bourn is designated as having been principal of the high school. Who he was, or where he came from, the local records do not state.

Since that year there has been a class of graduates to complete the high school each year, and a tabulated summary of the graduates shows that there have been six hundred and eighteen who have received the diploma from the high school.

The first graduating class from the Connerville high school held its exercises on June 14, 1878, at which time nine graduates made their bow to the public. Since that time there have been a total of 618 graduates, 218 boys and 400 girls. To this should be added a considerable number who, during the first twenty-five years, were denied a diploma because they did not study Latin. A tabulated summary of the number and sex of the graduates since 1878 is given below.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1878 -----	2	7	9	1899 -----	3	11	14
1879 -----	--	4	4	1900 -----	3	8	11
1880 -----	--	3	3	1901 -----	4	11	15
1881 -----	2	9	11	1902 -----	5	10	15
1882 -----	2	5	7	1903 -----	4	5	9
1883 -----	4	10	14	1904 -----	5	6	11
1884 -----	--	9	9	1905 -----	4	8	12
1885 -----	--	10	10	1906 -----	5	10	15
1886 -----	1	8	9	1907 -----	8	11	19
1887 -----	6	9	15	1908 -----	16	18	34
1888 -----	2	9	11	1909 -----	16	13	29
1889 -----	1	11	12	1910 -----	16	9	25
1890 -----	4	3	7	1911 -----	14	17	31
1891 -----	2	9	11	1912 -----	15	22	37
1892 -----	3	8	11	1913 -----	7	18	25
1893 -----	3	8	11	1914 -----	14	23	37
1894 -----	6	8	14	1915 -----	17	27	44
1895 -----	10	5	15	1916 -----	9	30	39
1896 -----	7	16	23		—	—	—
1897 -----	5	11	16	Total -----	218	400	618
1898 -----	8	3	11				

CITY SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

There was only one building in the city for public school purposes between 1858 and 1888. In that year the present Eighth street building was erected. This building has eight rooms. In 1893 the old building which stood on Fifth street was replaced by the present structure, also an eight-room building. In 1894, the northern section, known as Maplewood was annexed to the city. The building was considerably enlarged about 1900. In 1915 the Maplewood building was remodeled, a large addition built, and to all intents was made a new building, with every convenience which modern school architecture demanded. The present magnificent high school building was built in 1904 at a cost of sixty thousand dollars. It contains twenty rooms, and a number of other rooms used for offices and for various other purposes. Thus at the present time the city owns four school buildings, and all of them are equipped to meet all of the modern demands of school work. When the high school building was completed in 1904, women of

the city started an agitation to have nothing but the best of classical pictures and statuary in the different school buildings. The different clubs of the town co-operated in buying pictures and statuary for each room, and within two years they placed seven hundred and fifty dollars worth of pictures and works of art in the various rooms.

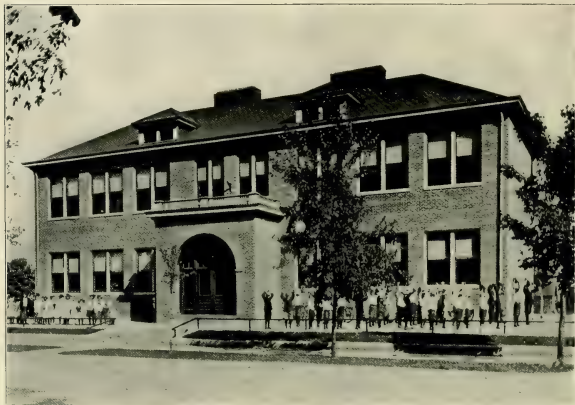
SCHOOL PUBLICATIONS.

The first course of study, or "School Manual," as it was called, was issued in 1891, by W. F. L. Sanders, and since that time there have been others published, in 1907 and 1912, each carrying a five-year period. These reports are prepared by the superintendent and contain a wide variety of information concerning the schools of the city. The report for 1916-17 is now being prepared by Superintendent E. L. Rickert, and will be a work of more than one hundred and fifty pages. In addition to these reports of the superintendents at various times, Superintendent Guy M. Wilson issued a course of study in mathematics in 1911. These official publications have been supplemented at times by an "Annual" produced by the senior class of the high school. These "Annuals" are very valuable compendiums of historical material and throw an interesting light upon the progress of the high school from year to year. A school paper called *The Clarion* is in the fourth year of its publication.

NEW SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

The public schools of today teach a wide variety of subjects that were not included in the curriculum a few years ago. The casual visitor to the high school building of Connersville today will see girls baking biscuits, trimming hats, making aprons and receiving instruction in a multitude of other points concerned with domesticity. In another room boys may be seen making various kinds of furniture and engaged in the several forms of the industrial arts. Courses in agriculture are provided so that the boy who is from the farm or wants to engage in farming after leaving school has an opportunity to receive scientific instruction in the modern methods of agriculture.

In other words, the public school of today is trying as never before to fit boys and girls for active life when they leave the school room. No one will say that a knowledge of Latin or algebra is going to help a girl to bake biscuits or a boy to select seed corn, and it is for this reason that



MAPLEWOOD SCHOOL BUILDING, CONNERSVILLE.



HAWKINS PLAYGROUND, CONNERSVILLE.



FIFTH STREET SCHOOL BUILDING, CONNERSVILLE.



EIGHTH STREET SCHOOL BUILDING, CONNERSVILLE.

the state of Indiana has provided a practical course of domestic science for girls and of industrial arts and agriculture for boys.

The course in domestic science in the Connersville schools was introduced in 1913, and has been extended each year since that time. Complete courses in cooking, dressmaking and kindred subjects, such as are usually included in domestic science courses, are given. The cooking department is provided with tables, cabinets, range, and a full complement of all kitchen utensils necessary to cooking. The sewing room is fitted up with a number of sewing machines and all things necessary for such a course.

The manual training department is fitted with an electrically-driven saw and planing and turning outfits. One room is devoted to cabinet-making, each student having a separate work bench, with his own tools. Another room is set aside for finishing the furniture made by the boys. The manual training department was installed in the summer of 1916 and it is the intention of the school board to add to it until it is as complete a system of manual training as may be found in any city in the state of this size.

SCHOOLS IN 1916-17.

It seems pertinent in this connection to give a birdseye view of the schools as they appear in 1916-17. There are four buildings, forty-three teachers, and fifteen hundred pupils. All of the high school work is done in the high school building, and also the eighth-grade work is conducted in the same building. The elementary schools employ twenty-eight teachers. All the pupils in and above the 5A grade come under the departmental system of instruction. All the music and drawing instruction is given or supervised by special teachers. Music has had a special teacher since 1892. A commercial course including typewriting, shorthand and bookkeeping has been in operation since the new high school was opened in 1904. This course prepares its graduates for positions in business offices and more than twenty-five graduates of the course are now filling responsible positions. All the domestic science instruction is given in the high-school building, with the exception of one class in sewing in the Eighth street building.

A noticeable feature of the public school buildings of the city is the completeness with which they are equipped. Every wall in each room is painted in such a way as to give the best lighting results. The buildings have modern ventilated toilets, sanitary soap and towels, semi-indirect electric lighting, phonographs, display theaters, outside drinking fountains, playground apparatus and material and a system of supervised play.

Each teacher is provided with a loose-leaf manual which contains the bulletins issued by the superintendent from time to time, so that each teacher is kept in constant touch with the superintendent. There is also a daily messenger service maintained between the superintendent's office and each school. There are supplementary lists in reading, geography and history provided for the different grades, and all sorts of "helps" for the teachers in the lower grades. Each room has a small library of books adapted to the needs of that grade. Each room is provided with a cabinet of sufficient size to allow each to have a separate compartment for his work.

PRESENT HIGH-SCHOOL ENROLLMENT.

The high school during the current year employs eleven full-time teachers, and has an enrollment of two hundred and seventy-five. The building is modern throughout and is well equipped to meet the modern demands for school work. During 1916-17 there were thirty-five graduates of the local high school in college. The school is commissioned by the state and is also accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The teachers in the high school are expected to contribute, within their respective abilities, to the literary, athletic and social life of the school and these phases of school life are prominent.

The students in the high school maintain a paper known as *The Clarion*, which is now in the fourth year of its publication. An athletic association includes both students and high school teachers. High school athletic teams engage in competitive contests with other schools in the state. There are literary and debating clubs for both boys and girls. A motion-picture machine is in operation and a regular film service is provided. Illustrative work is done in English, history, Latin and other high school subjects. There is a complete course in history and appreciation of music under the supervision of a competent instructor. In the music room there is a grand piano and a phonograph. During the past few years, the school has acquired a series of phonographic records which demonstrate the music, both vocal and instrumental, of many of the leading artists of the world. Each room also has its own particular paintings and works of art.

THE HAWKINS PLAYGROUND.

While the buildings themselves and their equipment will measure up to the buildings and equipment of any other city in the state of a similar size, Connersville has one feature of its public school system which demands

special mention. This is a playground of three acres and a half known as the Hawkins playground, the site of which was presented to the school city of Connersville by Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Hawkins, Mr. Hawkins having been president of the board of school trustees since 1908. With the exception of two years Mr. Hawkins has been a member of the school board since 1894. The formal transfer of the property, consisting of three and one-half acres, or four city blocks, to the trustees occurred at a public ceremony on July 31, 1914. The playground is located at the northern end of Eastern avenue, opposite Eighteenth street.

The playground is provided with the modern equipment such as is usually found in the playgrounds of the larger cities and includes a brick field house, twenty-eight by forty-two feet, provided with a shelter room, toilets, shower baths, store rooms, attic and veranda on all sides. In addition the playground has an elliptical running track with a straightaway, two tennis courts, basket-ball goals, a baseball diamond, two sets of six swings each for girls, a horizontal bar, rings, giant strides, ocean wave, swings for boys, a cement wading-pool twenty feet and two inches in diameter and twelve inches in depth, outside drinking fountains, sand box, baby swings, jumping standards, flagstaff and electric lights.

The initial costs of the improvements and equipment, not including the land donated, are as follows: Field house, wading pool, fountain and gates, \$3,700; tennis courts, running track and ball field, \$618; walks and grading around building, \$275; hedge grading and fences, \$200; apparatus and playground material, \$457; flagstaff, lights and pedestals, \$200; total, \$5,500. This makes the cost for improvements and equipment approximately the cost of one room in the erection of a new modern school building. The initial costs of improvements have been met, to the extent of one thousand dollars, in part by donations by friends of Mr. Hawkins and the remainder is being paid for by public taxation as provided by law.

This gift of a very fine site so well suited to the purposes of a public playground made it possible for Connersville to be the first fifth-class city in the state to avail itself of this law. The playground was popular from the beginning and all classes of the people take pride in and believe in it as a most excellent factor in the present efficient school system.

THE MARGUERITE THIEBAUD SCHOLARSHIP.

The history of the Connersville schools would not be complete without mention of the Marguerite Thiebaud scholarship in Earlham College. Miss

Thiebaud was born in Connersville, was graduated from the local high school in 1908, from Earlham College in 1912, and died at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, in March, 1914, while in her second year of post-graduate studies in Bryn Mawr College. In her honor her parents, B. F. and Alice Thiebaud, established a scholarship in Earlham College, carrying an honorarium of three hundred dollars annually. Hanging on the wall of the high school auditorium is a framed announcement of this scholarship, and such of it as pertains to the scholarship proper is here given.

I. Marguerite Thiebaud was born in Connersville in 1890. She was graduated from the Connersville high school in 1908, and from Earlham College with the class of 1912. She died in Bryn Mawr in March, 1914, while in her second year of post-graduate studies.

Marguerite Thiebaud possessed and cultivated the finer qualities, both of mind and character. She represented well the modest, earnest, high-minded type of young Christian womanhood. She cared for the better things. She set a good example.

II. In October, 1915, her parents, Benjamin F. and Alice Thiebaud, founded a scholarship in Earlham College as a memorial to their daughter. This scholarship is open to graduates of the Connersville high school, young men and young women, who have been residents of Fayette county for at least two years previous to graduation.

The candidate shall meet these requirements:

(a) He shall be able to enter the college without conditions.

(b) He shall be worthy morally.

(c) He shall rank well in scholarship and ordinarily shall be selected from the group standing highest fourth in the class, i. e. in a class of forty he shall be one of the highest ten in point of scholarship record.

(d) He shall by ability, industry, variety of interests, and qualities of leadership and character, give promise of usefulness in life.

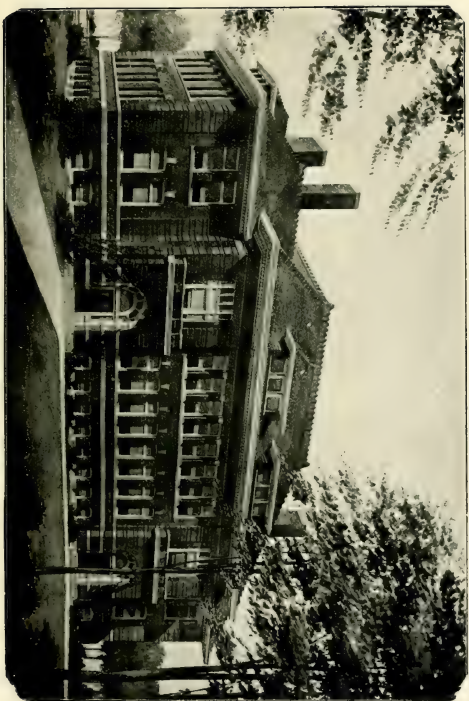
III. The scholarship is awarded as follows:

The superintendent of schools of the school city of Connersville, the principal of the high school and the assistant principal constitute a committee to determine the method of selection of the beneficiaries and to make or to approve the selection, which when certified to the college by the superintendent of schools is final, subject only to the approval of the college.

The first award of this scholarship was made in the spring of 1916 and Grace Edwards, a graduate of the class of 1916, was selected as the first one to receive the benefits of the scholarship. She is now attending Earlham College, where she is making an enviable record.

CITY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

Since the present system of public schools was established in Connersville in 1858 there have been thirteen superintendents, their names and dates of service being as follow: John Brady, 1858-60; Harvey Nutting, 1860-65; Charles Roehl, 1865-67; J. L. Rippetoe, 1867-71, 1873-85; Mr. Hughes,



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, CONNERSVILLE.

1871-73; Mr. Housekeeper, 1873; D. E. Hunter, 1886-88; W. F. L. Sanders, 1889-98; W. S. Rowe, 1889-1904; Lotus D. Coffman, 1905-06; E. A. Turner, 1907; Guy M. Wilson, 1908-11; Edwin L. Rickert, 1912.

The superintendent has had an office clerk since January 1, 1904, this position having been held in turn by Harriett Williams, Flora Doenges, Myrtle Morgan and Sophia Nickel. The superintendent's office is equipped with an adding machine, rotary mimeograph, safety vault and up-to-date record and filing devices. All the high school books are handled through the superintendent's office, which is a regularly appointed depository. The regular school library contains in excess of one thousand volumes.

SUPT. E. L. RICKERT.

Edward L. Rickert, superintendent of the Connersville city schools, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, November 12, 1874. He was graduated from the Columbiana high school and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the College of Wooster in 1901. Subsequently he did post-graduate work in the University of California and in Harvard University and in 1911 received his degree of Master of Arts from Columbia University. Superintendent Rickert's teaching experience began in 1893, and for two years he taught in the rural schools of his home county. From 1895 to 1897 he taught in the North Lima, Ohio, schools. Following his graduation from Wooster in 1901, he became principal of the Lowellville, Ohio, schools, and remained there until 1905. The two following years he was principal of the elementary school at Youngstown, Ohio. In the fall of 1907 he took charge of the schools at Maquoketa, Iowa, as superintendent, and continued there until 1912, when he became superintendent of the schools of Connersville.

Mr. Rickert was married on July 31, 1912, to Grace Weimer, of Beach City, Ohio. They are the parents of two sons, Edward W. and George A.

HIGH-SCHOOL PRINCIPALS.

Apparently from the official records the office of high school principal was first established in 1877, the year in which the high school adopted a course leading to graduation. The first graduating class was in the spring of 1878. It will be noted from the appended list of principals that only one of the number later became superintendent. Three of the former principals are now living in Connersville, E. M. Michener, W. R. Houghton and John

F. Clifford. The complete list of principals follow: W. J. Bowen, 1877-79; J. H. Hayes, 1879-81; George Vinnedge, 1881-82; C. F. Coffin, 1882; C. E. Bickmore, 1882-83; R. M. Zan Horn, 1883-85; E. M. Michener, 1885-93; R. S. Ludlow, 1893-94; J. F. Clifford, 1894-95; W. R. Houghton, 1895-1903; E. A. Turner, 1903-05, 1906-07; G. W. Gannon, 1905-06; A. E. White, 1907-09; Guy Cantwell, 1909-11; M. S. Hallman, 1911, incumbent.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The first records of the Connersville city school trustees which gives the members of the board are those of 1873. The following table gives the three members, year by year, since that date. It will be noticed that it has been the rule to continue the members in office from year to year. The complete list follows:

Year.	President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.
1873	C. Wright	Charles Roehl	I. Zeller
1874	C. Wright	Charles Roehl	I. Zeller
1875	Charles Roehl	W. H. Beck	I. Zeller
1876	Charles Roehl	W. H. Beck	I. Zeller
1877	Charles Roehl	W. H. Beck	I. Zeller
1878	Charles Roehl	W. H. Beck	I. Zeller
1879	Charles Roehl	W. H. Beck	I. Zeller
1880	J. W. Ross	M. L. Nichols	I. Zeller
1881	J. W. Ross	M. L. Nichols	I. Zeller
1882	P. B. Wood	J. H. Hayes	J. W. Ross
1883	P. B. Wood	J. H. Hayes	J. W. Ross
1884	G. W. Pigman	J. H. Hayes	P. B. Wood
1885	M. C. Buckley	J. M. Higgs	P. B. Wood
1886	M. C. Buckley	J. M. Higgs	P. B. Wood
1887	J. W. Ross	J. M. Higgs	P. B. Wood
1888	J. W. Ross	J. I. Little	P. B. Wood
1889	J. W. Ross	J. I. Little	Thomas Downs
1890	Thomas Downs	J. I. Little	G. M. Sinks
1891	Thomas Downs	J. I. Little	G. M. Sinks
1892	Thomas Downs	J. I. Little	G. M. Sinks
1893	Thomas Downs	J. I. Little	G. M. Sinks
1894	Thomas Downs	E. V. Hawkins	J. I. Little
1895	Thomas Downs	E. V. Hawkins	J. I. Little
1896	Thomas Downs	E. V. Hawkins	J. I. Little
1897	E. V. Hawkins	Thomas Downs	L. D. Dillman
1898	E. V. Hawkins	B. F. Thiebaud	L. D. Dillman
1899	E. V. Hawkins	B. F. Thiebaud	L. D. Dillman

Year.	President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.
1900	E. V. Hawkins	J. E. J. McFarlan	B. F. Thiebaud
1901	B. F. Thiebaud	E. V. Hawkins	C. E. J. McFarlan
1902	E. V. Hawkins	B. F. Thiebaud	C. E. J. McFarlan
1903	B. F. Thiebaud	E. V. Hawkins	C. E. J. McFarlan
1904	E. V. Hawkins	W. L. Cortleyou	C. E. J. McFarlan
1905	M. C. Buckley	W. L. Cortleyou	C. E. J. McFarlan
1906	M. C. Buckley	W. L. Cortleyou	C. E. J. McFarlan
1907	M. C. Buckley	E. V. Hawkins	C. E. J. McFarlan
1908	E. V. Hawkins	B. F. Thiebaud	C. E. J. McFarlan
1909	E. V. Hawkins	B. F. Thiebaud	C. E. J. McFarlan
1910	E. V. Hawkins	B. F. Thiebaud	C. E. J. McFarlan
1911	E. V. Hawkins	B. F. Thiebaud	C. E. J. McFarlan
1912	E. V. Hawkins	C. C. Hull	B. F. Thiebaud
1913	E. V. Hawkins	C. C. Hull	B. F. Thiebaud
1914	E. V. Hawkins	J. E. Page	C. C. Hull
1915	E. V. Hawkins	J. E. Page	S. O. McKennan
1916	E. V. Hawkins	J. E. Page	S. O. McKennan

CONNERSVILLE SCHOOL DIRECTORY, 1916-17.

During the current year (1916-17) there were forty-three teachers in the city schools, twenty-six grade teachers, eleven high-school teachers and six special teachers. All of the grade teachers and special teachers have had college training, many of them being college graduates. The present directory of the schools follows:

Board of School Trustees.—E. V. Hawkins, president; J. E. Page, secretary; S. O. McKennan, treasurer; E. L. Rickert, superintendent.

Teachers in the Fifth street building.—Chester Boone, principal, 6B; Harriet E. Williams, 5A; Ethel Carter, 5B; Nellie White, 4A; Blanche Higgs, 4B-3A; Laura Goddard, 3B-2A; Hortense Crago, 2B-1A; May Merritt, 1B.

Eighth street.—S. B. Pierson, principal, 7A; Margaret Connell, 7B; Helen Scott, 6A; Remy Risk, 4B; Kathleen Carlos, 3B-3A; Elsie Stoll, 2A-3B; Mattie Gamble, 2B; Ida Bottles, 1A-1B.

Maplewood.—D. W. Jacot, principal, 7B-6A; Martha Schug, 7A-5A; Pearl McCaslin, 6B; Elizabeth Turrell, 5B; Edna Gilbert, 4A-4B; Ruby Schneider, 4B-3A; Susan Hull, 3B-2A; Mae Moxley, 2A-3B; Elisabeth Friedgen, 1A; Sue Procter, 1B.

High School.—M. S. Hallman, principal; Minnie Torr, history; W. F. L. Sanders, mathematics; H. H. Radcliffe, science; J. Warren Smith, indus-

trial arts; Mary Melrose, science and mathematics; Lucy Hawk, domestic science; Mabel D. Brown, Latin; Grace M. Hall, German; Louise Keller, English; Mary Rieman, English; R. E. Mathews, commercial; Anna Kettmann, physical training; Cora Sutton, 8B-8A.

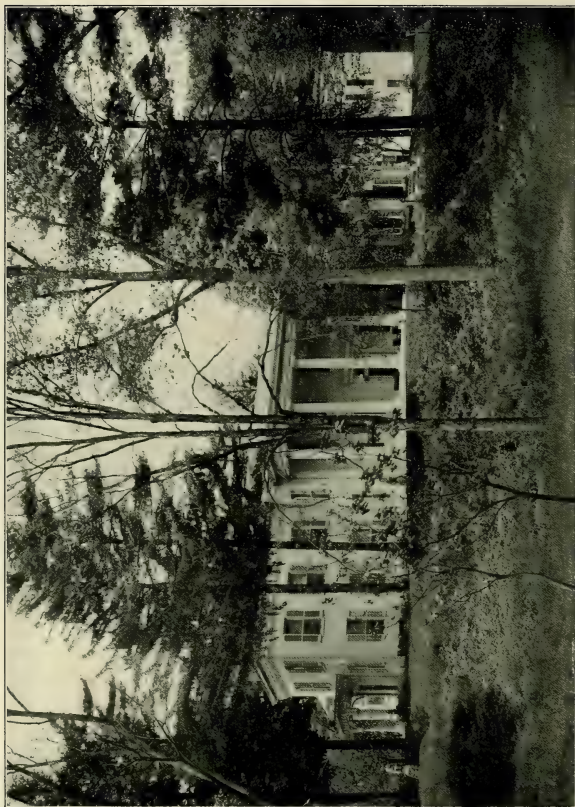
Supervisors.—A. A. Glockzin, music; Ione Reynolds, art; Sophie Nickel, clerk.

THE ELMHURST SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

One of the most beautiful sites in Fayette county is the picturesque little park at the southern edge of the city of Connersville in which stands a stately building, now the home of the Elmhurst School for girls. This school was established by Isabel Cressler and Caroline Sumner in 1909 for the purpose of giving to the girls of the Middle West educational opportunities equal to those to be had in the Eastern schools for girls. Miss Cressler and Miss Sumner have had charge of the school since it was organized in 1909. Miss Cressler is a graduate of Wilson College and Miss Sumner is a graduate of Smith College.

Elmhurst is a unique school in many respects. In the first place, the enrollment is limited to twenty-four, the number which can be accommodated in the building. While the school is strictly non-sectarian, it is permeated with a religious atmosphere. Each day's work begins with a short chapel service, and Sunday morning attendance at one of the churches in Connersville is required of all pupils. The curriculum is divided into two courses, an academic and college preparatory course, and what is denominated an advanced collegiate course. The first course includes the following subjects: English, mathematics, Latin, French, German, Greek, history, science and history of art. The second course adds civil government, social and political science, logic and psychology. In addition to these subjects instruction is given in painting, drawing, vocal and instrumental music, dancing and a practical course in domestic science. The school property comprises one hundred and twenty acres and by utilizing the tillable land the school has developed a combination agricultural and domestic-science course which is unique in the work of private schools for girls. There is also an excellent course provided in physical training, the system in use being known as the Mensendieck system. Elmhurst is the first and only school in America to use this system and the instructor in charge is a graduate pupil of Frau Dr. Mensendieck.

The historic building in which the school is located was not all constructed at the same time. The nucleus of the present structure was erected



ELMHURST SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.



VIEW AT ELMHURST SCHOOL.

by Oliver H. Smith, then a member of Congress, in 1831, but his contribution to the magnificent building of the present day was only four rooms. These same four rooms are now in the middle of the forty rooms now found in the building. When Smith removed to Indianapolis in 1839 he sold the building to Caleb B. Smith, also a congressman and later a member of President Lincoln's cabinet. The building next became the property of James Shaw, later of Nicholas Patterson, and from the latter it passed into the hands of Samuel W. Parker, another congressman from Connersville. Parker eventually disposed of it to James N. Huston, and after passing through different hands it finally became the property of Dr. W. J. Porter. While Senator Huston occupied the residence, it was a part of an estate of many hundred acres, called "Old Elm Farm," from the ancient elm grove. The Senator was the political manager for Benjamin Harrison, who, with his first wife, Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, was a frequent visitor at the place. When Harrison became President, Senator Huston became United States treasurer.

Later, when "Old Elm Farm" was divided and sold, Mrs. W. J. Porter applied the modified name of "Elmhurst" to the part held for a time for sanatorium purposes by her husband. About 1905 it was purchased by the late George B. Markle, of Hazelton, Pennsylvania, who used it as a summer home. Four years after he became the owner the present school was established.

The magnificent forest trees surrounding "Elmhurst" furnish one of its most distinctive features. The famous "Elmhurst" elm stands ninety-five feet high and measures sixteen feet in circumference at the base. Good authorities have placed the age of the tree at three hundred years. Standing near the elm tree is a *catalpa speciosa*, eight feet in circumference and one of the best specimens of this variety in the country. "Elmhurst" has one of the finest beech trees in the state. The tree measures thirty-two feet in circumference at the base and stands one hundred feet high. Another tree proclaimed by Dean Coulter, of Purdue University, to be a perfect type of the American elm is a century old and measures ten and one-half feet in circumference.

CHAPTER XV.

LITTERATEURS AND ARTISTS OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

Indiana is known throughout the nation as a literary center. Its men and women have contributed thousands of volumes of both prose and poetry, of varying degrees of merit, to the literature of the country. More than two thousand Hoosiers have found their names on a printed volume and at least a hundred of this number have attained a fame which extends beyond their own state. No fewer than twelve Hoosiers have written volumes of such merit as to be included in the list of "best sellers" of the country. They are George Barr McCutcheon, Meredith Nicholson, Booth Tarkington, David Graham Phillips, Gene Stratton-Porter, Charles Major, Maurice Thompson, Mary Hartwell Catherwood, Elizabeth Miller Hack, Marjorie Benton Cook, James Whitcomb Riley and Albert J. Beveridge.

While Fayette county has never produced a writer who has been classed as a "best seller," yet it has produced a number of writers who have made a state-wide reputation. Two of the best volumes dealing with life in Indiana prior to the Civil War have come from the hand of residents of this county. Oliver H. Smith in his "Early Indiana Trials and Sketches" (1858), and Dr. Philip Mason in his "Autobiography and Original Essays" (1868), have given to the state two volumes which are very valuable for the light they throw on the early history of the state. The volume of Doctor Mason deals more with the history of Fayette county than the volume of Smith, the Doctor's autobiography being a recital of his career in the county from 1816 until his volume was issued in 1868, and covering a wide variety of topics. He touches on the schools, churches, social and industrial affairs, and the civil life of the county; lists the prevailing ailments of the community and prescribes for their treatment; tells about farming conditions in the early days and offers suggestions to farmers as to methods for obtaining the best results from their efforts; traces the growth of Masonry in Connersville; in short, he offers in his volume the results of his life work in Fayette county.

VOLUMES THAT DESERVE MENTION.

While the volumes of Smith and Mason are best known throughout the state, yet there are a number of others in the county who have written volumes that deserve mention. J. L. Heinemann and Katharine Heron have written extensively on local history. Mr. Heinemann has issued three brochures covering the early history of the county, which are given in full in a separate chapter of this volume. He has been an indefatigable worker in the field of local history for a number of years and has done more research work in the early records than any other person in the county. Miss Heron has also delved into the early history of the county and contributed numerous articles to the local papers embodying the result of her research. During the summer of 1916 she contributed a series of valuable historical articles to the *Connersville News*, which covered a wide variety of topics touching the history of the county from its organization down to the present time. She has also traveled widely over this country and Europe and contributed travel sketches to newspapers and magazines.

Another local historian is Edward E. Moore, who although not a resident of the county at the present time, yet was associated with it for a number of years. In 1910 he issued a volume, entitled "A Century of Indiana," which covered the history of the state down to that year.

Walter R. Houghton, who has been a resident of Connersville for a number of years, has written a number of historical works of a general nature, none of which, however, were concerned with Fayette county history. Among his writings are the following: "A Portrayal of United States History", "Literature and Geography", "A Conspectus of the History of Political Parties and the Federal Government", "The Lives of Blaine and Logan", "History of American Politics from 1607 to 1882", "A Map of United States History" (a large wall map on which were printed the leading events in the states in which they occurred); "A Map of Political History."

A number of writers have contributed local historical articles to the newspapers from time to time. Among these may be mentioned D. T. Leach, who published what he called "A History of Fayette County" in the *Connersville Examiner* during 1872. The chapters ran through successive issues of the paper for several months, but were never collected in book form. Samuel J. Little was another contributor of historical articles to the newspapers in the seventies and eighties.

THE POETS OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

A number of volumes of poetry have been written by Fayette county people, while many others have contributed verse to papers and magazines. John Reid, a lawyer of Connersville, issued a volume of poems in 1845 under the title of "Gulzar, or Rose Bower." Thomas E. Smiley has contributed a volume of "Lays and Lyrics"; Thomas Trusler, a volume entitled "Poems" (1907); J. Morris Widdows, a volume of verse, "Rainy Day Poems" (1902).

A. Charlton Andrews, a son of Marie Louise Andrews, has issued at least three volumes: "A Parfit Gentle Knight" (1901); "The Drama of Today" (1913), and a play, "His Majesty, the Fool" (1913). His mother was one of the leaders in the Western Association of Writers during the life of that organization and contributed one valuable article to the year-book of the organization, "Poetry of the Ante-Bellum Period of the West and South" (1890). Another poet of the county was John C. Ochiltree, a newspaper editor, who issued a volume of "Poems and Sketches" in 1890. He also issued one novel, entitled "Handicapped by Fate."

The list of those who have contributed fugitive poems to the newspapers includes a score or more. One of the best known of these versifiers of former days was "Jimuel" Tate, whose real name was James H. Tate. Mr. Tate contributed numerous verses for a number of years to the local papers and attained more than a local reputation. The contributions of "Jimuel" were sometimes ordinary, but not infrequently they evidenced fully the rugged genius and native wit of the old man whom so many in Fayette county loved. Mrs. W. E. Ochiltree, now a resident of Connersville, has written a number of poems and short stories for papers and magazines. Her stories are of a juvenile nature, two of the best known being "Bayless' Need" and "Why Marianna Stayed."

Mrs. Hamlin T. Risk, who died in 1916, was a prolific writer of occasional and commemorative poems, which were published locally and in church and metropolitan papers.

Dr. Frank Clitwood of Connersville has written a number of creditable poems which have found their way into the papers. William Dungan, for many years a resident of Waterloo township, and now living in Connersville, has a volume of poems written in long hand containing more than one hundred of his productions. Harlan E. Stephens, a native of Orange township and now living on a farm in Fairview township, has written a number of poems which he has set to music. Many of these have been published in sheet-music form and have commanded an extensive local sale. He con-

tributed a Memorial Day poem for the *Connersville Times* in 1887 which was widely copied. D. W. McKee, a member of the local bar, writes occasional verse and contributed the poem which was read at the Centennial banquet.

Earl Williams, now associated with the *Connersville News*, has written a number of poems and stories, but has had very few of them published. He has recently completed a novel which his friends are anxiously waiting to read upon its publication. Mr. Williams is a versatile writer of both prose and poetry and all of his work bears the imprint of real genius.

MISCELLANEOUS WRITERS.

Among those who have written on subjects of a miscellaneous character may be mentioned W. F. L. Sanders, John P. Brown, Ryland T. Brown, Lewis Edwards, Hyatt L. Frost and William H. Tate, a son of "Jimuel". Mr. Sanders has been connected with the schools of Connersville and other cities for a number of years and is the author of two text-books which were formerly widely used: "The English Sentence," and a "Spelling Book." John P. Brown was the editor of a magazine on arboriculture published in Connersville. Several years later he published a volume entitled "Practical Arboriculture" (1906), which is regarded as a standard authority on this subject.

Ryland T. Brown was a newspaper man, physician, geologist and one of the best known citizens of Fayette county before the Civil War. He spent his later years as a professor in Northwestern Christian University at Indianapolis as head of the department of natural science. He is the author of one of the first text-books on physiology which was produced in the United States.

Mrs. Jennie Buckley Carter, a life-long resident of the county, has written many educational and political articles for metropolitan newspapers. Hyatt L. Frost, a leading lawyer of Connersville, has written rather extensively regarding automobile touring and other subjects.

Lewis Edwards, a native of the county, now a resident of Norman, Oklahoma, deserves inclusion among the literary people of Fayette county. He has always been an extensive traveler and has a happy faculty of describing his travels in such a style as to make them very readable. He has been contributing travel letters to the *Connersville News* for many years—letters from every part of the world which he has visited. It is safe to say that more than five hundred of these letters have appeared in the local papers.

Frank M. Huston, a brother of M. Helen Huston, of Connersville, has been financial editor of the *Chicago Evening Post* for a number of years and is considered one of the best writers on general financial subjects in the country. Nathaniel W. Wright, a former Fayette county resident and now living in Toledo, is one of the big newspaper men of the country who may be included in the list of Fayette county literary people. He was a resident of Connersville from 1869 to 1904. He is the owner of the *Toledo Free Press* and at least two other metropolitan papers of wide circulation.

The contributor of this chapter is pleased to add to the list of local writers the name of the supervising editor of this volume. During 1910 to 1912 Mr. Barrows wrote for such magazines as *Collier's Weekly*, *The Smart Set*, *The Blue Book* and *Hearst's Magazine*. His financial articles in various national magazines were written under his own name. The bulk of his writing consisted of short stories under the *nom de plume*, "Frederic Irving." His efforts in this line were abruptly stopped in 1912 by entering a line of work which left no time for side-lines.

No record of literary effort in Fayette county would be complete without a mention of George Randolph Chester, of "Wallingford" fame. Mr. Chester here spent the first few months after severing a salaried connection with a newspaper staff, and some of his most interesting characters were inspired during that period. For many years he was a regular visitor at Connersville and an intimate acquaintance of those with kindred interests.

Finally, on word would be complete without mention of Edwin W. Tatman, editor of the *Connersville News*, if not the producer, at least the encourager of multitudes of literary effusions. Always a sane critic, he was more—a sympathetic visioner of better things to come.

A FEW SAMPLES OF LOCAL POETRY.

Following will be found a few of the poems that have appeared from time to time as the work of local poets, interesting contributions to the literature of the White Water valley.

PLAYMATES.

By Earl Willoughby Williams.

A blue yarn ball that is old and wise,
At the end of a raveled string,
And a wonderful bear with brown glass eyes
And a smile for everything—

Slaves are the two, for they have no choice
But to do the strange commands
Of a tottering, tow-head angel's voice
And two little tousling hands;

And woe to them if they fail to heed,
Though the angel's voice be low,
For the angel's ire is swift indeed,
And the bear and the ball, they know.

And yet, whenever the day is fled
The heart of the queen is shown,
For she puts them both in a cozy bed
In the arms of the royal throne;

Then the kingdom fades, as kingdoms do,
And the pomp and the power they flee,
For the same old Sand Man takes the two
And the tow-head angel, three.

ABOUT LITTLE HOMER.

By William Dungan.

Little Homer Broaddus came home one Sunday night
And called out loudly, "Mother, where's that light?"
His mother heard his words and said:
"Hush up that noise and go to bed."

"I will as soon as I warm my feet;
But, Mother, I wish I had something to eat,
Are there any sweet potatoes; tell me, if you can,
Where is that rice pudding you made in that pan?"

Homer at last found a light,
Then everything went on all right;
He went to the cupboard like a fox so sly
And ate his mamma's pumpkin pie.

He ate a bowl of milk and bread,
Then pulled off his boots and went to bed;
And all that night had happy dreams,
Waking from sleep with the daylight's beams.

So down stairs he made his way,
Looking cheerful, glad and gay;
"Where were you last night my darling boy—
What makes you smile, so bright and gay?"

"I'll tell you, mother, by the way,
 You know last night I went astray;
 So what makes me feel so well—
 Last night I had the best chat with Miss Caldwell."

[As a matter of history Homer Broadbuddus later married Alice Caldwell, but both of them have been deceased for many years. This little poem was written to be read before the Beeson Literary Society, Broadbuddus being a member of the society, and present the night the poem was read by Mr. Dungan—more than thirty years ago.]

DEDICATED TO BUNKER HILL.

By William H. Tate.

It reminds me of a picture I have seen
 Of verdant hills with a vale between;
 A babbling brooklet running through
 And an old frame house by the streamlet, too,
 Where boyhood fancies were a little greater
 Than the man pictures them a few years later.

The back ground of the Hill is the old, old earth,
 And the picture itself the picture of my birth;
 Molded by nature's indelible hand
 From the rocks, and the clay and the sand;
 Enraptured by song of the robin and wren,
 Let it be home as it was then.

At the breaking of day when the great red sun
 Emblazoned the morn of the day just begun;
 The charming, sweet chorus of the gleeful wood folk
 Has oft from my pillow my sleepy head woke
 And I sang and I danced in the morning so new
 'Midst joys all around me and troubles so few.

I watched in the spring time the rills trickle by;
 The soft, fleecy clouds float 'neath the blue sky;
 The thrush and the oriole building their nest,
 And the flowers awakening from a long winter's rest.
 How jocund I was my tongue cannot tell,
 To hear the rain-drops on the roof as they fell.

My father afield with his team and the plow;
 My mother bent down, with a pail, by the cow;
 The geese on the creek, with wings spreading wide—
 They ambled about as the growing wind sighed;
 The calf in the lot with the pup was at play;
 My work quite forgotten, I had scampered away.

* * * * *

The chicks in the poultry yard peeped from their coop;
The boughs in the orchard were beginning to droop;
The hay and the wheat were standing in shocks,
As thick on the ground as the sheep in their flocks;
The apples were drying, the berries all canned,
And the weather so hot that I had to be fanned.

The nights and the days unequally grew,
Yet the grass in the fields was all wet with the dew;
The sun passed over and sank in the west,
To pacific repose in its cradle of rest—
Midst the song of the cricket, the croak of the frog,
The mew of the cat and the whine of the dog.

The corn in the field, with its great yellow ear,
Presaged certain that Autumn was near;
The wheat in the bin, the fledglings a-wing,
And we passed to the dead like to life in the Spring;
But merry was I, and I skipped as I went,
And winked a farewell to the season just spent.

The fallow made ready, the glebe was all broke,
The sower abroad soon after he woke;
The wheat sprouted forth with its green for the white;
The fodder in shocks was a beautiful sight;
O'er hills and through meadows, by dam and by pool,
I gamboled in nature as I journey'd to school.

The games that I played on the green of old swamp
Were played by the players in true, kingly pomp;
My tasks were assigned me and my labors begun,
And I studied quite hard to excel everyone;
Think you not for a moment that the act was amiss,
For the closing of school was simply all bliss.

The wagon-bed filled with great golden ears;
The pens built of rails, with tiers upon tiers;
The orchard's deep fruitage in the cellar was stored;
The bung in the cider barrel carefully bored,
And I sat there astride, with straw after straw,
In my ride to contentment, with draw after draw.

The stables prepared for the colts and the kine;
The sheds rearranged to shelter the swine;
The flowers all dead, and the birds flown away,
The leaves sprinkled,—it was Autumn's last day;
And I hailed with a whoop the season so near—
Old Winter! old Winter! to boyhood so dear!

I always set my traps for 'possums and for skunks,
 But all the catches I recall were weasels and chipmunks.
 The coon I'd often trail to his lofty woodland bower,
 Though to get his furry coat was beyond my youthful power;
 In the bramble was the coney, which I also hunted then—
 But if I killed one running, I can't remember when.

The snow with glistening whiteness fell thick on hill and dale,
 And blocked up half the highways with drifts made by the gale;
 The stream that babbled by, lost the accent of its song,
 And it whispered softly to the rocks as it seemed to dance along;
 I skated on its cover and, really, I was glad
 That it had lost its accent by being now thus clad.

I coasted down the hill and snow-balled with the boys,
 And waited patiently for Santa with his toys;
 There were strains of sweetest music from the fiddle and the horn,
 And that my life was palmy is as sure as I was born;
 Around the fireplace, with back-log burning low
 Sat I there, in childlike faith, secure from every foe.

RETROSPECTION.

And now I look down the long-trodden lane,
 From the top of my years to boyhood's plain;
 And I turn from the scene with eyes full of tears,
 And groan 'neath the burdens of on-coming years;
 Yet I long and I love and I watch and I smile,
 And I labor and wait, and trust all the while.

CHRISMUS TIME IS HEAH.

By Mrs. W. E. Ochiltree.

Don't you heah dem bells a ringin',
 Don't you heah dem angels singin',
 Don't you see dem doves a flyin',
 Don't you heah de chilluns cryin'?
 Chrismus time is heah!

Don't you see dat puddin' smokin',
 Don't you see ole mammy pokin'
 At de fiah, to heat the oven,
 Don't you see us all a movin'—
 'Cause Chrismus time is heah?

Don't you think ole Santa's neah,
 Don't you feel de happy cheeah'
 In yo' heart come up a singin',
 When you hear dem bells a ringin',
 'Cause Chrismus time is heah?

Don't you know dis am de day
When all folks an' angels say,
"Peace on earth, to men good-will?"
Beth'lem's Star am shinin' still,
On every Chrismus day.

TO THE FLAG.

By D. W. McKee.

All hail to the flag of the brave and free;
Far famed in song and in story.
It waves o'er the land, it floats o'er the sea,
And no other banner ever can be
So dear to us as "Old Glory."

Then hail to the flag, the red, blue and white,
Its stars and stripes tell the story
Of the fathers' fight for freedom and right
Through seven long years of war's lurid night
That gave to the world "Old Glory."

Though we have no turreted castles old
With moss and with lichens hoary,
We've a heritage richer far than gold—
'Tis a birth-right which has never been sold,
Our freedom under "Old Glory."

From the North and the South, the East and the West,
From the fields of battle once gory,
All strife now at rest, as one nation blest
From the ocean's strand to the mountain's crest,
We've only one flag, "Old Glory."

Then fresh garlands bring to our God and King:
Tell millions unborn the story.
Let loud anthems ring as His praise we sing
And proudly to heaven our banners fling.
While over all floats "Old Glory."

Chorus

Then hark to the song as it rolls along:
Its theme is our country's story.
Cheer, cheer, the old flag, till from hill and from crag
The echoes ring back, "Old Glory."

SOME ARTISTS OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

In the course of a hundred years Fayette county has produced a few artists who have won more than local fame. Probably the first of a number was Adam Rohe, a native of Connersville, and a resident of the county up to the time of the Civil War. In that struggle he was connected with *Harper's Weekly* as pictorial correspondent and his drawings of battlefields and other events of the war were known throughout the length and breadth of the country. After the war closed he drifted West and Connersville lost sight of him. The next time that local people heard of him was at the time of the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, when he appeared as the director of art exhibits of one of the Western states at the exposition. His death has occurred within recent years.

The only artist of recent years who has made painting the means of a livelihood is Rozzie Morrison, a daughter of Alexander Morrison and a sister of J. H. Morrison. She was born in Connersville and early in life developed talent for painting. For several years she has maintained a studio in Washington, D. C., where she devotes her time to miniature work. She is one of the direct descendants of Joshua Harlan, one of the first settlers in Connersville, and the donor of the present court house square.

According to the opinion of Theodore Heinemann, who may very properly be called the dean of Fayette county artists, and who has furnished all of the data for this article on the artists of the county, the most gifted natural artist of the county is Frederick Conwell, better known as "Fritz" Conwell. He is the son of William Conwell, another gifted artist of the city, but in a totally different line than his son. The junior Conwell is employed by a Chicago firm as a designer and interior decorator, and also as an outside painter of artistic advertising signs. He is strictly a commercial artist, but his work in his line stamps him as being a genius. His mother is still living in Connersville. Philip Braun, Jr., the son of Mayor Philip Braun, has shown considerable artistic ability as a commercial artist. He is a protege of Conwell and has already done considerable work of a creditable character.

Among the younger generation of artists the name of E. Pierre Wainwright is probably the best known. While his work thus far has been largely of a commercial nature, some of it in the shape of newspaper cartoons, yet he has shown considerable native talent. He is now giving most of his time and attention to interior decorative work for a Chicago firm.

There are a score or more of local painters of more or less ability, most of whom are women. As in every city the size of Connersville there are a number of women who do a little china painting or pastel work. Drawing is taught in the city schools and the teacher in charge usually has had art-school training. The present teacher of drawing in the city schools is Ione Reynolds and she does very creditable work herself, while she has had excellent success in helping her pupils to a better appreciation of art, even though they may not be able to become artists themselves. There can be no question that the teaching of drawing in the public schools will result in more artists in the community within the next few years.

Finally, the historian desires to pay a tribute to the best landscape artist the county has ever produced. Any one who has had the privilege of examining the scores of landscapes of Theodore Heinemann, a native and lifelong resident of Connersville, will recognize in his work the brush of a lover of Fayette county scenery. He has preserved for future generations views of many landmarks which have already disappeared and many others which will soon be lost to the eye forever. His pictures cover a wide variety of subjects: Sketches of the old canal from various viewpoints; bits of scenery up and down the White Water valley and around Connersville; old houses, churches, mills, streets of the city and many other points of interest have found in him a faithful delineator. In connection with the history of the Catholic church set out in this volume is reproduced a sketch of the first Catholic church, which he made when a small boy, the only sketch of any kind extant of the church. The artist has never taken a lesson in painting, but nevertheless is able by virtue of his inherent talent to produce work which compares very favorably with that of many others who have had technical training.

CHAPTER XVI.

CHURCHES OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

The religious life of Fayette county spans a period of more than a century, and during these years scores of churches have come into existence representing fourteen different denominations. The religious history of this county is not unlike that of all other counties in the southern part of the state; many of the churches which once boasted of flourishing congregations have long since disappeared, and some others have practically been discontinued.

When it is taken into consideration that there were more people living in the rural districts of Fayette county in 1840 than there are today, an explanation may be seen for the disappearance of these rural churches. With the abandonment of most of the churches there also disappeared their records and for this reason it is difficult to trace their history with any degree of accuracy. This county, like all other counties in the southern part of the state, formerly had what were known as union churches, that is, a building erected by the people of the community for the use of any denomination which might care to occupy it.

The first denominations to establish congregations in the county were the Methodists and the Baptists and both denominations had secured a foothold in the county before it was organized in 1819. The Methodists have had no less than twenty-two different churches in the county, while the Baptists have had at least twelve distinct church organizations. These two denominations had the field to themselves until about the middle of the twenties, when the Presbyterian church made its first appearance in the county. The Christian church came in before the close of this decade. These four denominations—Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians and Christians—represented practically the only Protestant denominations up to 1850.

In the early part of the fifties the Lutheran church made its appearance, following immediately after the first influx of Germans to the county. Later came the Universalists, United Brethren, Episcopalians, Seventh-Day Adventists and the Pentecostal church of the Nazarene. Mention should be made of the Society of Friends, which had a church organization for a

short time in the county. It was located in the extreme eastern part of Jackson township (section 23), but the most difficult research has failed to disclose just when it was established or when it was abandoned. It is known, however, that it disappeared many years before the Civil War.

There is only one Catholic church in the county and it is found in the county seat. It dates from 1844 and has had a continuous and prosperous existence since its organization. There is a Catholic church at Laurel in Franklin county, a few miles below the Fayette county line, and another Catholic church at Cambridge City in Wayne county, just north of Fayette county. Both of these churches have members in Fayette county.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

The early history of Methodism in Fayette county is very obscure owing to the fact that there were no regularly organized congregations, but only "classes", as they were then called. It was not until the early twenties that the population was sufficient to warrant the establishment of a church with a definite organization. Rev. David Sharpe, who traveled the White Water circuit in 1813, has left the best account of the early history of the church as it existed in the county at that time. The old account, which also carries with it the history of his whole circuit, is here given in full:

Mr. Sharpe began his work at Brookville, and preached there his first Sunday, from there on Monday to Williams' on Deer Creek; Tuesday, to Dryson's block-house, about four miles below Laurel; Wednesday, to Robert's block-house; Tuesday, to Montgomery's, in Wayne county; Friday, at Moffitt's, on the east fork of White Water; Saturday, in Hugh Cull's neighborhood; Sunday, at John Meek's, on the east side of the East Fork of White Water; Monday, in the court house in New Salisbury; Tuesday, at Hardy Cain's; Wednesday, at Abijah Cain's; Thursday, name of place forgotten; Friday, at Eaton, Preble county, Ohio; Saturday, six miles north of Eaton; Sunday, at Widow Sharpe's, on Twin Creek; Monday, at Stephens', four miles south of Eaton; Tuesday, at Hanna's, on Hanna's Creek, Indiana; Wednesday, at Nott's, west of the East Fork on White Water; Thursday, at Jones' school house; Friday, at Bright's, eight miles above Brookville; Sunday, at Johnson's, on the West Fork, four miles above Brookville; Sunday, in the school house in Brookville.

At each of the above appointments, he preached once in six weeks, except at Brookville, where he preached every three weeks.

There was no preaching at that time at "Connersville Station," but he preached occasionally at Mr. Tharpe's, near the river, about one and one-half miles above Connersville.

That the early citizens of the village of Connersville were not very religiously inclined may be judged from the following extract taken from a letter of a pioneer preacher, "The proprietors and first settlers of Conners-

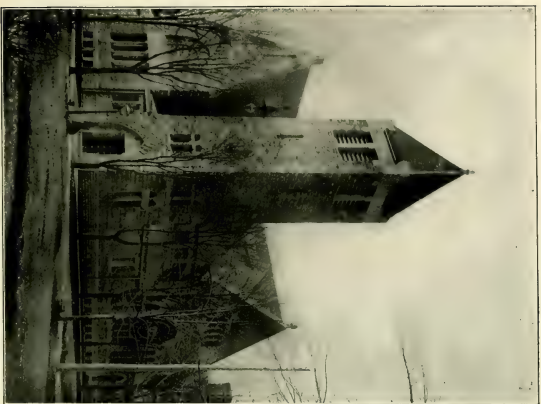
ville were skeptics on religion, and it was a hard place for any Evangelical religious influence. The towns of Centerville and Brookville were much in advance of Connersville in Methodist societies."

THE CONNERSVILLE DISTRICT.

Fayette county is in the second, or Connersville district, of the Southern Indiana Methodist Conference. At the present time there are thirteen churches in the county, two of which are independent charges, the others being attached to circuits of two or more churches. The following table compiled from the last report of the conference, shows all the Methodist Episcopal churches of Fayette county, except the two colored branches of the church at Connersville.

Name of Church.	Pastor.	Membership.
Connersville		
First M. E.	John W. McFall	1,001
Grand Avenue	L. H. Kendall	441
Main Street	F. M. Westhafer	196
Columbia		76
Bunker Hill		19
Wiley Chapel		23
Everton Circuit	E. A. Hartsaw	322
Everton		113
Alquina		132
Mt. Zion		77
Falmouth Circuit	F. O. Overbaugh	
Falmouth		47
Glenwood Circuit	Daniel Ryan	188
Glenwood		138
Orange		50
Brownsville Circuit	James A. Gardner	
Robinson Chapel		64

The Main Street Circuit (Connersville) also includes the Mt. Pleasant church of Union county; the Everton circuit includes Quakertown, in Union county; the Falmouth circuit includes Raleigh, in Rush county; while the Brownsville circuit includes Brownsville, Woods Chapel, Boston and Locust Grove, all in Union county. The thirteen Methodist churches of Fayette county have a total membership of 2,376.



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CONNERSVILLE.



GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CONNERSVILLE.

The minutes of the last Indiana conference also give the following data on the ministers now presiding over churches in Fayette county:

John W. McFall: Borden, 1904-06; Paoli, 1906-10; Mooresville, 1910-13; East Tenth street, Indianapolis, 1913-16; Connersville, 1916.

L. H. Kendall: Fredericksburg, 1904-06; Moberly, 1906-09; Port Fulton, 1909-13; Edinburg, 1913-16; Connersville, 1916.

F. M. Westhafer: Osgood, 1886-88; Lawrenceburg circuit, 1888-89; Westport, 1889-93; Greenwood, 1893-98; Fairland, 1898-00; Morristown, 1900-04; Milroy, 1904-08; Hartsville, 1908-12; Milton, 1912-15; Connersville, 1915.

E. A. Hartsaw: Monrovia, 1913-14; Everton, 1914.

Daniel Ryan: Brownsville, 1882-85; Mount Carmel, 1885-88; Clifford, 1888-89; Irvington, 1888-91; Milroy, 1891-92; Hartsville, 1892-95; Utica, 1895-98; Flat Rock, 1899-01; Rockport circuit, 1901-03; New Lebanon, 1903-05; Carlisle, 1905-08; Hymera, 1908-10; Fairfield, 1910-12; superintendent of Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Knightstown, 1912-13; Arlington, 1913-14; Glenwood, 1914.

James A. Gardner: Junior pastor, Hartford City, 1907-08; Rising Sun, 1908-09; Sugar Branch, 1909-10; Osgood, 1910-11; Dupont, 1911-13; Milford, 1913-16; Brownsville, 1916.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF CONNERSVILLE.

The First Methodist Episcopal church at Connersville traces its beginning to the time when the first Methodist class met in the village at the home of Robert Swift. As Swift settled here in 1818 it is likely that the meeting was held in the same year. Rev. John Havens, a local preacher, formed a circuit in 1821 in which was included the village of Connersville and was styled the Connersville circuit, which became a member of the conference the following year. Rev. James Murray was appointed to the circuit in 1822 and in the following year was succeeded by Rev. Aaron Wood. When Reverend Wood began his labors on the circuit the Connersville society was composed of eight women and two men.

In 1825 preparations were made for the erection of a church building. A site was procured from John McCormick, Sr., on the south side of Fourth street between Water street and Eastern avenue. The deed bears the date of November 8, 1825, and was made to the trustees of the church, the same being Joshua McIntosh, Thomas Hinkson, David Melton, Isaac Wood and

Charles Donovan. During the following summer a brick building twenty-two by thirty-two feet was erected and it thus became the first edifice dedicated to God as a place of public worship in the village. Continuous service was held in this building until 1840, when it was supplanted by a much more modern structure on the same site. The congregation worshiped in this church thirty-two years at the end of which time it was sold to the German Presbyterian congregation. Services were then held in the court house until in January, 1873, when the congregation took possession of the Grand Opera House which they had purchased in December, 1872, at a cost of sixteen thousand dollars.

In 1848 the church was divided and two societies were formed, one remaining in the old church and the other located on Western avenue. A church building was built by the later society and the two congregations became the heads of two circuits known as the East and West Connersville circuits. The societies were made into stations in 1850 and 1851 and continued as such for three years.

In 1853, Rev. S. T. Gillett became the presiding elder of the district. He and the ministers were of the common opinion that the two churches should be consolidated and under their management the union was effected and ratified by the bishop at the next session of the annual conference. The pastors who served the church on Western avenue were Rev. F. W. White, 1851; Rev. Jacob Whiteman, 1852, and Rev. E. D. Long, 1853. The pastors of the eastern charge during the same time were Rev. J. B. Lathrop, 1851; Rev. Lewis Dale, 1852, and Rev. Joseph Colton, 1853.

Following is a partial list of all of the pastors since the union of the two churches: S. P. Crawford, 1855; E. G. Tucker, 1856-1857; J. G. Chafee, 1858-1859; C. Tinsley, 1860-1861; J. Cotton, 1862-1863; J. B. Lathrop, 1864; R. M. Barnes, 1865-1866; J. S. Tevis, 1867-1869; G. L. Curtis, 1870-1872; J. K. Pye, 1873-1875; J. G. Chafee, 1876-1878; E. L. Dolph, 1879; F. C. Holliday, 1880-1881; John S. Tevis, 1882-1884; John H. Doddridge, 1885-1887; Robert Roberts, 1888-1892; Virgil W. Tevis, 1893-1897; L. F. Dimmitt, 1898-1900; W. B. Slutz, 1900-01; W. G. Barron, 1901-03; T. H. Willis, 1903-07; W. F. Smith, 1907-12; Frank Lenig, 1912-14; J. F. O'Haver, 1914-16; J. W. McFall, since 1916.

In 1889 and 1890 the beautiful church edifice, located on Central avenue and Eighth street, was erected at an approximate cost of forty thousand dollars. The pastor at that time was Rev. R. Roberts and the building committee consisted of the following: William Newkirk, J. H. Riley, L. T. Bower, N. W. Wright, L. J. Edwards, J. A. Sargent, Charles Roehl, A. E.

Barrows, J. M. McIntosh, E. V. Hawkins, Edwin McIntosh. The architects for the building were Grapsey & Brown.

The site of the present parsonage of the First Methodist church was formerly occupied as the family burying ground of General McCarty. After making preparations to leave Connersville for the West, General McCarty deeded the site to the trustees of the Methodist church, with the proviso that they should build a church over the bodies of his children. The offer was accepted and a church building was erected. The building was a low, one-story structure, with the floor laid on the ground. The building was entered through two front doors, one for the men and the other for the women. As the congregation grew and prospered the limits of the church were outgrown and a new site was very much desired. However, according to the provisions of the deed, the property was to revert to the McCarty heirs in case the site was abandoned as a church. But this matter was satisfactorily arranged during the pastorate of Reverend Roberts, the heirs giving a quit claim to the property.

The church property includes the stone church, the sexton's residence and the parsonage, and is probably worth \$60,000 to \$70,000. The Sunday-school has an average attendance of over 600. E. V. Hawkins, the superintendent, has done long years of efficient work in building up and maintaining this branch of the church. He has been ably assisted by John E. Page, assistant superintendent, and Charles C. Hull, teacher of the Men's Bible class, which has an average attendance of over 150 men.

MAIN STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, EAST CONNERSVILLE.

In the year 1888 three young women, Misses Rose Lilie, Hattie Piper, and Anna Elmendorf, became interested in the many children on the East side and organized a Sunday school. They desired the use of the school house in which to hold their sessions, but for some reason their request was denied, although the law would have been on their side. They did not press their claims, as William T. McFerren gave them the use of a building which stood on the river bank south of the bridge. Here the school grew to number about one hundred and thirty members. The building was on a temporary foundation and so open that hogs would congregate under it and their squealing seriously interfered with the work of the school. Others became interested and Herman Fuchs, a Lutheran, gave the ground for a church building. Several of the different denominations of the city assisted in building a house to be used as a community church. The project looked well on the sur-

face, as all such church enterprises look, but it ended as all such organizations usually do. A Reverend Mr. Herch, the pastor of the First Presbyterian church, endeavored to bring the factions together. He was a man of gentle spirit and had some success. The deed was made by Herman Fuchs and Eliza Fuchs, his wife, to the trustees of "East Connersville Chapel," August 12, 1889, "for church purposes only," and with the proviso: "In case there are no church services, Sabbath school or prayer meeting held in the building to be erected for a period of five years, the said real estate should revert to the said grantors." The trustees of East Connersville chapel were men of different denominations; no more than two from any one denomination could be allowed on the board. The trustees arranged with a Mrs. Ayers, wife of the Methodist pastor at Arlington, to hold a revival meeting and several professed conversion. Her husband came to do the baptizing. Among the candidates were some who desired to be immersed. This the preacher did, caught pneumonia and died. As the enterprise was not fulfilling the dream of the organizers they held a meeting on March 3, 1892, and instructed the trustees "to dispose of the property to some religious organization recognizing the best interests of the people," the vote standing forty-eight in favor and five against. Seven days later the property was deeded to the Methodist Episcopal church, and the trustees of the newly organized East Connersville Methodist Episcopal church, Charles E. Grubb, William G. Thomas, William T. McFerren, Ed. A. Enos, and A. J. Faurote, assumed the indebtedness of the old organization. In due time this was paid. In 1896, under the pastorate of Rev. John T. Jones, the building was remodeled along modern lines at a cost of three thousand one hundred dollars. The church with its country members supports a resident pastor, Sabbath school, senior and junior Epworth Leagues, a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and has a flourishing Ladies Aid Society. The present pastor is F. M. Westhafer, A. M.

COLUMBIA METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Columbia was organized in 1822 and became a part of the Connersville circuit the same year. The church was the outgrowth of a class composed of Rev. Charles Hardy, Sr., and his family, with others whose names are not now obtainable. Their first place of worship was a school house, which stood about half way down the hill on the north side of the road in the village of Columbia. Later, in 1838-1839, a church was built west of the present residence of Noah Hood. The present church building was erected in 1851 by Rev. Hugh Compton, Noah

Heizer and Daniel Hall. The building was repaired in 1894 and remodeled in 1908. At one time Columbia was the head of the circuit and the frame church that stands on the lot west of the church was the parsonage.

The church was first a charge on the Connersville circuit, later being changed to the Columbia circuit. Among the pioneer preachers were Rev. Allen Wiley, James Havens, and James Conwell. Reverend Griffith became the pastor in 1844, and was succeeded in the following year by Rev. D. A. Robinson and Rev. Thomas Crawford, Columbia then being on the "double circuit." After Columbia became the head of the circuit the following early pastors served it: Rev. Jacob Miller, 1851-1852; Rev. W. Dole, 1852-1853; Rev. James Barnes, 1854-1855; Rev. Jesse Tasoner, 1856-1857; Rev. George P. Jenkins, 1858-1859; Rev. B. F. Gatch, 1860; Rev. Patrick Carlin, 1861; Rev. Isaac N. Tomlinson, 1862; Rev. T. B. Carey, 1863-1864. These were followed by Rev. Thomas Williams, Rev. D. C. Benjamin, Rev. Landy Havens, Rev. James McCaw and Rev. John W. Mellender. The following presiding elders have administered to this church: Rev. Allen Wiley, Rev. Enoch G. Wood, Rev. John W. Locke, Rev. F. S. Holliday, Rev. Samuel T. Gillett, Rev. John W. Mellender, Rev. John Tevis, Rev. James A. Sargent, Rev. Charles Tinsley, Rev. E. L. Dolph, Rev. F. A. Hester, Rev. C. C. Edwards, Rev. F. S. Tincher, Rev. E. B. Rawles, Rev. V. W. Tevis and Rev. C. E. Bacon.

In connection with the church is a lively Sunday school and a Ladies Aid Society. The church is now associated with the Main Street church, Connersville, and Rev. F. M. Westhafer is the pastor.

WESLEY CHAPEL (SECOND M. E. CHURCH).

The colored Methodists have met with more or less regularity since 1844. Their pastors have been connected with the Lexington conference and have many of them been capable men; particularly can this be said of Rev. E. A. White, twice elected to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. The membership is about 125 and Rev. Singleton is in charge. The church has recently spent several thousand dollars improving the property owned since 1872. A comfortable parsonage is also owned.

ROBINSON'S CHAPEL.

The first Methodist society in Waterloo township and one of the first in the county, was that out of which later grew Robinson's chapel. Just when the society was organized cannot be ascertained, but it was several

years before the formation of the Connersville circuit in 1822. As far back as history can be traced the original class was an appointment along with Waterloo, a class at John Quinns, Brownsville, Bethel, Alquina, Veatches (Mt. Garrison) and others farther south. The old White Water circuit was formed in 1806 or 1807 and in all probability the society was a part of this circuit. A house of worship was built sometime between 1820 and 1830 and was replaced by the present church building in 1845.

The following list contains the names of the earlier preachers who traveled the old White Water circuit and the circuits growing out of it, on which Robinson's chapel was an appointment: Bigelow and Gatch, 1823; Everhart and White, 1824; Stephens and Griffith, 1825; Havens and Jones, 1826; Havens, 1827; Hitt and Scott, 1828; Thompson and Robinson, 1829; Havens and Smith, 1830; Taylor and Kimball, 1831; McReynolds and Dailey, 1832; Tarkington and Griss, 1833; Bonner and Robins, 1834; McReynolds and Harris, 1835; Burwick and Stallard, 1836; Phelps and Kiger, 1837; Beswick and Hartie, 1838; Beeks and Kelso, 1839; Kiger and Landy Havens, 1840.

No available records of the church prior to 1905 are at hand and it is only from this date that the names of the pastors can be given. They are as follow: Rev. J. T. Perry, 1905; Rev. J. W. Cardery, 1906-1907; Rev. C. W. Dobson, 1908; Rev. W. G. Abbott, 1909; Rev. T. R. Ragsdale, 1910; Rev. H. Humble, 1911; Rev. Oscar Polhemus, 1912; Rev. W. B. Collier, 1913-1914; Rev. A. C. Porter, March, 1915, to September, 1915, and Rev. J. A. Gardner, 1916-1917.

Among the organizations of the church are a good Sunday school, Epworth League, a Woman's Home Missionary Society and a Queen Esther circle. The present membership of the congregation is seventy-five.

ALQUINA METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Alquina is one of the pioneer religious organizations of the county. The exact date of organization is not known, but the society was probably the outgrowth of a class that was formed prior to 1820. In all probability the society was officially organized about 1825. In 1828 the congregation was a part of the White Water circuit and remained as such for many years. Among the early members were the Darter, Jones and Mills families.

The original church building was built in the early thirties and was a log structure, twenty-four by thirty-four feet. As the society grew and

prospered the log church was outgrown. A new frame building was begun in the spring of 1858 and was dedicated on August 8 of that same year.

The church has always maintained an active organization and has an active Sunday school. The present membership is one hundred and thirty-two. The pastor is the Rev. E. A. Hartsaw.

METHODISTS AT ORANGE.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Orange had its origin in a class that was organized in 1822 by Rev. John Havens, a local preacher, at the home of Judge Gregg, one mile west of the village of Fayetteville (now Orange). The class was composed of the following: Judge Gregg and wife, Samuel Rounds and wife, Noah Dawson and wife, Mrs. Sarah George, Hugh Wilson, Thomas Dawson, John Merrick, Sr., and John Merrick, Jr.

Prior to the erection of a building in Fayetteville in 1838, meetings were conducted in a wagon-shop owned by John Merrick. The first church was used until 1872, in which year a new edifice was erected at a cost of three thousand dollars.

In the beginning the church was an appointment on the Connersville circuit and remained as such until the formation of the Columbia circuit in 1851. Later it became a charge on the Glenwood circuit and still remains as such. Rev. Daniel Ryan is the pastor and the membership is about fifty.

MT. ZION METHODIST CHURCH.

A sufficient number of Methodists settled in Jackson township during the early days to establish the Mt. Zion Methodist church. Among the early settlers who were instrumental in forming a Methodist church were John Plummer and wife, Noble Ladd and wife, Michael Bash and wife, John Williams and wife, David Williams and wife, Miles H. Larimore and wife, the Silveys and Eskews. The site of the graveyard and church was donated by John Plummer. In the course of time additional burial ground was needed and a two-acre tract was deeded to the church by Basil Roberts.

The first church house was a hewed log structure that was built about 1820, and was used as a place of worship until destroyed by fire about 1836. Soon afterward a new edifice was erected by Alfred Shaw. Until 1835 Mt. Zion was an appointment on the old White Water circuit, which at that time included nearly twenty preaching places.

Many changes have been made in the church since the early days. The

congregation is now an appointment on the Everton circuit and the pastor is Rev. E. A. Hartsaw. The present membership of the church is seventy-seven.

BUNKER HILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Religious services were first held at Bunker Hill by the Baptists. On September 22, 1832, a deed to fifty-three one-hundredths of an acre of ground, where the church now stands, was made to Avery Gates, Isaac Travis and Charles Henderson, trustees, by Calvin Smith and Deborah Smith, his wife; consideration twenty-five dollars. After a time the Baptists ceased their work there leaving the church to any denomination that would continue the work for the good of the community. The Disciples of Christ took up the work for a time and abandoned it. After this Rev. Thomas H. Hench, pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Connersville, frequently preached for the people there, but did not organize a society. The work seems to have been, during these years, that of a community church, for most part, and resulted as such religious work usually does—bore poor fruit, from lack of system and organization. Later the Methodists got permission to carry on the work, repaired the building and had a reopening. The Presbyterian preacher, who had made many friends among the people, was invited to speak on this occasion. He said he had set Presbyterian eggs, but they had hatched out Methodists. For awhile this church was on Columbia circuit, later with Falmouth circuit. The early Methodists were Washington M. Michener and Eliza, his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bundrant and "Grandmother" Derrickson, who always "testified," to the pleasure and profit of all who heard her. Following these the work was continued by Josephine Michener, Mary B. (Michener) Burris, now of Indianapolis, Edwin Michener, Abraham Michener, Ella (Michener) Davis, Oscar Michener, Effie (Michener) Quyle and her husband, L. E. Quyle, C. L. Tate and others, who started early in the work and are continuing patiently. Bunker Hill Methodist Episcopal church is now connected with Main Street, Connersville circuit. Rev. F. M. Westhafer is the pastor.

WILEY CHAPEL METHODIST CHURCH.

Wiley Chapel Methodist church was the outgrowth of a class organized during the early settlement of the county. The charter membership of the society included the families of the following: John Hawkins, Joshua Wallace, Robert Fielding, Andrew Moffett, John Moffett, Sr., Thomas

Moffett, John Rees, Stephen Rees, James Molden and Piatt Molden. For many years the society owned no building but held services at the home of Thomas Moffett. Later, Sunday school and church services were held in a building formerly used as a store room, which was owned by Moffett. Finally a chapel was built by John Moffett in 1844, which has been remodeled twice since that time.

Among the early ministers connected with the church were the Reverend Stone, Rev. John Winchester, Rev. Williamson Terrell, Rev. John Locke, Rev. George Smith, Rev. G. P. Jenkins, Rev. Samuel T. Gillett, Rev. Isaac N. Tomlinson, Rev. B. F. Gatch, Rev. S. S. McMahan and Rev. J. R. Sourd. For many years the congregation was a charge on the Falmouth circuit but at a recent conference it was placed in the care of the Main Street (Connersville) circuit. The present membership of the congregation is twenty-three. Although Rev. F. M. Westhafer is the pastor in charge, he is assisted in his work by Rev. Phares Di Ball.

METHODISTS AT EVERTON.

In the early fifties a Methodist society at Everton erected a small frame edifice, which was used until both congregation and building became so weakened as to be abandoned. Prior to this meetings were held in the village without respect to denomination, but finally resulted in the organization of a regular church society which in the course of time became a Methodist congregation.

In 1889 Mrs. Rebecca Lake donated two acres for church and cemetery purposes and in the same year the present building was erected. E. R. Lake donated an additional acre for cemetery purposes a short time afterward. The last report of the church shows a membership of one hundred and thirteen. The present pastor is Rev. E. A. Hartsaw.

ABANDONED METHODIST CHURCHES.

A Methodist class was formed three miles southwest of Alquina prior to 1820, but no organization was formed until about 1825. For many years services were conducted at the homes of the members and very often at the home of James Worster, whose father was the first Methodist minister west of the Allegheny mountains.

The first church building was the usual log structure and was rather small, being about twenty by twenty-seven feet. The lot for the building

was given by John and Samuel Huff. This building satisfied the needs of the congregation for many years, but in the course of time a frame addition was made to the log structure, making the building thirty-six by forty-five feet in size. The families who were instrumental in the organization and maintenance of the church were the Veatches, the Worsters, Eyestones and Millners.

TULLIS CHAPEL METHODIST CHURCH.

The Tullis Chapel Methodist church was another one of the Methodist churches organized at the time of the institution of the Connersville circuit in 1822. At that time a class was meeting at the home of a man by the name of Hinkson, located in the southern part of Connersville township. Among the early members were John Hinkson and wife, Susan Hinkson, Anna Reagan, William Harrall, Mrs. Roberts, George Hinkson and wife, and John Grace, the latter of whom was leader of the class. About 1836 the society erected their first church building, which was constructed of brick and was used until about 1861 or 1862.

The site of the old church and graveyard was donated by Henry Tullis. The site of the later church was deeded to the congregation by John Messersmith. The congregation ceased to exist many years ago.

One of the early religious societies in Orange township was that of the Methodists. Services were held in school houses and in the homes of the members until about 1837, when a small building was erected in the southern part of the township. The society existed until about 1875, when, on account of natural and usual circumstances, the organization was abandoned and the building was sold to Alexander Matney.

EARLY METHODISTS IN POSEY TOWNSHIP.

Quite a large number of the early settlers in Posey township were Methodists and it was they who formed the first religious body within the township. Meetings were conducted in the homes of the members, who, in the beginning, included Dower, Hardin, Miller, Wilson and a few other families. Among the later members were Thomas Stiles and wife, George Patterson and wife and John Eyestone and wife. The society was included in the Connersville circuit, which only recently had been formed, and was a very large one. The appointment remained on the Connersville circuit for many years but later became a part of the charges along the western part of the county.

The first house of worship was a log structure which stood about a mile

and a half southwest of Bentonville. Later the congregation built a frame house at Bentonville, but this was finally disposed of to the township and was converted into a public hall. The society is no longer in existence.

For twenty-five years or more prior to the Civil War, there existed a Methodist congregation which worshipped at a log church that stood on the ground later occupied by the English Lutheran denomination in the northern part of Jackson township. The society exerted a great deal of influence during the early period, but gradually passed out of existence because of deaths and removals. The ground upon which the old log house stood was donated by the few remaining Methodists, about 1863, to the English Lutheran denomination, which completed a frame church there in 1865. The first congregation was styled the Union Methodist Episcopal church and among those identified within early organization were Basil Roberts and wife, Isaac Updyke and wife, P. Silvey and wife, George Talbot and wife, Nathan Aldridge and wife, and Amos Noah and Nicholas Pumphrey and their wives.

During the early forties the Methodists built a small meeting-house on the land of James Mount in the northwest quarter of section 33, Connersville township. Services were held there for many years by the Methodists, and later by other denominations, but all traces of the building have long been erased.

The first Methodist congregation in the township that was included in the Connersville circuit was at the home of the grandfather of Thomas Hinkson. The size of the society was very small, in 1823 consisting of Grandfather Hinkson and wife, Thomas Hinkson and wife, Mrs. Basil Roberts and daughter and Merrill Williams.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The Baptists were the first to establish churches in Fayette county and as early as 1814 there were three definite congregations in existence in the county: Franklin church, located just below Nulltown; New Bethel, which now stands at the edge of the village of Lyonsville in the northern part of Jennings township, and Lick Creek, the first branch of which was established a short distance south of the village of Harrisburg. Of these three churches the one located at Lyonsville is still in existence, and has had an unbroken history of nearly one hundred and three years,—the oldest church organization in the county, and one of the oldest in the state.

During the century which has elapsed since the first church was organ-

ized there have been eleven different Baptist churches organized in the county, and of these seven are still in existence. In the forties there was a schism in the Baptist communion, a schism which extended to nearly all the Baptist churches of the United States, and this resulted in the formation of new churches by those who seceded from the parent church. So many years have passed since those troublesome times of the forties that the causes of the dissension which disrupted so many of the churches have been nearly forgotten. The main facts in the matter seem to be substantially as follows:

In the confusion arising from the use of a multiplicity of local names it is extremely difficult to define the distinction between the several branches of the church. There were Softshells and Hardshells, Means and Anti-Means, Primitive and Missionary (Free-Will), Close Communion and Open Communion, New School and Old School, and other names, some of them applied in derision—all of which were in current use in the forties and many years later.

These different names were often applied indiscriminately, but in reality there were but two marked divisions of the church—the Primitive, or Anti-Means, and the Missionary, or Means. Questions of church discipline and management, of music in the church, of Sabbath schools, of the character of ministerial call, were responsible for the dissension. Those who believed in a divinely called ministry for the edification of the saved, were denominated Hardshells, or Anti-Means, while those who softened the predestination dogma considerably were the Missionary Baptists. The question of secret societies was also a frequent cause of trouble.

Both branches are still represented in Fayette county in 1917. As far as is now known there have been only two branches which have called themselves Missionary Baptists. One was located about a mile west of Bentonville, but disappeared before the Civil War; the other is still in existence. It is the Twelfth Street church at Connersville, locally known as the First Baptist church. There are still three branches of the Primitive Baptists in existence, the Village Creek church, located about a mile and a half southeast of Connersville; the second, known as the Williams Creek church, is in the northwestern corner of Harrison township, and the Lyonsville church. The Regular Baptists are represented by two congregations, the North Lick Creek and East Connersville churches. Another branch of the Baptist church, the German Baptists, usually called Dunkards, or Dunkers, is represented by a church in Waterloo township.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH AT CONNERSVILLE.

The First Baptist church at Connorsville was formally organized on March 12, 1899, with the following charter members: H. T. Thomas and wife, Cora Thomas, S. D. Lynch and wife, L. D. Worden and wife, L. J. Stiff and wife, Claire Stiff, Buelah Stiff, Mrs. Minnie Watson, G. L. Huxtable and wife, W. C. Seward and wife, Mrs. Alice Jordan, Ola Jordan, Mrs. Lida Swain and R. B. Fowler and wife. Most of these charter members were former members of the North Lick Creek church. Rev. O. J. Redmon was the first regular pastor and he was succeeded by the following: Rev. C. L. Berry, Rev. H. E. Wilson, Rev. William Spencer, Rev. L. C. Bauer, Rev. S. A. Sherman, Rev. C. F. Dame and Rev. J. Leo Noland, the present pastor.

The congregation owns a frame building at the corner of Twelfth street and Grand avenue that was dedicated in March, 1900, at a cost of five thousand dollars; also a neat parsonage built in 1906 at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars. The congregation has grown steadily since its inception and now has a membership of ninety.

FRANKLIN BAPTIST CHURCH.

The original records of the Franklin Baptist church at Alpine show that it was formally organized on March 17, 1814, and thus it was one of the first churches to be organized within the limits of the county, if not, indeed, the first church. The church started out with twenty-three charter members, namely: Charles Scott, Archibald Guthrie, Rachel Guthrie, William Helm, Elizabeth Helm, Allen Cresler, Frances Cresler, John Conner, Polly Conner, Joshua Cregler, Sarah Cregler, David Gillam, Elizabeth Gillam, Polly Gillam, William Morgan, Sarah Morgan, Edward Webb, Polly Webb, John Webb, James Newhouse, Eliza Newhouse and Hugh Brownlee. James Newhouse and David Conner were among the first ministers. The church was organized by Elders Lewis Deweese and William Tyner, of Cedar Grove, in Franklin county; Elder James Smith, of West Fork church, and Elder John Blades. As first constituted it was what was then known as an "Old School" Baptist church.

Meetings were held at the homes of the members until a building was provided. The first building was erected of hewed logs, and was a one-story structure with a gallery. Although it appears from the records that it was

not completed until 1817, yet it is known that services were held in the house a year or more before it was finished. For many years the pulpit was filled by ministers from neighboring churches, the congregation not being able to employ a regular minister. John Conner was made an elder in 1817 and, with James Newhouse, served the church until his death. Among the other early elders were David Conner, Madison Conner and William Sparks. Madison Conner was a regularly licensed minister, while William Sparks, although only an elder, preached regularly for the congregation for several years. The log church was abandoned in 1850 and a frame structure was erected within the village of Alpine. This remained the property of the congregation until November 29, 1898, when the only remaining trustees, B. F. Conner and George M. Newhouse, deeded it to John H. Gray, William Seal and Euphrates I. Chance, trustees of the Christian church of Alpine, which was organized in that year.

The history of the Franklin Baptist church at Alpine is the history of practically all the Baptist churches of southern Indiana in one respect. In 1845 the Baptists of the state became divided as the result of differences in regard to church polity—and there arose the "Old School" and "New School" Baptists. The definite schism in the Franklin congregation may be set down as occurring on June 30, 1849, although the separation had been pending for four or five years previously.

It was evidently the seceders who erected the new building in Alpine, the new congregation being known as the Fayette Baptist church. This second congregation was organized on the above stated date with the following charter members: Elder Daniel Conner, H. D. Conner and wife, Mary Conner, Nancy Reed, Henry Morris, Corwin Millspaugh and wife, and Benjamin F. Carter. Daniel Conner was the regular minister of the church until his death. Other leaders were Elders Harvey Wright, Corwin Millspaugh, H. W. Conner and Benjamin F. Carter. Elder D. H. Conner is recorded as still preaching in 1885.

The history of the Baptists at Alpine from the time of the schism in 1849 on down to 1898 seems to be largely the history of the Fayette church. Year by year the congregation grew smaller and it became increasingly difficult to have regular services. The membership had practically disappeared by the nineties and with the purchase of the old frame building by the Christian church in 1898, the Baptist church of Alpine concluded its history.

REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH AT LICK CREEK (1814-1846).

In the years 1813 and 1814 a number of the members of the Baptist church removed from the lower part of the White Water valley, chiefly from the bounds of Little Cedar Grove church in Franklin county, and located on the west fork of White Water river. They carried with them letters of dismissal, and on May 14, 1814, the following named persons met at the home of James Tyner and there formed an organization known as the Baptist Church of Jesus Christ: John Tyner, Forest Webb, James Tyner, Thomas Carter, Richard Kolb, William Webb, John Gilliam, Jehu Perkins, William Henderson, Jesse Webb, Robert Atkinson, Fannie Tyner, Katie Webb, Nancy Carter, Nancy Webb, Elizabeth Perkins, Lear Webb, Martha Henderson and Rebecca Anderson.

In the following June a committee was appointed to secure a site for a church building, and subsequently a tract of land belonging to Forest Webb was chosen. It was decided by the congregation to construct a meeting house on the purchase in the spring of 1816. This edifice was constructed of logs and was about thirty feet square and contained a small gallery. This building served as a place of worship until 1833, when a brick structure thirty-five by fifty-five feet was erected. This building stood until 1882, when it was replaced by a neat and commodious frame structure.

Forest Webb and John Tyner were chosen deacons of the church early in 1814. For a time in the beginning the congregation was served by visiting elders, among these being James Smith and Stephen Oldham, as moderators. Later moderators of the early period were Forest Webb, John Tyner, John Caldwell, Isaac Martin, Lewis Johnson, William Miller and Elder Thomas.

Elder William Miller seems to have been ordained on June 3, 1820, as one of the first ministers. Later, along in the early part of the thirties, were John Sparks, Joseph Martin and Wilson Thompson, all of whom served as pastors, the latter serving the congregation for a number of years, beginning early in 1835.

CONTROVERSIES ON DOCTRINAL POINTS.

The church on Lick Creek flourished and became one of the strong churches of the White Water Association, but dissensions and controversies

on points of doctrine finally arose, which terminated in a division of the church, occurring on April 11, 1846, at which time the membership was one hundred and twenty.

Out of this division grew two churches, which have been numbered among the strong religious societies of the county. The division was not merely local, but extended beyond county and even association limits, and affected many of the "Old School" Baptist churches of this entire region of the country. Both branches of the Lick Creek church retained the name of the original church and each claims to be the old organization. The same can be said of the associations to which each belongs. For a time the two churches were styled the "Means" and the "Anti-Means," although these names were not countenanced by the congregations. For convenience one is herein termed the "South" church and the other the "North" church.

REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH OF LICK CREEK SOUTH (1846-1917).

This branch, after the division, retained the church property and continued to worship in the old building until 1882, when a new edifice was erected. The regular minister of the old church at the time of the division was Elder Wilson Thompson (1846-63), who remained with those continuing worship in the same church. The membership of the old church, herein spoken of as the South church, after the division was about eighty-seven. Elder Thompson's successor was Elder George Harlan, who served the congregation three years. Harvey Wright followed in 1866, for a period of thirty-three years, or up to 1899. There was no regular pastor between 1899 and 1903. In the latter year M. L. Ford became pastor and served until 1910. During Ford's pastorate many of the meetings were held in the homes of the few members. There has been no pastor since 1910, the membership having fallen away until it is not possible to employ a regular pastor.

REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH OF LICK CREEK NORTH, (1846-1917).

About forty of the old Lick Creek membership, prominent among whom were James Tyner, William Webb, Alexander Dale, William Thomas and Enoch Applegate, withdrew from the old church and declared themselves the Regular Baptist church of Lick Creek. Elder John Sparks was chosen their pastor. In 1847, one and one-half acres of land, located one-half mile north of Harrisburg, was secured from John Caldwell and B. S. Trowbridge,

upon which was erected a church edifice. Alexander Dale, William W. Thomas and James Tyner were chosen the first trustees. In March, 1848, Elder D. H. Drummond began giving the church a portion of his time, and in 1854 Elder George Harlan was employed, followed by E. D. Thomas. Elder W. T. Pence began to serve about 1865. Following Pence came in succession the following: E. D. Thomas, William Sparks, Samuel Williams, Thomas Lines, and William Rupert, of Kentucky. Elder Rupert preached for the congregation for about twenty years, being followed in the nineties by Elder Shirley. Rufus Reed followed Elder Shirley in 1902, for a two-year period. Elder Gregg, of Boone county, Indiana, came in 1904 and served until 1906, followed by Preston Smith, a minister-banker, of Whites-town, Indiana. R. A. Fuson, the present pastor, also of Boone county, has had charge of the church since 1908. Regular services are held on the fourth Sunday of each month. There are about thirty regular members.

About 1892 a few members, about twenty-five or thirty, of the North Lick Creek church, seceded from the old society and established themselves at the old brick school house, a half mile west of Harrisburg. William Rupert was the pastor of the seceders until his death, about ten years later; although during the latter part of his life, Rev. Edward W. Harlan was the regular pastor. The congregation styled itself the Lick Creek Baptist church, while those not belonging to this group called them "Murphyites," because of John Murphy, one of their leaders.

The most important event in the history of the Lick Creek church occurred in 1892. In this year, November 22-24, the general meeting of the Regular Baptists of America was held in the little church in Fayette county. Delegates were present from Indiana, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, and Canada.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

There have been two congregations of Missionary Baptists in Fayette county, but one of them disappeared more than thirty years ago and its history has been difficult to trace. The date of its organization evidently was shortly after the Civil War, although it may have been even before the war. It was composed of a number of families living in Posey township, about a mile west of Bentonville, among the members being the Longwells, Carvers, Thomases and Knapps. They first held their meetings in a neighboring

school house, and after the school house was abandoned for school purposes the congregation bought it, built an addition to it and used it for a church purposes until the society was disbanded. The church as a definite organization disappeared about 1880.

• GERMAN BAPTISTS.

From 1804 to 1808, something like fourteen families, most of whom were from Pennsylvania and Virginia, formed a settlement along what is known as Four Mile creek in eastern Indiana and western Ohio. These pioneers were all adherents of the German Baptist church and upon effecting a permanent settlement began to look forward to the organization of a church of their denomination. Elder Jacob Miller is thought to have been the first German Baptist minister who preached west of the Great Miami river and it was he who first preached to this little group. He with the assistance of John Hart and a man by the name of Bolton effected the first organization. In later years the congregation grew rapidly, two districts were formed and a second church house was erected in the southern part of Union county, Indiana. Subsequently an organization was formed in Waterloo township, among whom were John Moyer, Samuel and Elizabeth McClinster, Salome Fiant, Sarah Moyer, Mrs. Daniel Fiant (the first member of this denomination in the community), Daniel Jamsey, Susannah Strong, Catherine Priser, Martin Fiant, Mrs. Fiant, John Moss, Elizabeth Dise, Jonas and Mary Fiant, Samuel and Catherine Crick, Ada Simpson, John Fiant and wife, Polly McPherin, Lewis Paten and wife and Elizabeth and Susannah Ward.

Prior to the erection of a church edifice services were held in the homes of the members and also in a barn. Finally the need of a building became urgent and a building committee composed of John Fiant and Isaac Pritchard was appointed for the purpose of securing a church site and securing funds for the erection of a building. The edifice was completed in 1868. Among the ministers who have served the congregation have been Rev. John Moyer, Rev. William Moss, Rev. Abraham Moss, Rev. Daniel Miller, Rev. Daniel Brown and Rev. Jacob Rife.

NEW BETHEL REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH, LYONSVILLE.

The New Bethel Regular Baptist church, long since discontinued, had its inception on the fourth Saturday in February, 1814, and is probably the

first church to attempt an organization within the present limits of the county. Meetings were held at the homes of the members at first, but in July, of the same year, Charles McLaughlin and one Litteral, a committee selected by the congregation, made preparations to build a house of worship. They bought one acre of ground from Thomas Simpson, Sr., for two dollars, and on this lot erected a log structure, twenty-six by twenty feet. This stood about half a mile east of their second church.

The petition for the establishment of the church was drawn up on January 15, 1814, and was signed by the following prospective members of the proposed congregation: Elder Stephen Oldham, Rebecca Oldham, John Keny, Polly Keny, Thomas Simpson (deacon), Sarah Simpson, Rebecca Conner, Katherine Williams, Charles and Jane McLaughlin, James and Sarah Conway, John Keny, Sr., Jonathan Keny, William and Ann Oldham and Susan White. This petition was sent to one of the established churches, undoubtedly in Franklin county, was favorably acted upon, and on the Sunday following the fourth Saturday in February, 1814, the new congregation was constituted as the "New Bethel Regular Baptist Church" by Lazarus Whitehead and James Smith.

The log structure was soon found too small to accommodate the growing congregation and in 1821 steps were taken to provide a new and larger building. In 1822 Elder Oldham donated an acre of ground about half a mile west of the first church, a short distance south of the present site of Lyonsville, and here was erected a second log church, under the direction of Matthias Dawson, Aaron and Jonathan Haughman. This continued in use until 1860 when a frame building was erected at a cost of one thousand five hundred dollars.

Elder Stephen Oldham served as minister until his death in 1834. Other early pastors were William Sparks, George Harlan, Daniel Conner and Thomas Lyons. In 1885 Elders Reed and Parker were ministering to the church. The congregation has been served by many ministers of more than local importance, and it is only within the last decade that no regular services have been held. The membership has grown smaller and smaller with time, and now the number is comparatively few.

SECOND REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH ON WILLIAMS CREEK.

This church was made up mainly of members formerly belonging to the Lick Creek church, and was instituted on July 21, 1832, representatives being present from the churches of Lick Creek, Franklin and East Fork.

The original membership was composed of the following: Eleazer Carver, Gregg M. Thompson, Abigail Trowbridge, Mary Johnston, Anna Drapier, Harriett Thomas, Phoebe Thomas, Schuyler Jagger, D. F. Thomas, Elizabeth Stephens, Benjamin Stephens, Martha Morphew, W. M. Buck, Ellen F. Buck, Elizabeth Carver, Phoebe Jagger and Elizabeth Rich.

The first letter of the church and messengers were sent to the meeting of the White Water association on July 21, 1833, the latter being prepared by Gregg M. Thompson and Nathan Morphew. In the following August the church was received into the association as one of its members.

The first clerk of the church was Nathan Morphew, who was followed by G. M. Thompson. For several years prior to the erection of a church building, services were held at the school house then standing on the site of the edifice that was erected in 1846.

Among the pastors who served the congregation were the following: Elders James Newhouse, G. M. Thompson, Wilson Thompson, John Sparks, David Drummond, William Sparks, E. D. Thomas and Charles Reed.

This church, like many of the other country churches of Fayette county, has had a long period of prosperity and usefulness. Within recent years it has gradually declined until its membership is too small to employ a full-time pastor. Services are still held at intervals.

PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH ON VILLAGE CREEK.

The Village Creek Baptist church (the Primitive branch) began its existence as an organized body on July 24, 1824, with the following members: Robert Gilky, Thomas Wolverton, William Denman, William Sparks, Phineas McCray, Stephen Harlan, James Wood, Sarah Gilky, Mary Denman, Mary Sparks, Mary Harlan, Sarah McCray and Hannah McCray. The society was organized at the home of Robert Gilky. For the next two years services were conducted at the homes of the various members. The first church, a small hewed-log building, was erected in 1826 and served as the place of worship until 1848, when it was replaced by a brick structure located about a mile and a half southeast of Connersville, which was later replaced by the present frame building. Among the regular resident pastors of the church have been Elders Minor Thomas, George Harlan, William Sparks, Samuel Harlan, Walter Benson and Charles Reed.

Although no regular services are now conducted, the congregation still maintains its organization and the influence of the church is vital.

One of the very early Baptist churches in the county was located in section 20, Connersville township. No definite information can be gained as to when it was organized or when it was abandoned. However, it is known that the members belonged to the Primitive branch of Baptists. Among the members were Samuel Martin, Ann Martin, Benjamin Booe and Philip Hoyl.

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

The history of the Christian church in Fayette county dates from the latter part of the twenties. The church in this county is what is sometimes known as the "Campbellite" church, a designation formerly used to differentiate it from another denomination claiming the right to the name "Christian," the latter being commonly called the "Newlight" church. The Newlight branch never secured a foothold in Fayette county to such an extent that its members were strong enough to organize a congregation of their own.

The organization of the first Christian church in Fayette county may be traced directly to John P. Thompson, a Baptist preacher, who came from Bracken county, Kentucky, to Indiana, in 1822. He became the pastor of the Baptist church at Little Flat Rock in Rush county and preached the orthodox doctrines of his church until about 1828. The story of his conversion to the doctrines of Alexander Campbell is an interesting chapter in the religious history of Indiana.

In 1828 the teachings of Campbell, as set forth by eloquent Kentucky preachers, particularly by the Rev. John Smith, reached the ears of young Thompson in Rush county. The more he heard about the new doctrine the more interested he became, and finally he decided to return to his old home in Kentucky and investigate the new movement at first hand. He made the trip in the summer of 1828 and the new doctrine appealed to him so strongly that he became fully converted to it, and renounced the doctrines of the Baptist church which he had been serving so faithfully.

Shortly after Thompson returned to his charge in Rush county he issued a notice that there would be a meeting at the house of Elias Stone, a farmer living near Fayetteville (then called Danville), on Sunday, October 5, 1828. On that memorable day Thompson preached the first sermon in eastern Indiana advocating the doctrines as set forth by Alexander Campbell. This meeting was followed by a revival at his church at Flat Rock (in Rush county) and in the course of a few weeks he had baptized about one hundred persons.

It seems that most of the members of the various Baptist churches which Thompson had previously organized were willing to follow him into the new church. This was not accomplished, however, without considerable dissension and, as a result, religious controversies were found everywhere throughout this section of the state. Many churches became divided, and schisms brought about which exist to this day.

Thompson naturally became the moving spirit in the organization of all the Christian churches in this section of the state and, being a man of unusual energy and ability, his efforts were attended with marked success. The first formal organization in Fayette county was made at Fayetteville, the church being established on July 4, 1829. About the same time he effected an organization at the home of Judge Webb, then living near Nulltown, the members later erecting a house of worship at the village of Columbia. Connersville followed with an organization in 1833; Bentonville, in 1836; Fairview (just across the line in Rush county), in 1843; Harrisburg, in 1864, and Alpine, in 1898. An organization also was early effected at Springersville. At the present time there are seven distinct societies of this denomination in the county, located at Connersville, Harrisburg, Orange, Springersville, Alpine, Bentonville and the church known as Sain's Creek, located in the southeastern part of Orange township.

CONNERSVILLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

[The following history of the Christian church at Connersville was written by Marguerite Thiebaud, assisted by Louisa Nelson, Balzora Schofield and other members of the congregation. Miss Thiebaud spared no pains to obtain the fullest possible data regarding the early history of the church, and the history as she compiled it is here given. It was read before the congregation on June 15, 1908, on the occasion of the diamond jubilee of the church. The editor has brought the history of the church down to date.—The Editor.]

In the early part of the nineteenth century the little village of Connersville was one of the most important trading posts in the White Water valley and was made a stopping place by all travelers in the middle west. Thus the inhabitants of this little settlement were, in a way, kept in touch with the world at large. So it is not surprising that when the teachings of Alexander Campbell were causing so much excitement in Kentucky and the neighboring states that their influence should be felt even in Fayette county.

In the summer of 1832 Dr. Ryland T. Brown, a man of great intellectual ability, a scientist of note, and later state geologist and still later a

professor in Northwestern Christian College, at Indianapolis, settled in Connersville, where he engaged in the practice of medicine. In August of the same year Gabriel Ginn and his wife, Hannah, removed to the village from the Webb neighborhood. As both of these families soon gained prominence in the community, and as they had previously become interested in the Christian church, it was largely through their efforts that the first organization was effected here. For some time these two families, together with a few others, held meetings of prayer and devotion in the Ginn home, which is supposed to have stood where the Big Four depot is now located.

In October, 1832, Elder John O'Kane stopped in Connersville on his way to Milton and held services for several successive days in the court house. These meetings resulted in several accessions to the little band. Again on Christmas Day, O'Kane made the village a visit. By this time the country was being aroused by the teachings of such men as O'Kane, John P. Thompson and Gabriel C. McDuffee, and Christian churches had been established at Fayettesville and Nulltown. This fact made the little company of Disciples at Connersville all the more anxious to organize themselves into a church, and at length this was brought about, in January, 1833.

LIST OF CHARTER MEMBERS.

About this time the little band of worshippers were joined by Elder Jesse Holton and family, who had recently moved from Kentucky to a farm a few miles north of town, thus bringing the charter members up to about seventeen. Among these were Gabriel Ginn and wife, James McCann, Sr., and wife, Jesse Holton, wife and son, Alexander C. Holton and daughters, Elizabeth and Mrs. Mary Helm, Daniel Morrison, Mrs. Jacob Vandergrift, Rhoda McKinney, Mr. and Mrs. Paqua, Dr. R. T. Brown and wife and Elijah West, a colored servant of the Holtons.

Shortly after the founding of the church Elder O'Kane removed to Connersville and had the distinction of being the first regular pastor. Because of his wonderful strength and ability, as well as his vehement and awe-inspiring sermons, he was often known as the "Cyclone of the Reformation." During Elder O'Kane's residence here a religious paper under the title of the *Christian Casket* was published in connection with the church. It was a monthly paper of sixteen pages, but was discontinued at the close of the first volume (1834).

In those early days it was frequently necessary for the villages which were fortunate to secure the services of a minister, to permit him to hold

services in other portions of the country as well, and so during Elder O'Kane's pilgrimages of this sort, Elder Jesse Holton and Dr. R. T. Brown served the church in a pastoral relation. Holton died in 1839 and ill health compelled Dr. Brown to abandon the practice of medicine about the same time.

For two years the society continued to meet in the court house and during this period many noted men held services there. Prominent among these was Love H. Jamison, who is remembered by all who knew him as a great and good man. It was during one of these meetings that Louisa Nelson united with the church and was baptized. At the same service in which Miss Nelson came into the church, Martha Ginn, a girlhood friend of Miss Nelson, was also baptized. Later she moved to the west and had not been heard of until a few days ago when Miss Nelson received word that her friend, now Mrs. Dale, is still living and resides at Cedar Vale, Kansas. The wife of Reverend Jamison is also living [1908] and is taking a prominent part in the jubilee services which are being held in the Central Christian church at Indianapolis today, [June 15, 1908].

CARRIED THE MESSAGE EAST.

Another noted preacher of this early period was John Longley, a small, earnest man, who throughout his career, baptized more than three thousand people. One Sunday morning while Reverend Longley was holding service in Connersville, George Campbell, a young man from Connecticut, was among the congregation, and to this youth from the East the principles of primitive faith as taught by this religious body, were both new and impressive. At the close of the sermon he stepped forth and confessed this new faith, and on the following day he straightway set forth to prepare himself for the ministry. Indeed, he was such a successful minister that even today the name of George Campbell is held in the utmost regard.

In the latter part of the year 1834 or the first part of 1835, Rev. S. K. Hoshour, one of the greatest preachers the Christian church has ever known, came to Connersville. He was one of the most highly educated men of his time, and his eloquent sermons, together with his impressive personality, are remembered by many of the present congregation. Reverend Hoshour lived at Centerville, where he was engaged in teaching, and for fifteen years he preached in Connersville once each month. Louisa Nelson remembered distinctly his first sermon and recalled that his text was found in the eighth

chapter of Jeremiah. Reverend Hoshour later taught in the Northwestern Christian University at Indianapolis.

VISITED BY FOUNDER OF CHURCH.

But perhaps the interest and enthusiasm were never so great in Connersville as when Alexander Campbell visited the local congregation in 1834. Little is known of the events connected with his coming, beyond that he was entertained, with forty other visitors, at the home of Sherman Schofield, a man prominent in the early church organization.

At length the meeting place of the little company of men and women who bore the name Christian was changed, and for some time services were held in an upper room of the county seminary, which was situated where the Fifth street school building now stands. The organization had gradually gained both members and strength and at this time (the latter part of the thirties) they determined to build a house of worship for themselves. Sherman Schofield donated a lot on the bluff of East Fifth street hill and preparations were immediately made for the erection of the building. The contract was given to Schofield and work was begun as soon as possible. Clark Porter, the father of William and Robert Porter, laid the brick for the walls of the new edifice. Before the building was completed, however, Andrew Ringer, an evangelist of some note, came to Connersville to hold a meeting. Services were begun in the seminary, but the crowds soon became so great that it was necessary to find rooms elsewhere. As a result, benches and boards were carried from the school to the unfinished church building, and there, before the walls were completed or the windows even in place, the meeting was successfully continued. At length the building was completed and in January, 1841, the little company of Christians entered their first real temple of worship.

For years they gathered here on each Lord's Day and in their peaceful and unassuming manner worshipped their God. Many successful revivals were held during the period that followed, the congregation being visited by the leading preachers of the middle west, among whom were George Campbell, John Sweeny and the Pinkerton brothers from Kentucky. Joseph and Benjamin Franklin were also frequent visitors to the church. Often when things seemed depressing and the people desired a change, the pastor would summon someone whom everyone loved, to hold a few days' meeting, and in such times Rev. D. R. Van Buskirk was usually called.

In 1849 Henry R. Pritchard held a successful meeting here, and from that time often conducted services in this community. Because of his knowledge of Bible subjects and his cheerful willingness to impart information, he was called a "walking encyclopedia." Until his death he never ceased in his untiring efforts in behalf of the church.

NOTABLE SUNDAY SCHOOL REVIVAL.

Time passed swiftly and in the course of time few of those who endured the early hardships were left, but their children were carrying forth the work which these sterling pioneers had begun. About 1868 it became possible to take up the work in larger measures and a Sunday school revival took place. A large class of men who saw the need of Bible training was organized with the pastor, Rev. S. R. Wilson, in charge, and soon the interest became so intense that about two hundred members were enrolled. This growth in the Sunday school caused the entire church to aspire to greater things, with the result that in 1869 Rev. Knowles Shaw, a preacher and singing evangelist, was secured to conduct a revival in August and September. The meeting was one of the greatest ever held in Connersville.

Again in 1871 Louis Pinkerton and John Shackelford carried on a revival meeting which lasted eleven weeks, a meeting of almost phenomenal character. In 1872 Rev. Black Wiles, of Covington, conducted a revival of great importance. By this time many new members had been added and a spirit of enthusiasm filled the congregation. The little building on the river bank, which had served them for over thirty years as a place of worship, was no longer sufficient for the needs of the enlarged congregation. At this juncture the Old School and New School Presbyterians of Connersville effected a consolidation and the Christian church purchased the building occupied by the older branch of Presbyterians, the purchase being concluded in July, 1872. The deed was signed by William Huston, Valentine Leonard, Thomas M. Little, John Gilchrist, F. M. Roots, Edward F. Claypool, William Pepper and W. J. Hankins.

The Christians paid thirty-five hundred dollars for the building and at once began extensive repairs on it, finally expending about three thousand dollars in overhauling the building and refurnishing it. In the meantime they had sold their old building to the Second Methodist Episcopal church of Connersville. The new house of worship was dedicated on June 1, 1873, by Rev. Isaac Errett, editor of the *Christian Standard*, of Cincinnati.

From the organization of the church in 1833 until 1873, a period of forty years, nine different pastors had served the church. John O'Kane, Thomas Coughley, Jacob Vail and Charles Evans were the early ministers, but no records were kept of their services and it is impossible to give the years of their respective tenures. Following Evans came Matthew R. Henry, 1859-60; R. L. Howe, 1861-63; William Irwin, 1863-66; S. R. Wilson, 1866-71; William Irwin, 1871-73.

CONGREGATION STEADILY GAINS IN STRENGTH.

For a number of years after the congregation had moved to the Fourth street building the church continued to develop gradually along larger lines and to gain strength in so doing. During this period the Christian Womens Board of Missions was organized, and with the Ladies Aid Society, proved to be of lasting importance. The first evangelistic meeting held in the new church was conducted by J. C. Hobbs, while later other successful revivals were held by J. H. O. Smith, J. V. Coombs, and Revs. Fowler, Doris and Spicer. In the fall of 1888 Rev. Ira J. Chase, later governor of Indiana, held a remarkable meeting here, which resulted in about fifty accessions, which, at that time, was an unusually large number for a revival meeting.

In 1888 the church became imbued with the spirit of progress and decided to improve their house of worship*. The building was again remodeled, decorated and rededicated by Rev. Sweeny, of Columbus, Indiana. The years came and went, the church took an active part in all movements of the community which stood for better citizenship, and in every way attempted to fulfill the highest mission of the church. Little arose to disturb the even tranquility of the congregation; various ministers who came to guide this band of four hundred souls, soon learned to love them, and then were called to other fields. Thus runs the history of all churches and the history of the Christian church of Connersville is no exception to the rule.

The pastors of the church since 1873 have served in the following order: A. A. Knight, 1874-76; U. B. Watkins, 1876; T. M. Wiles, 1877-80; Reverend Meade, 1880; C. A. Robinson, 1881-82; John A. Thomas, 1883-84; W. W. Whitmer, 1885-86; J. H. Vinson, 1886-88; W. W. Stairs, 1888-90; George E. Platt, 1890-91; G. B. Vanarsdal, 1891-94; T. A. Hall, 1894-96; Reverend Rice, 1897; George Darsie, 1897-1901; J. C. Burkhardt, 1902-07; Reverend Newcomer, 1907-12; L. E. Brown, December, 1912-17.

A NEW HOUSE OF WORSHIP.

One of the most important events in the history of the church during this period was the founding of the Society of Christian Endeavor during the ministry of Reverend Stairs (1888-90). Within twenty years after the congregation went into their new home on Fourth street, it was very evident that larger quarters were necessary. The question of a new building was agitated during the pastorate of Reverend Darsie (1897-1901), but nothing more was done at this time than to purchase a lot at the corner of Central avenue and Eighth street, the lot costing the sum of fifty-three hundred dollars. It was not, however, until 1903 that definite plans were completed for the building of a house of worship on the new site. It was planned to build a church which would satisfy all the demands of the congregation for many years to come, and to this end it was proposed to construct a building of greater proportions than the congregation at that time really needed. The accepted plans of the architect and the subsequent successful bidder of the contract contemplated a structure to cost about thirty-four thousand dollars. This seemed like an almost prohibitive amount, but those in charge of the construction never faltered and went valiantly to work to raise the money. Their first canvass resulted in donations of seventeen thousand dollars, while on the day the church was dedicated (October 15, 1905) an additional sixteen thousand dollars was pledged.

The dedicatory sermon was preached on Sunday, October 15, 1905, by Dr. F. M. Rains, of Cincinnati, before an audience that taxed the capacity of the church. The building is a Gothic structure of brick and stone with a tile roof and copper gutters. One of the most striking features of the interior of the building is the series of Biblical scenes painted on the walls, the work of an artist, B. F. Harris, of Union City, Indiana. The main part of the building is finished in golden oak, the basement being finished in hard pine. It has a fine pipe organ, Sunday school rooms, a beautiful baptistry, dining room and all the appointments of a modern house of worship.

BENTONVILLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian church at Bentonville was organized about 1836, the first organization being brought about by the efforts of Elder John O'Kane. Among the charter members were George Van Buskirk and wife, Philip

Shrader and wife, Trueman Munger and wife, Moses Ellis and wife, and Richard Kolb and wife. Services were first held at the homes of members, but in 1840 a building was erected, a frame structure, which stood south of Bentonville a short distance. This building was in use until 1884, when the present building was erected at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars. The ground, an acre and a half, was donated to the church by John Gilleland, and a cemetery was established adjoining the church. Among the early ministers of the congregation were the following: John O'Kane, Elijah Martindale, John Longley, John Brown, Jacob Daubenspeck, R. T. Brown, Thomas Conley, W. G. Irvin, Elijah Goodwin and Lewis Wilson.

The church maintains an active organization and regular services are conducted by Rev. G. F. Power, of Falmouth, Indiana. The present membership is ninety. An active Sunday school of one hundred and ten members is in charge of Frank Hackleman, as superintendent.

ALPINE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian church at Alpine came into existence in 1898 and has maintained an organization since that year. There were a number of members of the denomination in the community and they secured the old frame church erected by the Baptists in the fifties, the deed for the same being made on November 29, 1898. The only surviving trustees of the old Fayette Baptist church were B. F. Conner and George M. Newhouse, and they sold the building and lot to John H. Gray, William Seal and Euphrates I. Chance, trustees of the Christian church, on the date mentioned. The new congregation remodeled the building and has held regular services since it was established. The present pastor is Reverend Burns, of Gwynneville, Indiana. The present membership is thirty. A Sunday school of twenty-five is in charge of John McGraw, as superintendent.

HARRISBURG CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian church just east of the village of Harrisburg originated out of a series of religious meetings conducted at private homes and in the school house at Harrisburg a few years before the Civil War, although there was no formal organization until 1864. The organization is said to have been effected by Elder W. G. Irwin, there being thirty-two members in the beginning. Among those who were identified with the church were Warner

Broaddus and wife, Edwin Wilson and wife, Edward Higham and wife, Thomas Robinson and wife and Warren Drennen and wife. A neat and commodious church building, erected in the summer of 1871, was dedicated in the fall of that year by Elder Daniel Van Buskirk.

The church has always maintained an organization, although at times small in number. Elder T. A. Hall, of Indianapolis, is the present pastor and services are conducted twice each month. An active Sunday school is maintained in conjunction with the Baptists of this community. The present membership of the congregation is twenty-four.

ORANGE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian church at Orange was formally organized by Elder John F. Thompson on July 4, 1829. Soon afterward a small church building was erected by Elias B. Stone, mostly at his own expense. In 1851 another building was erected, principally through the efforts of E. S. Frazee, who preached for the congregation for a number of years. In 1875 the building was remodeled into a substantial and commodious structure. Among the early pastors of the church were William McPherson, John O'Kane, R. T. Brown, George Campbell and Henry Pritchard.

In 1913 the Christian church of Indiana divided the state into six districts, and placed an evangelist in charge of each district. It was his duty to visit all of the churches and endeavor to build up all of the weaker congregations, the church at Orange being among these. The congregation had grown smaller year by year for the past quarter of a century, and to all intents had practically ceased holding regular meetings. Rev. C. E. Oldham, a native of the county, the son of C. F. Oldham, of Springersville, was secured to serve the church at Orange, beginning in January, 1914. He was a graduate of Butler College, an accomplished musician and singer, as well as an effective pulpit orator. Under his leadership the church grew from an inactive membership of nineteen to a flourishing congregation of one hundred and thirty-two. During the course of a revival held in the fall of 1914 he added fifty-seven members to the church. There is also a Sunday school of one hundred and fifty members which is doing active work in behalf of the church. Roland Morris is the present superintendent. Reverend Oldham resigned in January, 1917, to continue his education, and was succeeded at that time by Reverend Francis.

SAINS CREEK CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Sains Creek Christian church is another of the Christian churches of the county which began a new lease of life in 1914. The building now occupied by the congregation stands in the southeastern corner of Orange township, and was erected in the early history of the county as a union church. Several different denominations have had charge of the building at different times, the United Brethren having held regular services for a number of years. It is not certain when the Christian denomination obtained control of the building, but they have had regular services in it since the fall of 1914.

The credit for putting the church on its feet is due Rev. G. I. Hoover, who conducted a revival in the old building in the summer of 1914. Following the revival Rev. Moody Edwards, of Glenwood, took charge of the church, and has been holding services regularly twice each month. The congregation is contemplating the erection of a new building in the summer of 1917.

SPRINGERSVILLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian church at Springersville is the outgrowth of a Union church which made its appearance in the little village in the early history of the county. The little building which stood in the graveyard was erected for both church and school purposes, and continued to serve for both purposes until 1856, when a separate building was erected for school purposes. The first site was owned by William Dawson and later by Thomas Simpson, Jr., and it was the latter who donated the ground in the corner of the old cemetery where the "little brown church," as it was called, was built.

It is not now known when the Christian denomination first secured control of the building, but it was before the Civil War. The early records of the church are missing and it was not until 1880 that the church began to keep the permanent records from which this history has been compiled. Apparently the congregation had become very weak by 1880; at least the present record states that the church was reorganized on the second Sunday in March, 1880. They still worshiped in the old building until 1883, when a lot was purchased by David Fiant from Thomas Simpson and presented to the church for a new building. The same year the present structure was erected, and dedicated in the fall of the same year.

Upon the reorganization of the church in March, 1880, four members were chosen as deacons: Henry C. Simpson, W. H. Dales, Francis Riggs, J. M. Shepler. The man instrumental in the reorganization of the church was T. M. Wiles. With the reorganization the first trustees were Francis Riggs, S. H. Riggs, Frank Montgomery, Henry C. Simpson and W. H. Dales. Some of the oldest and most prominent members at the time of reorganization were as follow: Lewis Monger, Mary Ann Monger, Susan Riggs, Jennie Riggs, Elizabeth Riggs, Pamela Schreiver, Mary J. Riggs, Narcus Monger, Amanda Dales, Sophronia Laflan, Huldah J. Montgomery, Henry C. Simpson, Jonathan Brown, Angie Eshelman, Elizabeth Barnes, W. H. Dales, J. M. Shepler, Myra Monger, Rosella Riggs, Addie Price, Iva Riggs, Nancy Riggs and F. M. Riggs.

In the spring of 1883 T. M. Wiles was chosen as pastor at a salary of two hundred and ten dollars a year, and services were held once a month. It was at this time that preparations were made to erect a new building and a lot was purchased by means of a general subscription. Those who were instrumental in the erection of the building were the following: Susan Riggs, Jennie Riggs, Mary Riggs, Francis Riggs, F. P. Montgomery, W. H. Dales, S. H. Riggs. The church was dedicated in the fall of 1883. Among the ministers who served the congregation shortly after the reorganization were Elders T. M. Wiles, Eugene Scofield, Robert E. Howe.

Soon after the dedication of the new church a revival was begun which resulted in the addition of more than fifty members to the congregation. The church was occupied until 1898, when it became inadequate to the needs of the times and was remodeled. A new Sunday school room was added and also a baptistry. The church now maintains an active Sunday school, a Ladies' Aid Society and a Woman's Board of Missions. During the winter of 1914 a splendid revival was held by Elder G. Dungan, and about sixty additions were made to the church. The present membership is one hundred and forty-one and the pastor is Elder C. C. Dobson.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP.

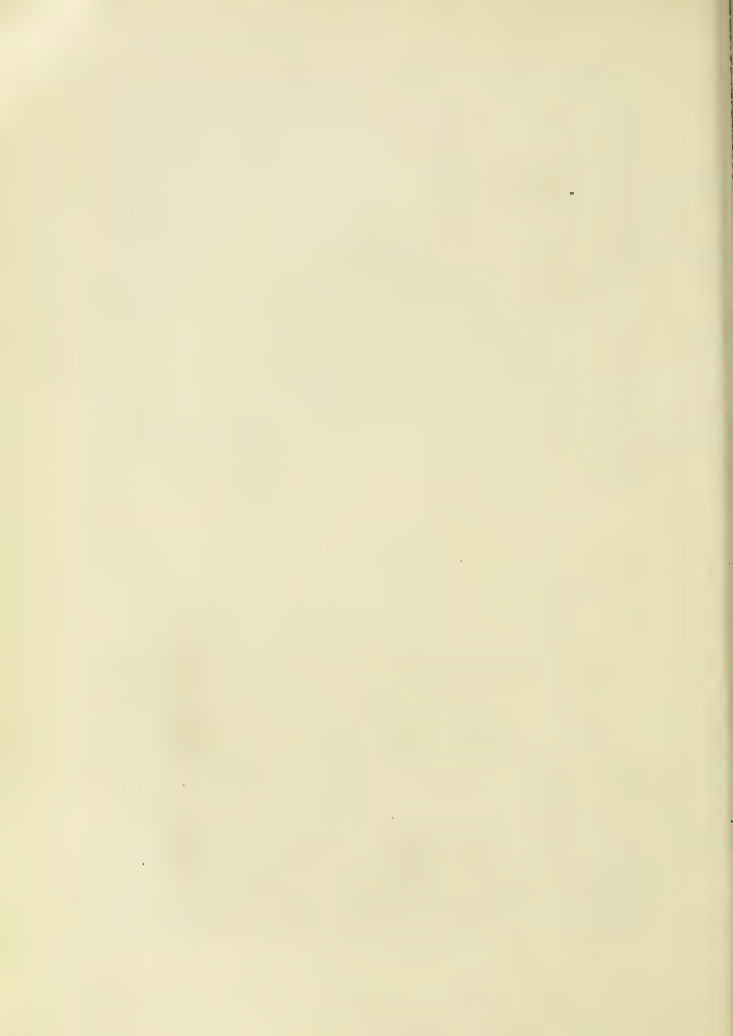
A society of the Christian church was organized by Rev. John D. Thompson at the home of Judge Webb, along the river near Nulltown in 1829 or 1830. This organization in later years resulted in the formation of a society at Columbia, which erected a building there. Among the families that were identified with the church during the early period were the Johnsons, Michners, Heizers, Thomases, Utters and Blakes. The church has long since been discontinued and the only church now in the village is in charge of the Methodists.



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CONNERSVILLE.



CHRISTIAN CHURCH, CONNERSVILLE.



SUMMARY OF CHRISTIAN CHURCHES OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

<i>Church.</i>	<i>Pastor.</i>	<i>Services.</i>	<i>Member- Ship.</i>	<i>Value Church Property.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>	<i>Sunday School Superintendent.</i>	<i>Enroll- ment.</i>
Alpine -----	Rev. Burns -----	Monthly -----	30 -----	\$ 2,000 -----	\$ 150 -----	John McGraw-----	25 -----
Bentonville -----	G. F. Powers-----	Semi-Monthly --	90 -----	6,000 -----	300 -----	Frank Hackleman--	110 -----
Connersville -----	L. E. Brown-----	Weekly -----	780 -----	35,000 -----	1,560 -----	Frank Runyon--	500 -----
Harrisburg -----	T. A. Hall-----	Semi-Monthly --	24 -----	1,000 -----	350 -----	Union with Bap- tist.	
Orange -----	Rev. Francis-----	Semi-Monthly --	132 -----	1,500 -----	410 -----	Roland Morris--	150 -----
Sains Creek-----	Moody Edwards--	Semi-Monthly --	19 -----	500 -----	100 -----	Mrs. Alfred	
Springersville ---	C. C. Dobson-----	Semi-Monthly --	141 -----	3,000 -----	518 -----	Henry -----	120 -----

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

The first Presbyterian church in Fayette county was organized in 1824 in Connersville and it remained the only church of this denomination for many years. The denomination has never been numerous in the county, only five congregations having been organized, and two of these were really offshoots of congregations already in existence. The Presbyterians, like so many other Protestant denominations before the Civil War, suffered from internal dissensions which resulted in the division of congregations. Thus there arose what were known as "Old School" and "New School" Presbyterians, a division that continued until 1869.

The early history of Presbyterianism in the White Water valley was written by Rev. Ludlow D. Potter more than forty years ago and is here given in full as far as it concerns Franklin and Fayette counties, the same ministers preaching in both counties.

The first Presbyterian minister of whose labors in this region (White Water valley) we have any record was Rev. Samuel Baldrige, who organized a society of seventeen members at the house of John Allen, near Harrison (Dearborn county), where he preached steadily until 1814. From 1810 to 1814 he worked as an itinerant missionary in the White Water valley, having various preaching places from Lawrenceburg to Dunlapville (Union county). He preached at Brookville, at Robert Templeton's and at Robert Hanna's (all three places in Franklin county). At that time there were several families in Franklin county (which, at this time, included more than half of Fayette county) who were adherents to the Presbyterian faith. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. Barbour from Ireland, Judge Arthur Dixon and wife and brother, Mr. Young, John Vincent and wife, Robert Templeton and wife, the Knights and Mr. and Mrs. William McCleary. All of these resided in town (Brookville) except Mr. Templeton, the parents of Mrs. Ryburn and one of the Dixons. The latter lived on the Rushville road at the foot of Boundary Hill. He (Dixon) afterwards moved to a farm near Connersville and a few years afterward united with the Methodist church.

Arthur Dixon was a blacksmith. He removed to Connersville in 1823 and his wife was one of the early members of the church organized there. After the removal of Reverend Baldrige from Harrison, there was occasional preaching at Harrison, Brookville, Somerset (now Laurel, in Franklin county), and adjacent places, by Reverend Robertson, of Kentucky, Rev. James Dickey, of Ohio, and others, for four or five years, during which period several other families had settled in the valley. From 1816 to 1825 efforts were made to gather these people into churches. This resulted in the organization of churches at Brookville (1818), Mount Carmel (1820), Somerset (1823), Connersville (1824) and Bath (1825).

All of these churches except the one established at Connersville were within Franklin county.

There have been three Presbyterian churches organized in Connersville and two in Orange township. The first one in the county seat dates

from 1824, the second one came into existence in 1851, the two being amalgamated in 1869. The German Presbyterians in Connersville effected an organization in 1871. The only other churches of this denomination were organized in Orange township before the Civil War, one being the offshoot of the other, and both have long since been discontinued.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT CONNERSVILLE.

In the year 1824 the Cincinnati Presbytery of the "old school" of the Presbyterian church sent Rev. Daniel Hayden to Connersville to preach, and, if practicable, to form a society. Reverend Hayden came to the village on Saturday, October 22, and preached in the court house the following day and then on Monday organized the society. A. Van Vleet, Adam Smeltser, and John Boyd were elected the ruling elders. For a number of years after the organization the society was without the services of a pastor, but were supplied from time to time by preachers sent out by the presbytery. In 1833, the congregation built a church building on the lot later occupied by the Caldwell block. The building was twenty-five by thirty-five feet in size and was erected by Sherman Scofield. The church lot was deeded to Adam Smelzer, David Ferree and Julius Whitmore, the trustees, by John Williams. This edifice served as a place of worship until about 1845, when the trustees sold the property to George Frybarger and purchased the site owned by Abraham B. Conwell. This deed was made on April 14, 1845.

The first regular pastor of the church of which there is any record was Rev. J. M. Stone, who served the congregation for a number of years, at the end of which time his connection with them was dissolved and he was succeeded by Rev. Charles Sturdevant, who remained as pastor of the church until 1845, when he was succeeded by Rev. William Pelan, who was the pastor for twenty years, preaching his farewell sermon on June 1, 1868. The Rev. William Pelan was more extensively known throughout the valley than any other minister of that denomination, and was a popular man with the masses, in and out of the church.

In the autumn of 1868 Rev. H. M. Shockley was appointed to take up the work in this place and he served the congregation for a period of one year. In 1870 the pulpit was supplied by Rev. John H. Link, of the Evangelical Lutheran church of Connersville.

In 1851, the Hamilton Presbytery authorized Rev. Daniel Tenny, of Oxford, to organize a "new school" church at Connersville. Accordingly, on August 16, 1851, the organization was affected in Temperance Hall,

James McCann and F. M. Roots being then chosen as elders. For a time this church was supplied with ministers by order of their presbytery.

The following ministers have served this branch, known as the Second Presbyterian church, in the order named: Rev. J. Steward, two years; Rev. James Brownlee, two years; Rev. Eli B. Smith, two years. It was during the latter's pastorate, September 3, 1855, that the new church building was dedicated. Reverend Smith was succeeded by Rev. B. F. Morris who served the congregation two years. He was followed by Rev. Daniel Bassett, and the latter by Rev. A. D. Jemison. Next came Rev. Alexander Parker, who served the pastorate from June 3, 1866, until October 24, 1870.

On November 14, 1869, the two schools of the Presbyterian church in the United States were united and on the 24th of the following October the First Presbyterian church and the Second Presbyterian church of Connersville became one church with one hundred and ninety-one members. On April 6, 1871, the building of the Second church was chosen by vote as the future place of worship. The building was repaired in 1876 and was reopened on Sunday, August 27, 1876, with a sermon by Doctor Cooper, of Covington, Kentucky.

The pastors who have served the congregation since the union of the two congregations include the following: Rev. G. O. Little, January, 1871, to August, 1873; Rev. H. H. Budge, October, 1873, to August, 1874; Rev. H. W. Woods, March, 1875, to January, 1877; Rev. A. C. Junkin, October, 1877, to October, 1883; Rev. T. H. Hench, February, 1884, to October, 1894; Rev. Charles H. Little, January, 1895, to March, 1898; Rev. H. Mount, June, 1898, to August, 1903; Rev. George C. Lamb, November, 1903, to December, 1909; Rev. W. H. Clark, February, 1910, to 1914, and the Rev. W. D. Lewis, June, 1914, to the present time. The present membership is three hundred and fifteen.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES OF ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

The first Presbyterian church in Orange township was organized in the twenties, but owing to the loss of the church records the history of the church is very obscure. Some of the first settlers of the township were of this faith and they appear to have held services at more or less regular intervals for some years before they had a building. A lot for church and cemetery purposes was donated by Samuel Hornaday (in section 3, adjoining the Rush county line), and a building was erected thereon. The building was several years in the process of construction, its completion evidently

being delayed on account of the schism in the Presbyterian communion in 1833. Among the first members of the church were the Russells, Dills, Craigs and others of the immediate neighborhood.

The first congregation, as has been stated, started the erection of a building, but it was not fully finished until 1848 or 1849. When the division in the church occurred in 1833, those adhering to the faith of the "old school" withdrew, and built another house of worship about a half mile south of the parent church. This second building seems to have been completed about a year after the building started several years previously had been finally completed. The seceders included the families of John Alexander, Mr. Reed, Mr. Gowdy, Robert and Martin Gamble, the Hustons and others.

The membership of the churches was not sufficiently large to employ a regular pastor and both branches had what were known as "supply" pastors. For several years prior to the Civil War Rev. Josiah Dodds had charge of the "old school" branch, and afterwards, the Reverend Robb, the Reverend Johnson and the Reverend McClerkin served the congregation. The "new school" branch was served by Rev. Andrew Heron during the decade prior to the Civil War, and from about 1860 until the building was burned in 1881, it had only "supplies." Even before the time of the destruction of their building by fire, however, the congregation had been holding most of their services at Glenwood, and after the fire the congregation continued to meet there, not rebuilding on the old site. The congregation has been disbanded for several years.

GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Nearly a half century ago the German population of Connorsville increased to such an extent that some of the spiritual minded workers advocated the idea of organizing a German Presbyterian church. Both the Reformed and Lutheran advocates favored such a move and began to invite neighboring German ministers to hold divine services, which were held in the Presbyterian church building. This movement developed into a church organization, which was effected through the instrumentality of the Rev. Francis F. Freidgen, who was called from the German church at Shelbyville, Indiana, and on March 7, 1871, organized the First German Presbyterian church of Connorsville. Twenty-four members were included in the charter membership and these, through their trustees, filed articles of incorporation on June 22, 1871. According to the laws and usages of the Presbyterian

church three elders were elected on May 7, 1871, in the persons of John A. Gartlein, Herman Schroeder and Conrad Weitzel.

The pastorate of the Rev. Francis F. Freidgen continued for fourteen years and was blessed spiritually and in number, receiving one hundred and forty-six members during his ministry. Upon his resignation, the Rev. Daniel Voltz was called, July 28, 1885, and the latter was instrumental in making many needed improvements about the church building. Rev. A. M. Lewis supplied the pulpit from the time Reverend Voltz resigned, in 1889, to 1891, at which time Rev. Jacob Hummel, the evangelist, was called and served until 1893 and then was succeeded by Rev. Edward A. Elfeld, of Portsmouth, Ohio. During the latter's ministry of seven years many accessions were made to the church and a local branch of the Christian Endeavor Society was organized. On May 18, 1901, Rev. Julius F. Schwartz was called, after graduating from the German Presbyterian Theological School of Dubuque, Iowa. He served the congregation about fifteen years and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. A. F. Staiger.

The congregation, after having leased quarters for one year decided to procure a church home of their own. The Methodist church had increased in membership to such an extent that it became necessary for them to secure a more spacious house of worship and they offered their property for the consideration of two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars. On April 29, 1872, the trustees accepted the offer and paid one thousand dollars cash and the remainder in two years. This edifice is situated on Fourth street. About 1886 a number of changes and improvements were made in and about the building. Two entrance ways were closed and one main approach leading into the main assembly room was built. The total cost of the alterations and additions was seven hundred and ten dollars. The building was again remodeled in 1911 at a cost of one thousand six hundred dollars.

The congregation owns a beautiful and spacious nine-room parsonage, which was erected on a lot adjoining the church and completed in August, 1896. The manse was erected at a cost of one thousand six hundred dollars and was paid for soon after completion. The present valuation of the entire property exceeds five thousand dollars.

The church maintains an active Sunday school, a Loyal League and a Ladies' Aid Society. The present membership of the congregation is one hundred and thirty-six.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, WATERLOO.

The United Brethren church at the old village of Waterloo has been out of existence for just about half a century, so long ago that few people are now able to recall that such a church ever actually existed. The best account of this once flourishing congregation has been furnished by William Dungan, of Connersville, a member of the church during its early career. There was a small cemetery at the north edge of the town and in this some of the citizens of the village and surrounding community started to erect a house of worship about 1852. After the frame had been raised it was decided to remove the building to a site within the village, so the frame was taken down and reconstructed on the new site. The building was completed before the end of the year 1852 and opened for services.

The records of the church have disappeared along with the church and its members. As far as is now known the only charter member still living is James Henry. Other early, if not charter members, were Jacob Heider, Marshall Hurst, Doctor Gillum, Doctor Rose and Mrs. William Forrey. Thomas Price was one of the first preachers of the church. In 1855 occurred a famous revival under the direction of Rev. William Nichols, during which about one hundred members were added to the congregation. Among this number was William Dungan, then a boy of thirteen years of age, and the authority for this account of the church. The church prospered for at least ten years, but the Civil War came on and most of the members were lost by the end of that struggle. In fact, by the close of that struggle there were not enough members left to keep the church in existence, and the building itself seems to have been torn down in 1866 or 1867. Mr. Dungan says that it was torn down board by board, timber by timber, its various parts being used for kindling-wood by the villagers. Thus passed away the first and only church the village ever had and now nothing but the memory of the once flourishing band of worshippers is left to posterity. When the church was in its prime it had the largest Sunday school in the county.

PALESTINE UNITED BRETHREN.

Along the south fork of Bear Creek in Jackson township there once lived a number of families who were adherents of the United Brethren church. For many years services were held in a neighboring school house. In 1872 or 1873 a small building was erected and used as long as the con-

regation was in existence. The families who were prominent were the Lakes, Reeds, Wrights and Sherwoods. That old church building is now owned by the Lakes and is used as a tobacco warehouse.

COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP UNITED BRETHREN.

During the early fifties a United Brethren Society was organized in the southwestern part of Columbia township and about 1855 a church building was erected near the creek in section 30. Reverend Shumway organized the society and was the minister for several years. Rev. John Morgan and Rev. Alexander Carroll were also ministers of the congregation. Among the early members were the Stephens, Wilson and Cushner families.

THE CHURCH IN ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

Located on the land of Alexander Matney in Orange township and only a short distance from the Methodist church erected about 1837 was another church building erected by general subscription and used as a place of worship for all denominations. It is probable that the church was built between 1820 and 1830. Beginning with 1874 the United Brethren congregation, organized by Rev. Alexander Carroll, were the principal users of the edifice. The building is now used by the Christian church and services are held twice each month.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church at Lyonsville dates from about 1851, at which time the following members organized a separate congregation: Jacob John, Solomon H. John, Jacob John, Jr., Daniel John, Benjamin John, Abraham John, Sr., John Scholl, William Scholl, Jacob Riebsomer, Charles Riebsomer, Isaac Brown, William Roth, Christian Isenhoser, Margaret Scholl, Nancy Scholl, Elizabeth Scholl, Sarah E. Scholl, Jane Scholl, Mary A. Titterington, Hester Scholl, Mrs. William Rady, Rebecca Riebsomer, Mrs. Brown, Anna M. Roth, Satrona Isenhoser, Elizabeth Heinbach, John Smallwood, Samuel Smallwood, Daniel Gise, Thomas Huston, Robert Scarlet, Michael Brown, David Scholl, Sarah Heinbach, Margaret Smallwood, Mary Huston, Amanda Smallwood, Mary Brown, Eva Brown, Matilda Gise and Hester Huston.

The congregation worshipped in the homes of its members until a build-

ing was erected and ready for occupancy. A frame building was erected in 1853 about one-quarter mile south of Lyonsville and was dedicated on October 16, of that year, by the Reverend Riser, of Dayton, Ohio. The congregation has maintained regular services from the time of its organization down to the present time.

The church building was rebuilt during the pastorate of Rev. J. L. Guard. Following is a list of pastors since 1853: J. B. Oliver, S. Weills, F. W. Keller, M. L. Kunklemon, J. H. Link, Jacob Keller, J. M. Hughes, Daniel Scholl, C. S. Spencer, S. B. Hymen, J. A. West, J. L. Guard, D. P. Heltzer, R. A. Halverstadt, E. P. Young, G. E. Harsh, D. P. Heltzel, W. J. Dentler and H. E. Turney, the present pastor. Reverend Turney has just finished in the church college at Springfield, Ohio, and after acting as the supply of the church during his preparation has now become the regular pastor. Services are held twice each month. The present membership is sixty-three.

The church maintains an active Sunday school with an average attendance of sixty. Emery A. Scholl is the superintendent. Other auxiliaries are a Luther League with a membership of thirty, a Mission Board of ten members; and a Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of fifteen members.

UNION EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

The Union Evangelical church in Jackson township (section 12) was organized in October, 1864, with seven members. As early as 1855 Rev. J. B. Oliver, then pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church at Lyonsville, began preaching to a few scattered Lutherans in the township and services were continued under his successors, the names of whom may be seen under the history of the St. Paul church. It was during the ministry of F. W. Keller that the church building was erected in 1864 and the name given to the congregation in accordance with the terms of subscription. The building was erected by Charles W. Elliott, the father of R. N. Elliott, an attorney of Connersville. The most prosperous time of the church's existence seems to have been immediately after the organization, for the records show a gradual decline by deaths and removals from that time on. In 1917 James G. Smallwood was reported as the only member of the church left. There have been no regular services in the church for at least a quarter of a century.

IRELAND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The Ireland Universalist church, located in the northwestern quarter of section 35, Jackson township, was organized in the Ireland school house in November, 1868, by Rev. M. G. Mitchell, of Abington, Indiana. The charter members were the following: Milton Trusler, M. Annie Trusler, Laura J. Trusler, James and Emma Sims, John Rigor, Ada Smith, Thomas and Elizabeth Curry, Elnora Taylor, Ebenezer Glenn, James and May Smith. The first trustees were Milton Trusler, James Smith and Thomas Curry. Church services were held in the school house and in homes until 1871, when a frame edifice was built, the same being dedicated on August 13, 1871. Among the pastors who have served the congregation may be mentioned the following: M. G. Mitchell, J. B. Grandy, Frank Evans, W. S. Bacon, W. C. Brooks, R. N. John, William Tucker, May T. Clark, H. A. Merrell and the Reverends Case, Crossly, Cantwell, Biddlecome and McLean. Reverend Becker, of Kokomo, now has charge of the church.

Among the leaders of the church for many years was the late Milton Trusler, the farmer who has the credit for originating the idea of rural free delivery. It was the custom of Mr. Trusler to invite the entire congregation to take dinner with him on the Sundays when regular church services were held, and it was not uncommon for a large number of the members to accept his hospitality.

A very unique feature of the administration of this church was—and is—the fact the minister is paid each Sunday for his services before he leaves the building. This is the only congregation in the county that pays "spot" cash for services rendered, and this fact may account for the fact the church has been able to maintain itself, while so many of the other rural churches in the county are finding themselves unable to continue their services.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH AT EVERTON.

In about the year 1844 a brick church was erected at Everton by popular subscription, among the contributors being Elisha Cockefair, J. N. Bonham, James Smith, Azariah Beckett, R. N. Taylor, Alexander Cockefair, John Rigor, Mordacai Miller, David Taylor, Ezra Bonham, and William Rigsby. The church was built by all denominations and was used as such during its existence. The doctrine of Universalism was very strong at one

time in this section and the adherents of that faith used the church more than any other. Reverend Brooks and Reverend Kaylor were among the earlier ministers of the Universalist doctrine who officiated in this building. The church ceased to exist as an organization during the early nineties. The church building remained standing until 1905.

LONGWOOD UNIVERSALISTS.

One of the early religious societies in the county was that of the Universalists in the vicinity of Longwood. John Philpott, Jr., entered land on what later became the John Ludlow farm and built a church house in 1842. Although the people were of the Universalist faith, the church was dedicated by a Methodist minister by the name of Stone. Among the pioneer ministers were James Smith, Peter Wiles, Arthur Miller, George Campbell and Jacob Daubenspeck. The church organization has long been dormant and must be classed among the many discontinued churches of the county.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS, CONNERSVILLE.

The Seventh-Day Adventist church at Connorsville, the first and only one of that denomination in the county, began its formal existence on September 1, 1900, with the following charter members: W. W. Hunt, Allie R. Hunt, Isabelle C. Hunt, Amanda Foster, L. A. McDaniel, Anna M. Kessler, Dollie Deaton, Anna M. Hunt, Lola M. Gray, Nellie Sparks, Anna D. Sparks, Blanch Gray and Leota Burke. The year following the organization a modern church building was erected on the corner of Thirteenth street and Indiana avenue. The elders of the church from the beginning include the following: R. H. Sparks, George R. Underwood, W. W. Hunt, J. H. Neihaus, W. W. Worster, Benjamin F. Harrison and P. Z. Kinne. The pastors of the church are itinerant. The congregation has nearly doubled since its organization, the membership at the present time being twenty-four.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS AT GLENWOOD.

There appears to have been a Seventh-Day Adventist church in Glenwood at one time, but the organization was abandoned several years ago and it has been impossible to get any definite records concerning its career.

POPLAR RIDGE FRIENDS CHURCH.

One of the many churches of the county which disappeared before the Civil War was organized by the Society of Friends in the eastern part of Jackson township about 1818 or 1819. Their first and only building was a log structure which stood about two miles east of Everton in section 23. Owing to the complete absence of all records of the church as well as the death of all the members it has been impossible to secure definite information concerning the church. The building itself seems to have been moved from its first site some time before the Civil War to a new location not far from the Cockefair woolen mill and repaired for use as a dwelling, but it had not been used as a house of worship for some years prior to that time. Mr. Cockefair intended to preserve it for future generations as a relic, as he expressed to his friends, but he died (October 25, 1912,) before he put his plan into execution. Since that time the building has gradually fallen into decay and now only a few logs are left of the once humble house of worship.

The old site will be forever marked because of a large granite boulder which stands a few hundred yards north of the church. This interesting reminder of the glacial age bears on one site the following inscription:

Wright
Jacob Wright
Isaac Wright
Jesse D. Ward
Jesse Cook
Stoci discant ut Amici hic Convinciebant
1838

Who these five men were, what they did to cause someone to raise such a stone to their memory, whether they are all buried beneath it: these are questions that the historian has not been able to unravel. It is even possible that they were not members of the church, but it is generally supposed that they were. The stone itself is as silent and uncommunicative as the ancient sphinx and the historian leaves it to the writer of romance as a fitting subject for his imagination.

The church was organized at first as both an "established" and a "preparative" meeting. Among the early ministers were Susannah Hollingsworth, William Haughton and Rebecca and Sylvanus Talbert. The names of the members of this church have disappeared along with the log church

in which they held their silent worship. This is the only church of this denomination ever established in Fayette county.

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Services were commenced in Trinity Episcopal parish at Connersville under the charge of Rev. William Miller, November 3, 1850, the town hall being used for the purpose. The organization of the parish was accomplished on May 24, 1852. A chapel building, forty by twenty-two feet, was erected in 1855 and the first services in it were conducted by Bishop Upfold on April 15, 1855.

On November 17, 1856, the cornerstone of the new edifice, situated on the southeast corner of Eastern avenue and Sixth street, was laid by Bishop Upfold with appropriate religious exercises, the stone being laid in the name of the Holy Trinity. Upon the site of the building the bishop and clergy read the one hundred and twenty-second Psalm and a number of articles enclosed in a leaden box were placed in the cornerstone by the rector. The edifice was completed and consecrated on November 1, 1859, by Rt. Rev. George Uphold. This church was built mainly through the untiring efforts of Mrs. Mary S. Helm. Reverend Miller continued his services with the congregation for about a year and was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Stewart who served for a period of about six years, closing his work in 1861. The advent of the Civil War meant a great loss to the parish and from 1860 to 1867, the church was closed most of the time and no records are at hand to show the condition of affairs during that period. However, it is known that missionaries came from Indianapolis and Richmond during the period mentioned and held services with more or less regularity. In 1867 regular services were resumed and up to 1890 fourteen clergymen served the parish, their respective terms of service varying from three months to one year. Among the pastors who were connected with the parish during that period were J. W. Hibben, J. S. Harrison, Jesse R. Bicknell, J. Clausen and T. Test. In 1890, Rev. Willis D. Engle was appointed deacon in charge and served the parish until in June, 1894, he being succeeded by Rev. F. J. Collins, through whose influence a beautiful font, a lectern and a pulpit of quartered-oak were received from a church in Chicago. Reverend Collins remained only a few months and was succeeded by the following in the order mentioned: Rev. J. Sanders, Rev. James Stafford, Dr. A. Kinney Hall, Rev. William Crossman Otte, Rev. E. C. Bradley, Rev. B. R. Butler,

Rev. Rush Sloane, Rev. W. R. Plummer, Doctor Guilligin and Rev. W. D. Engle, the present pastor, a resident of Indianapolis, who preaches to the congregation on the second and fourth Sunday of each month. The membership of the parish includes thirty communicants.

From an architectural point of view Trinity church is second to none in the diocese. In the church are many memorials of more than usual interest, donated by members and friends, many of whom are now dead, among these memorials being an antique altar in memory of Alice Evans, a brass altar cross in memory of Daniel and Sarah Hawkins, a polished candelabra in memory of Alice H. Seradino and C. Huber, and a beautiful processional cross presented in memory of the Batamans, whose marriage was the first Episcopal wedding in Connersville. The first marriage in the church was that of Dr. Thomas Hall McCorkee and Susanna Rowan Enyart on October 6, 1874.

CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST).

The first meeting held by adherents of the Christian Science faith was at the home of Charles Bucher on Eastern avenue, January 26, 1902. The first public service was held in the rooms now occupied in the Odd Fellows, July 6, 1902, and was attended by the following: A. T. Todd, Mrs. A. T. Todd, Omole Todd, Olin Todd, Charles P. Bucher, Mrs. Charles P. Bucher, Gertrude R. Bucher, Charles Brown, Mrs. Anna Brown, Norman Brown and Susan Conwell. Services were held there until March 4, 1903, when, on account of reduced numbers due to natural causes, the little band retired to the home of Charles P. Bucher. At that time the membership was composed of Charles P. Bucher and wife, Gertrude Bucher, Susan Conwell and Mrs. Anna Brown. Due to the persistent efforts of Mrs. Charles P. Bucher the spirit of the society was kept alive and in due season she was to be rewarded by seeing the society grow into a permanent organization. Services were held in the front room of the Bucher home until the quarters became so crowded that a public place had to be acquired. This circumstance led to a permanent church organization effected in the rooms of the Odd Fellow building, May 5, 1914.

During the time the society was first meeting in the Odd Fellow building A. T. Todd was first reader, Mrs. Charles P. Bucher, second reader, and Charles P. Bucher, secretary-treasurer. After retiring to the Bucher home William E. Lowe became first reader and Mrs. Charles P. Bucher, second reader. At the present time Charles P. Bucher is president; William E. Lowe, first reader; Mrs. Milton Shade, second reader. The first instance

of healing through the exercise of the doctrines of this cult in Connersville was in the case of the mother of Mrs. Anna Brown.

Services are held regularly every Sunday and Wednesday evening in the rooms that have always been occupied in the Odd Fellow building. As the Sunday school is limited only to the children, it is necessarily small. The membership of the congregation numbers about twenty-eight and the prospects for the future are bright.

PENTECOSTAL CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE.

The Pentecostal church of the Nazarene at Connersville began its existence on April 15, 1909, with a membership of twenty-five. Rev. Ora A. Overholser was the first pastor and served one year. He was succeeded by Rev. B. B. Sapp, who served the congregation for a period of four years. He in turn was followed by Rev. R. R. Still and the latter by the Rev. O. E. Enos, each of whom was in charge of the congregation for one year. Rev. K. C. McCollum is the present pastor and has under his care a congregation composed of fifty members. The congregation occupies the church built by the congregation of the Christian church in 1872, but which was purchased by the Nazarene church in 1909. This church bears the distinction of being the only one of its kind in the county.

COLORED BAPTISTS.

The Mt. Zion Baptist church (colored), located on West Fifteenth street, was organized on March 26, 1888, with the following charter members: Eliza Johnson, Julia Harris, Jacob Collins, Joel Cassman, Alice West, Mame Marshall and William Huey. The society was organized at a meeting held in the city hall and continued to meet there periodically during the next three years. In 1891 the congregation erected an edifice at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars. Ten pastors have served the congregation. Rev. R. D. Leonard is the present pastor. The membership is quite active and growing and at the beginning of 1917 numbered one hundred and thirty.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

About 1844 or 1845 the colored people of the Methodist faith began to meet quite often in whatever quarters could be obtained for religious worship. In subsequent years an organization was perfected and a small

frame church was erected which was occupied until 1872, when the brick house of worship was purchased from the Christian congregation for two thousand five hundred dollars. This was the property of the regular Methodists.

In comparatively recent years a number of the congregation of the regular colored Methodist Episcopal church organized the African Methodist Episcopal church and maintain a church house on Water street, near the parent organization. Among the first members of the church were Mrs. Margaret Turner, George Mitchell, Mrs. Dolly Wilson, James Freeman and wife, James Franklin and wife and Mrs. Powell. Some of the first ministers who preached to the congregation were Reverend Davis, Reverend Woodfork, Rev. Daniel Winslow, Rev. John Myers, Rev. John Payne and Rev. Charles Jones. Regular services are conducted and several auxiliaries serve the church.

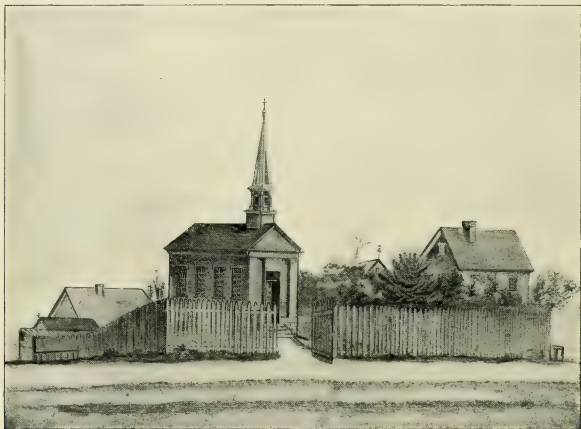
CATHOLICITY IN FAYETTE COUNTY.

Sketch of St. Gabriel's Parish, by J. L. Heinemann.

Under the patronage of Saint Gabriel the archangel, arose the first church for Catholics within the confines of Fayette county.

That event will be noted in detail later on, but there is a prelude that is not without interest, to which first a few lines should be devoted. It has to do with primitive times. Of the first pioneers, a limited number were evidently of Catholic antecedents. This fact is shown by traces of character and their family connections. Their names, localities whence they came, certain little preferences of which they were known to be possessed are all lesser parts of the general grouping of tradition, which, in the aggregate, has an assembly of derelict faith worth noting.

French traders traversed this neighborhood for several years, and no doubt lost something of their civilization and perhaps most of their religion during their travels. Their immediate successor, and previously their companion and brother in the craft of woodsmanship—John Conner—received his schooling, without doubt, at the hands of Catholic priests, at Detroit. His parents lie in graves marked with a cross, the symbol of the resurrection. And as a brother lived in the faith, and bestowed it upon his family, the connection with the olden faith, even in the case of John Conner, is not remote. Thomas Hinkston entered land here in 1811 and again in 1814, upon which he lived till his death in 1850. He was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1773. Whatever turn his religious practices took at times, it is well known that, with his accustomed brogue, he fondly sang the praises of his native land, from which he derived a superior education and which



OLD ST. GABRIEL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

From a Pencil Sketch made by Theodore P. Heinemann in 1870.
Built in 1851 to 1853 on the south part of the double lots below Eleventh Street, facing
Eastern Avenue. Discontinued for use as a Church in 1884.



PRESENT ST. GABRIEL'S.
Ninth Street, near Western Avenue. Built, 1881-84.

brought him distinction amid his rustic surroundings. He was one of the first land surveyors of Fayette county. As to the Irish schoolmaster, he was very much in evidence. Charles Donovan was among the first of Connersville's teachers. Thomas O'Brian had a similar standing in the Everton neighborhood; and the famous school teacher of the Waterloo neighborhood is enshrined in tradition as "an Irishman by the name of Gray." At Bentonville it is "Kelly", and Harrisburg does nearly as well by having William McKemmy. There are eleven names which are unmistakably Irish in the land entries prior to 1815 and perhaps an equal number which are identified in other ways with Fayette county's history during the few years next following. Although facts are meager which establish for them any connection with the Catholic faith, yet, considered as subjects for missionary effort, the kind to which reference was made when the Shepherd is spoken of as leaving the ninety-nine sheep to go look for the one which is lost, it is hard to believe that a priest's visit among them would have failed to find a working basis and latent faith.

EARLY CATHOLIC INFLUENCES.

In 1819 Owen McCarty, from Hagerstown, Maryland, settled with his wife in land a few miles south of Connersville. A son, Otho McCarty, with a widowed mother, lived long enough to participate in the passing of several phases of St. Gabriel's history, and consequently they are well known as early Catholic settlers. John B. Tate came to Connersville about 1830 and was early identified with the village activities. He was connected in a variety of ways with its business life, and was employed for clerical work at the court house. In 1843 he was one of the teachers at the seminary, the present Fifth street school, and in 1856 held the postmastership of Connersville. In the period of 1830 to 1840, John B. Tate would be quickly pointed out as a Catholic to anyone inquiring for such. The reason is that his profession of faith was open and frank. In consequence of this fact many villagers of those days noted their acquaintance with him as that of the first Catholic within the circle of their associates.

By the time the forties of the last century came into being, two events transpired which had an important bearing upon the progress of Catholicity. The first was the creating of Vincennes, Indiana, into a Catholic bishopric, in 1836, which resulted in missionary priests finding their way to the neighborhood; and the second event was the influx of laborers who came with the building of the canal. Although the scenes were shifting, they still are to be

recognized as making an epoch wherein a something can be found which previously did not exist. New life was in the making in those days of improvements and many potent factors were added to the sum of Fayette county's forces of material and spiritual progress; and naturally in the summing up, Catholics appear in their wonted proportion. How glad the first visit of a priest made them, can be fancied, but for want of definite data cannot be described in these pages.

The following is a complete list of Catholic priests, who, from their nearby locations, may have touched Connersville and vicinity during their travels and ministrations:

Rev. Joseph Ferneding, New Alsace, 1833-43.

Rev. M. E. Shawe, Madison, 1837-45.

Rev. C. Schneiderjans, Oldenburg, 1838-42.

Rev. V. Bacquelin, Shelby county, 1838-46.

Rev. M. O'Rourke, Dearborn county, 1841-46.

Rev. F. J. Rudolf, Oldenburg, 1842-68.

Rev. William Englin, St. Peter's, 1844-54.

Rev. John Ryan, Richmond, 1846-48.

Rev. William Doyle, Richmond, 1850-53.

BEGINNING OF ST. GABRIEL'S PARISH.

The full story of known facts and local traditions of these priests would expand these pages unduly, and a start for the beginning of St. Gabriel's parish can be fittingly made with the acquisition in the month of August, 1850, of a lot upon which to build a church. Father Doyle counted Richmond his home, but his visits promised now to be made with some degree of regularity and a decisive step had been made in acquiring the church site. The location of the site seemed far removed from Connersville's business section. It was the generous aid of A. B. Conwell that made its possession possible and the wisdom of the selection later became evident, although for years going to St. Gabriel's seemed like a long distance to go to church. The old site is north of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western tracks, on Eastern avenue, and though the survey of the new railroad was possibly known, still, it was quite a few years subsequent to 1850 before Connersville as a town built itself that far north.

The strength of Connersville's Catholics was augmented somewhat by this time, for several years had elapsed since they began to meet for services at private homes. John Burke was a contractor of some importance for those days. He lived during the years preceding 1850 in the building on

Eastern avenue, which was the Claypool inn of an earlier period. Here he kept in readiness a room for Catholic services and hospitably received Father Ryan, of Richmond, upon the occasion of the latter's several visits between 1846 and 1848.

When Father Doyle, of Richmond, began his visits in 1850 he found quarters with Anthony Apert, where again a room was set aside for Catholic services, and priest and layman knew a welcome awaited them. The arrangements at the Apert home, the large frame house on the eastern side of Eastern avenue, between Fourth and Third streets, which still stands on a line with the sidewalk, were somewhat elaborate for the times and their use destined to cover a period of seven or eight years before superseded by a permanent church home.

Late in the fall of 1850 a lay Catholic came to Connersville who promptly became identified with the church work in hand. It was his nature to act resolutely, and his two years of American experience in New York, Connecticut and Ohio was preceded by a European business career. Consequently he had traits of character and qualifications that became useful in the working out of results. A counting of heads revealed fourteen separate family groups upon whom reliance could be placed, and although George Heinemann was the last to arrive, he was in the front ranks of those who pressed the project of building a church to completion. There is a set of account books in existence, in his handwriting, showing the progress of the work. It is an epitome of the strain under which Catholics of that day labored to raise the funds needed to build a house for God's worship. The first entry in these books is under the date of July 16, 1851, and represents an expenditure of fifty cents paid to William Ervin for surveying and staking off the lot. A series of settlements made in October, 1851, seem to indicate the period of the cornerstone-laying festivities. These events over, the books show that bricks were the next subject of concern. Under date of January 26, 1852, one hundred and twenty-three thousand bricks were settled for at six dollars a thousand. During the spring and summer of 1852 various small payments to the contractors who erected the building are recorded, which seem to indicate rather slow progress of the work, a final settlement being shown only in the month of March, 1853. In this settlement one-half of the sum due on the work was paid in cash and for the remaining half the trustees signed "orders on ourselves," due on December 25, 1853. The trustees were Anthony Apert, Valentine Michael, Daniel Cobine and George Heinemann.

When the church was first put to use, in the spring of 1853, there was no interior finish. The bare, unplastered walls and roof girders met the gaze of worshippers. A rough altar, made from boards left on the premises by the contractors, was used, and the primitive method of kneeling and standing during divine services was observed because of the absence of seats. But the church was under roof and enclosed. This was much indeed, though, truth to tell, the faithful's available store of resources also seemed to have reached a state of depletion by this time. For some reason Father Doyle's visits were irregular and in a few months his pastorate in this neighborhood was to end. In August, 1853, he was called to Terre Haute. His withdrawal closes the mission period of St. Gabriel's.

FIRST RESIDENT PASTOR.

With the arrival of Rev. Henry Peters in the late summer of 1853, a new experience was in store for the Catholics within a radius of traveling distance from Connersville. Father Peters made this place his home, and undertook to visit regularly Liberty, Rushville, Cambridge and Laurel and look after the whole intermediate territory. Consequently Connersville Catholics then had a resident pastor, that is, they had one at such times when he was not traveling the uncertain roads of his outlying districts. The extent and diversity of his labors in this field can be judged by his building record, which is as follows:

1854—Frame church at Liberty.

1857—Frame church at Rushville.

1858—Parish house (brick) at Connersville.

1859—Brick church at Liberty.

1865—Addition to church at Rushville.

1868—Frame church at Laurel.

1873—Brick school at Connersville.

To this list should be added the purchase of a cemetery plot at Liberty in 1857.

It would be a mistake to infer that Father Peters allowed himself to become a stranger to his home flock at Connersville. This was his home in a genuine sense during the whole of his eventful career, and all people here learned to know and to love him. A sympathetic touch with human nature impelled in him a due regard for the purity of other people's motives, and in practice he sought to influence human conduct by leading people to do

right. A profound faith that God ordains all things well, is seen as the beacon light of his greatest trials; and a placid mind is ever in control of his commonest everyday acts. It is not surprising, consequently, that he made friends of all who came his way. It explains also the demonstration of popularity on the occasion of a voting contest, in the spring of 1871, at a church fair of the leading Protestant denomination, which had lately come into possession of the Claypool Opera House for their future place of worship, and at which place a gentleman's lounging coat was voted to the most popular minister of the town. Although their own minister's chances were impaired, no doubt, by the demands of courtesy, still, it would have been easy under the general conditions of the times for the prizes to go to some one other than a Catholic priest, except for the universal respect in which Father Peters was held in the community. His was indeed a well-known figure, one with no harsh reputations to mar his kindly ways, and consequently the award met with universal approval.

Father Peters was a friend and counsellor to many persons in his day. He was a builder of temples and a creator, seemingly, of the means to do so; and yet, with all this to his credit, it will be found in the end that his most lasting monument is something even greater, namely: his life demonstrated anew that the Christian ideal is a practically possible ideal. It is not given to the church to annihilate evil, but it is her mission to furnish a counterpoise to it. And the living subject of these remarks stands in the recollection of not a few people as a human agency employed by God for that purpose. His career was an active heaven for good. He was a priest, humbly striving for God's kingdom on earth, a spiritual father to the extent of every atom of his being, but always with an overshadowing sense that to be a priest and a Christian, in greatest perfection, was in harmony with the simpler duties of life, to be ever kind and considerate and to be neighborly and helpful to all men.

During his pastorate Father Peters had the pleasure for a short period to have his younger brother at his side as assistant. Rev. William Peters was ordained at Vincennes on April 11, 1861. He read his first mass at St. Gabriel's and decided to give here a service commensurate with his strength; but impaired health made it plain that this service would be brief. In the spring of the next year it became evident that life's thread was weakening, and August 9, 1862, witnessed his demise. His remains were taken to Madison, Indiana, for burial in the Catholic cemetery.

IMPORTANT YEARS FOR THE PARISH.

There were plenty of duties to engage the efforts of St. Gabriel's pastor during the next ten years—important years—for they were eventful ones for our country. And Connersville of course felt the thrill of the national life. In fact the history of this particular period is keyed throughout to the shrill note of martial times rather than to the symphonies of peace and religion; and doubtless the inattention paid to many of Father Peter's appeals for the interests of the church at this time can be explained by the fact that the Civil War was on with all of its engrossing terrors. At least thirty or forty names of the enlistment from this neighborhood clearly belonged to Catholic manhood. Some returned, some fell, but all created excitement when going, and a gap while absent. In at least one instance was the church the parting scene, an incident which resulted eventually in a small legacy. Frantz Eierund was a German youth of late arrival, making his home with George Heinemann, and he attached himself to the regiment of General Weilich which took part in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, where Eierund fell. The morning of the day of departure, he received the sacraments from Father Peters and left the residue of his European funds, about fifty dollars, with the friends where he was domiciled to be applied to the church if he failed to return. The sum was used subsequently in the purchase of a St. Joseph statue which long adorned the old church. Father Peters labored steadily through the trying times of the sixties, and brought into unison every available element to build up a parish. He was ever mindful also of the younger members of his flock. A school for children was frequently the task which engaged his best efforts. With varying success was this work put to a practical trial by conducting school in the basement of the church. After several such efforts, the practical eye of Father Peters saw in the situation an opportunity of doing a lasting good by establishing permanency. To do this suitable quarters were needed, and the placing of the burden of teaching into the hands of a teaching sisterhood. The conviction once reached, action soon followed. As early as 1868 the first steps were taken for a new school. These plans were ripened during the next few years and the fall of 1873 saw the present school building opened to the children of St. Gabriel's.

It was Father Peters' last achievement. His health declined rapidly and the Christmas Day services were his last public appearance. His death occurred on January 31, 1874, he then being in the forty-seventh year of his

age and in the twenty-first year of his residence in Connersville. To the burial at Madison, Indiana, by way of Cincinnati, a few persons followed from here, but a vastly greater number who could not go mourned the loss of a benefactor—St. Gabriel's first resident pastor.

In the year of 1874 several priests from nearby stations loaned their services to Connersville Catholics. Among them were Rev. J. L. Brassart, of Indianapolis, and Rev. H. Alerding, then of Cambridge, but later bishop of the Ft. Wayne diocese, and Rev. Peter Bischof who remained in charge of the parish till the summer of 1876.

Rev. J. B. H. Seepe came here in August, 1876, and remained pastor at Connersville till the month of May, 1881. He brought into his work from the start the ideas of a strict disciplinarian and the efforts of an uncompromising foe of deviations, however slight, from Christianity's loftiest ideals. These ideas found expression also in the management of the temporal affairs of the parish. The debts still standing against the school building were considerably reduced, under the working of his plans; and when he left Connersville complete order had been restored to the affairs of the parish. He became pastor of St. Mary's, Madison, Indiana, where he died on July 16, 1913.

GOOD WORK OF FATHER RUDOLF.

An important chapter opens at this point in St. Gabriel's history. Rev. Francis Joseph Rudolf came to Connersville on May 4, 1881. An eventful pastorate ended with his death on July 10, 1906. Twenty-five years of unstinted service, when broken, brought sorrow to the whole community. Father Rudolf's circle of acquaintances was the very widest. Everybody felt at home in his presence. There was a well-trodden path to his door, and the travelers thereof truly were of all classes. Open of countenance, frank in demeanor, generous and helpful were the qualities of mind and heart which people soon learned to consider a part of the nature of St. Gabriel's new pastor.

Father Rudolf came here from Shelby county, where he had built a new church at St. Vincent's, and previous to that he had been a short time at Lancaster, Ohio. He was ordained on May 4, 1867, at Mount St. Mary's, Cincinnati, and, consequently had been fifteen years in the priesthood when he entered on his new charge at Connersville. As his experience had been varied by this time, he possessed a practical knowledge of affairs which became a useful asset to the Connersville parish. The tradition of his uncle,

the Father Rudolf of Oldenburg of an earlier period, added to his prestige, of course, with all who knew of the relationship; but the individuality of Connersville's new shepherd itself was sterling in its every trait and it quickly impressed itself upon the surroundings into which it was cast.

It had come to be accepted as a fact at this time, that a new church was needed. The old one was too small, and its location was unsuited on account of the closeness of the railroad. Nearly ten years before, a new site was opened when the present school building was put up; and the history of several years had been woven about the thought that a new church should be built. The panic years of the seventies, when the school was built, had left a debt of about seven hundred dollars still unpaid. What the members had grown into the habit of asking themselves continued to remain a question only: What is to be done?

Here is the starting point for the new pastor who came upon the ground in 1881 and where he showed his mastery. With little commotion, plans were obtained and a start made. To the general public it soon was a "cathedral" that was building. This title is often met with in the press of that day. Catholics smiled, yet, truth to tell, themselves knew not how or when they would pay for it. But there the picture was, for whomsoever would see. How grand, how large! was the common comment.

CONNERSVILLE IN 1881.

To understand the relative importance of the new project to build the present St. Gabriel's, a brief retrospect of Connersville's public buildings will be illuminating. None of the present large buildings were in existence in 1881. The court house, built in 1849, held the distinction of pre-eminence. Another building from the same period of time, and which contains traces of art in its makeup, existed then as it does even yet—although now used for many years as a residence. It was built originally as the main office of the White Water Canal Company, and afterwards was used for banking purposes. This bit of architectural art of classic expression, on Fourth street east from Central avenue, is indeed left behind as a reminder of the few isolated specimens of good art in house building in the early days. There was one narrow bank building with sandstone front on Central avenue. Trinity church is in good style, though of moderate size, which puts it into a different class. Two or three private residences existed that were rare productions for our community in those days, but this is the limit that the year of 1881 sets to the exhibitions of art applied to the construction of



INTERIOR DECORATIONS OF ST. GABRIEL'S.

Completed in 1901 for Golden Jubilee of Parish by Giovanni Gioschio, late from Italy.
Center View is Canal, with Church to left.

large-sized buildings. In the other specimens to be viewed, the population of those days was accustomed to utility and mechanical dictation for dominant traits. The seminary building, at Fifth street, was prominent indeed, but merely as a large square-built structure of imposing dimensions, but otherwise unattractive. Two factory buildings had lately been erected, which made them notable for their purpose; but beyond this listing none of our present graceful edifices had existence when St. Gabriel's pastor brought out plans for a new church. As a first step, the unplatted ground north of the school house on Ninth street to the railroad embankment and west to the Milton road, was bought in August, 1881. This permitted an ample site for the proposed "cathedral" and eliminated the possibility of any crowded appearance for so large a building, as everybody admitted. The purchase of the new ground answered the question finally where to build. As to the matter of money, for the building of the church, this was next in order.

SUCCESSFUL OUTCOME OF PROJECT.

Father Rudolf's plan of finding out what relationship existed between possession and generosity—to have and hold, and to give—was truly characteristic. He put down his name at the head of the list for five hundred dollars. Anthony Apert, though aged, was still on the scene. His close attachment and early habits of helpfulness in behalf of the church moved him to apply his signature for a like amount. Otho McCarty, whose birth in Fayette county in 1819 placed him in a historic premiership—he was the oldest-born member—drew on his belongings for a like amount. Maurice Connell, a prosperous farmer, did the same. Austin Ready, at this time looked up to as one of the active and public-spirited citizens of the community, quickly furnished another name. And the goodness of heart of Anthony Kehl would endure no interference, no holding back, for himself in entering into the plans and the work of first class contributors. The last named persons, Austin Ready and Anthony Kehl, in the sequel, furnished in addition to their donations of money, the largest amount of personal service in the endless details belonging to an extensive canvass for aid, closing their connections with the effort only with the time of occupancy of the completed structure.

In the study of names, to be found in the itemized statement of the money raised for the purpose of building the new church, it is evident that many members strained their ability to the utmost; and if sacrifice be truly an essential quality for a monument intended to praise God's name, then,

among the secondary contributors, can be found easily those who rank on this account with the first. This self-sacrificing spirit explains also the successful outcome of the popular entertainments given and public fairs. At these meetings personal service and handicraft and home products were given with lavish hands. An aggregate of mites by those who could not give more, when added to the dollars of those who had them to bestow, resulted in the phenomenal profits shown in the statements of these efforts. But, withal, the difference between the total of the income and that of the expenditure left a sum of indebtedness which was considerable for the time. It is much honor to the disposition of the local bankers that during this time of the building, the name of F. J. Rudolf at their counters was sufficient for temporary accommodations. Austin Ready's well-known trait to respond to a demand to do a good turn for somebody else was a silent asset perhaps, but, in fact, his endorsement was used a very few times only, the pastor of St. Gabriel's himself conducted the finances for the whole period as a personal account.

The building had made enough progress in the early spring of 1884 to warrant fixing the date of June 15, 1884, for the ceremony of dedication. That this event was looked forward to with interest by neighboring communities is shown by the generous response to the invitations sent out to participate in the festivities. The local press speak of five thousand people being present. The special train from the west, starting at Indianapolis, brought twelve coaches of excursionists; and that from Cincinnati, ten coaches well filled. The train from the north, six coaches and from the south, five. No previous function had ever brought this number to our town before, for a purely Catholic event.

NEW EPOCH FOR CONNERSVILLE CATHOLICS.

With the new church in use, a new spirit is noticed in all forms of church activity; in reality an epoch opens for Connerville Catholics. The extent of the growth and development in parish work, soon called for a new parsonage, which was built in 1890. This brought the pastor's home to the new location on Ninth street, and completed the cycle, except that taking care of a new expression in parish activity produced Library Hall in 1891, and finally the Sister's home, a commodious brick building, in 1905.

It would be a mistake to infer that Father Rudolf only knew about rearing material buildings. The depth of his sincerity and unaffected piety and self-effacement in the work of shepherding Christ's sheep were soul-

inspiring from their very simplicity. He knew of the conventional ways of good society, of course—the many natural virtues that go towards making life pleasant—but they were duly subordinated in his estimate of things that were worth while. What counted in his balancing of the scales was the motive behind human conduct. The trustful look of his countenance with a mild but sure and incisive discernment, left little room for human perversity to hide itself in his presence. In consequence, that God's claims upon men were imperative was very plainly a lesson taught. In another way, and for other purposes, there was ever present in his personal and intellectual makeup an insistent persuasiveness that was well nigh irresistible. Without argument, his open, honest and sympathetic opinion would usually be accepted in the end, because it was Father Rudolf's. There was always a moral stimulus in store for whoever talked to him even casually, since his trustfulness in the final good of life was as inexhaustible as it was infectious. It is not surprising, consequently, with these traits, that the fundamental principles of religion, as the true philosophy of life, were given a wide diffusion during his long term of service. It explains also, the extent of his efforts to bring the members of his flock into a proper appreciation of the better things of the mind, instead of spending themselves on questionable social diversions. Library Hall was a result of this program to train young people in habits of mental activity rather than social ones—strong drink, dancing and the score or more of attendant misgrowths, all received a curtailment because of his leadership. That the community was benefited thereby, is writ in large characters in the careers of those who were placed, in their youths, under his influence.

FATHER RUDOLF'S SILVER JUBILEE.

A parish event that called out large response, was the observance of the silver jubilee, in May, 1906, of Father Rudolf's labors in Connersville. It took the form of a strictly religious exercise, a Forty-Hours' Devotion, and it proved to be the last opportunity for a manifestation of love for this valiant friend and true pastor. Death came only a few months later. It found Francis Joseph Rudolf at his post of duty. The tolling of the church bell was the first announcement to the public; and it created universal sorrow. The interment of his remains took place at Oldenburg, near his parents, and the home of his brothers and sisters and the scenes of his first days in America, near the church where he read his first mass after ordination.

The next chapter of St. Gabriel's—1906 to 1917—is still in the making.

It will doubtless be found notable in many relations. It is full of hope and promise at this moment, and can only be contemplated as a something of bright hues.

In many ways, it was a new period that opened for Catholicity in Fayette county even in the closing years of the last century. Although the developments of the business life of the locality had always been constant and population showed a steady increase by new arrivals from other localities, still, the time which gave occasion for a new pastor of St. Gabriel's in 1906, also stands for a time which brought an added impulse to this tendency. In a business way Connersville was feeling the stir of new life. New industries were installing themselves and old ones all taking firmer roots. In addition to the general business conditions favoring the growth of Connersville, it was a noticeable fact that young farmers of German parentage from neighborhoods to the south, were now taking over the management and even ownership of Fayette county agriculture lands in increasing numbers, and were proportionately adding new names to the church records.

St. Gabriel's new pastor came to a growing community in 1906. How much he contributed to the healthy development of all the elements of his charge, will be a matter for superlative terms when its history comes to be written. For it is a patent fact that all interests covering the multitudinous duties due such a growing and vigorous church family are safely guarded and directed with consummate wisdom. Three hundred families is approximately the number who receive his ministrations.

PRESENT PASTOR OF ST. GABRIEL'S.

Rev. Theodore S. Mesker, who became St. Gabriel's pastor in 1906, is still in charge of the church. He was born at Evansville, Indiana, March 20, 1862, and received his early education in St. Mary's parochial schools in his home city. In 1874 he attended the commercial college at St. Meinrad, Indiana, and after a two-year course began the study of the classics, continuing his studies at St. Francis Salesianum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Then he re-entered St. Meinrad, where he completed a course in philosophy and theology. He was ordained to the priesthood by the Rt. Rev. Francis Silas Chatard at St. Meinrad on May 30, 1885. His first appointment was as assistant to the pastor of St. Mary's at Indianapolis. A year later he was made pastor of St. Bernard's church at Rockport, Indiana. At his own request he was relieved of this charge after a year of service and was appointed pastor of St. John's church, in Warrick county, serving the church

from Evansville, where he resided, and at the same time looking after missions at Boonville and Newburg. On August 15, 1888, he was appointed pastor of the Guardian Angel church at Cedar Grove, Franklin county, and there he labored for eighteen years. He erected a substantial brick church, one hundred by forty-eight feet, furnished the new church with altars, pews and a splendid pipe organ. He converted the former church into a school building. The Cedar Grove church is one of the most beautiful country churches in the diocese. From this place, after a successful pastorate of eighteen years, he was appointed to St. Gabriel's, taking charge of the church on July 26, 1906.

Father Mesker found the parish utilities ample for the time and in good working order; the last one of them however, the new Sister's home, though finished, had a debt which nearly corresponded to its full cost. The many new services needed for the influx of new members soon called for a number of minor improvements, but all of these have been looked after with ability by the pastor, and the current movements of the parish seem to be unhampered by debt. In a counting up of results, it will likely be found that the greatest showing for the past decade of years consists in the excellent order brought into the parish's routine touching every detail of church work. There must surely be some great work before it under the plans of divine Providence, for, seemingly such perfect order in the affairs of a parish cannot do otherwise than produce fruits in abundance. The numerous lives brought into conformity with Christianity is the ordinary result; the prime purpose, in fact, for its being, still, some other and special or material evidence of it must be maturing, and cannot perhaps be long now in the coming. Will it be a new school building, is a question many people are asking themselves.

The question is a reminder that while the future does not enter into the scope of this sketch of St. Gabriel's, yet the sketch would be incomplete without a reference to the parish schools of the past.

PARISH SCHOOLS OF ST. GABRIEL'S.

The fall of 1854 sees the first parish school assembled in the basement of the new building erected as a church the year previous. A teacher was found at Oldenburg in the person of a Mr. Koogler, who conducted the school till the early summer of the next year. In 1855 F. H. Browning took over the work of school teacher, and continued in this capacity till 1858. In 1861-62, George J. Held, who came here from Canton, Ohio, was teacher,

being followed by Joseph Peters, a younger brother of the pastor, who conducted school for several years. In 1867-68, a Mr. Stauffer taught the school for one year and was retained also because he was an organist. The need of an organist that year arose from the fact that the congregation had bought a pipe organ in the summer of 1867, and when installed it became the means of collecting a choir notable for those days. Some of its members had fair musical talent and even semi-professional training from Europe. This organ was probably the first pipe organ brought to Fayette county. The next teacher for the school in the basement of old St. Gabriel's was Joseph Ernst, who was in charge in 1868-69, and still later, a Miss Mitchell, for a few months in the latter part of the year.

These several attempts to maintain a school represents a large amount of individual sacrifice on the part of the few families who could support it, and the culmination of which is found in the marked success attending their efforts to do even better in the future. In 1868 a movement was started under the name of the St. Philip Neri School Society for the purpose of improving the work by putting up a separate building for school purposes.

Why this desire exists for Catholic schools must be plain to whoever knows Catholic faith and sentiment. The root idea of it all is the intimate binding of the individual with God. God is man's Maker, and his final end and reward. This primal fact of existence is so deep and all pervading that it overshadows the whole range of being, and alone furnishes a key to the problem of life. The efforts of the handful of faithful in the sixties of the last century to keep up a Catholic school in Connersville is an illustration of the bravery with which the church has always faced this issue, which makes God a supreme factor in every stage of human life. When the child learns the opening lines of the catechism and grasps the great truth that he is God's creature, made to know his Maker—to love and serve Him—he has acquired a working philosophy of life which will be as a compass on its stormy sea; and which will insure real progress when others perish for want of this knowledge of the nature and purpose of human existence. A distinctive feature of the school on this account, is the large place it assigns to character building. It proceeds on the theory that the value of education lies in the development of an illumined mind possessed of self-control and supporting enlarged sympathies and wide views. Knowledge, right conscience, firm will, these are its desiderata; and it undertakes to make them companionable by developing them together. The merest acquaintance with the routine of the school will show the commingling of them at every point. By this means, the home, the church, the school, in childhood's estimate of things, are

kept in unison. Every asset of mind and heart is made to do service in the effort to know God and to serve Him by doing good and avoiding evil, which, after all is the sum of all wisdom. Consequently, looking at life as it has been lived, no small portion of local history is to be found in the painstaking labors of Catholics to maintain a school, where God and conscience are given full recognition during the period of the unfolding of childhood.

It is not surprising then, with these principles in mind, that the inconveniences of erecting and maintaining schools, have been gladly borne by the Catholics of Connersville from the beginning. The years of 1868 and onward till 1871 were anything but propitious for their new undertaking; but by one means and another, they managed to bring it to completion even in the face of the financial strains of the panic of the early seventies. The lot for the new school building, the present St. Gabriel's school on Ninth street, was bought in 1871, and the building was finished in the summer of 1873. No little enthusiasm was manifested by both parents and pupils at the prospects of the work to be done by the Sisters, who had arrived late in August, 1873. The local papers speak of it as an item of note, saying that one hundred children constitute the enrollment. The school thus inaugurated has been continuously open since that date for ten months each year, in charge of the Sisters of Providence, whose mother home is at St. Mary's of the Woods, near Terre Haute, Indiana. The enrollment for the current year is two hundred and eighteen pupils, who are trained in courses from the primary to the completion of the eighth-year grades. In addition to this ordinary school work the Sisters have special music classes, numbering between forty and fifty children.

There is a local interest attaching to the self-sacrificing labors of this sisterhood, who now conduct schools as far east as Boston, because of the fact that of the number of St. Gabriel's members who have entered religious orders, all but three have chosen the work of the Sisters of Providence for their vocation, the complete list being as follows: Honora Walsh, 1862, Sister Mary Stephens, St. Mary's of the Woods; Bridget Kane, 1863, Sister Mary Ettienne, St. Mary's of the Woods; Katherine Ready, 1874, Sister Mary Edmond, St. Mary's of the Woods; Mary Nevin, 1877, Sister Mary Bertha, St. Mary's of the Woods; Mary Balle, 1878, Sister Mary of the Annunciation, Notre Dame, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mary Heinemann, 1880, Sister Mary Alexandrina, St. Mary's of the Woods; Mary Agnes Walsh, 1885, Sister Mary Berchmans, Omaha, Nebraska; Anna McCarthy, 1888, Sister Patricia, Oldenburg, Indiana; Mary Meyer, 1889, Sister Mary Josepha, St. Mary's of the Woods; Rosa Carrol, 1902, Sister St. Rose Clare, St.

Mary's of the Woods; Josephine Luking, 1906, Sister Mary Gratia, St. Mary's of the Woods; Mazie Carlos, 1907, Sister Regina Clare, St. Mary's of the Woods; Dorothea Ready, 1915, novice, Poor Clare Monastery, Evansville, Indiana.

LOOKING HOPEFULLY TO THE FUTURE.

In the final review of the history of Catholicity in Fayette county, only a few words are needed. For many years now, Fayette county's population has had a Catholic element. In the beginning only scattered individuals were known to be Catholics, but nearly seventy years ago, the time from which dates the organization of the parish of St. Gabriel's in Connersville, fourteen Catholic families were to be found living and loving and laboring, as others did, for their future home. At the present time they number three hundred. Through the early pioneer days and through the later industrial struggles, Catholics were interested participators; they shared the work and witnessed the progress. Consequently, now, with others they prize inestimably the glories of our common home. To the future they look hopefully; and, for whatever new responsibilities arise, they have stout hearts and willing hands.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE PRESS OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

The history of the newspapers of Fayette county is difficult to trace, owing to the fact that complete files of the papers have not been preserved. The only way to write the history of any paper is to have access to the files of the paper in question. It is not certain when the first newspaper was established in Connersville, but it seems that the *Indiana Statesman* was started in the county seat some time in 1824 by Abraham Van Fleet. Van Fleet, a native of New Jersey, had come to Connersville in 1820 from Lebanon, Ohio, where he had learned to set type on the *Western Star*, and started a paper of his own in Connersville as soon as he felt that he had sufficient patronage to make it a profitable venture. It is not known how long the paper was issued, but it appears very evident that it disappeared before 1826.

There is a strong probability that the *Indiana Statesman* was followed by the *Observer*, which made its appearance in June, 1826 (Vol. I, No. 4, was dated July 8, 1826), under the proprietorship of the same Van Fleet and one Daniel Rench. Undoubtedly it was printed in the same shop as the *Statesman* and the evidence would seem to indicate that it was the latter paper under a new name. At the time of the *Observer's* establishment it was a small four-column folio. In 1828 it published the local laws of the state. Some time before 1829 Van Fleet retired from the paper in favor of John Sample, who had been sheriff of the county from 1821 to 1825. Sample and Rench issued their last number on May 8, 1830, having sold out to Samuel W. Parker.

The new owner and editor changed the name of the *Observer* to the *Political Clarion* with the issue of May 22, 1830, and made it a staunch Whig paper, a supporter of Henry Clay. Parker became one of the greatest lawyers of the county, served in the lower house of the state Legislature (1843) and in the senate (1840-42) and was a member of Congress from 1851 to 1855. He was a graduate of the college at Oxford, Ohio, and had taught school before assuming charge of the *Political Clarion*. Parker retained the paper about two years, disposing of it on May 26, 1832, to Caleb B. Smith and Matthew R. Hull, who changed its name, their first

issue, June 2, 1832, bearing the title of *Indiana Sentinel*. The paper continued its support of the Whig party. Smith soon severed his connection with it, turning over his interest to Col. Henry J. Neff. The Colonel evidently was not impressed with the possibilities of the paper, for a few months later he became identified with the *Ft. Wayne Sentinel*. Neff left the *Sentinel* to found the *Winchester Patriot*. After Neff left Connersville, Hull continued as the sole owner of the paper for a time, just how long is not known, but at least until 1834, since in that year it had the contract for publishing the local laws of the state. Hull left Connersville and settled in Ohio, returning after several years to Fayette county.

The successor of the *Indiana Sentinel* is not definitely known. The Legislature of 1832-33 selected the *Argus*, of Connersville, to publish the local laws enacted during that session, but when this sheet came into existence, when it disappeared, or who was responsible for its transitory career are facts that have perished along with the files of the paper itself.

OTHER PAPERS OF BRIEF CAREERS.

Another paper, a sixteen-page religious monthly, bearing the title of *Christian Casket*, appeared in 1832 under the management of Elder John O'Kane and Dr. Ryland T. Brown. It was laid away to rest after about a year's struggle and was supposedly given a decent Christian interment befitting its title.

Samuel W. Parker and D. Van Fleet issued the first number of the *Watchman* on May 31, 1834, a successor very likely of either the *Indiana Sentinel* or the *Argus*. Parker had formerly been connected with the *Political Clarion* and he became the editor of the new paper. The ownership of the *Watchman* underwent several changes within a few years, William Stewart and John Sample being connected with it at one time or another before it disappeared about 1841, although Parker continued as editor during these changes. It was, of course, a Whig paper, and from all reports it was regarded as one of the most ably-edited weekly papers in the state during its career.

THE INDIANA TELEGRAPH.

A paper which succeeded in maintaining itself for a score of years was the *Indiana Telegraph*, established in 1840 by Louis C. Fouts, as an exponent of the Democratic party. Fouts soon sold it to F. B. Thomas and W. A. Hotchkiss, the new owners' names appearing for the first time in the issues

of December, 1841. How long they had charge of the paper is not known, but before 1845 it had passed into the hands of R. T. Brown. William Stewart, who had previously owned the *Watchman*, secured the *Telegraph* from Brown prior to September 20, 1844, (Vol. 4, No. 18, dated September 20, 1844, gives William Stewart as owner and editor), and directed its wavering career for a short time. Stewart disposed of it to Seth W. Swiggett, who, in turn, sold it to a stock company of Democrats. Whether there was not a sufficient number of Democrats in the county to support an organ, or whether the new company found the paper a burden from other reasons, the facts are that it soon became the sole property of T. J. White. The new owner struggled with it for a short time and in 1859 relinquished it to John M. Higgs and one Smith. Two years later the paper passed into the hands of Frank Brown, and the new proprietor, hoping to improve its waning fortunes by changing its name, rechristened it as the *Fayette County Union*. It called itself a Democratic-Whig organ, but neither its new name nor its hyphenated party allegiance could save it, and it quietly passed away within a few months (1861).

FAYETTE AND UNION CHRONICLE.

In 1850 appeared a paper known as the *Fayette and Union Chronicle*, founder unknown, but its history is succinctly set forth in a brief notice from the *White Water Valley*, quoted in the *Brookville American*, October 4, 1850: "The *Fayette and Union Chronicle* is no more. It breathed its last two weeks ago at the early age of six months. We presume it died of repletion—too much patronage, if we can credit its own statements." The only additional fact concerning this short-lived paper is that it was a campaign sheet, and this sufficiently explains its abbreviated career.

PAPERS ACCOMPANY TEMPERANCE WAVE.

In the early fifties a wave of temperance swept over the country and was directly responsible for the establishing of a large number of papers. One such paper was established in Connersville, the *Ladies Temperance Wreath*, founded by Mrs. Lavinia Brownlee and Marie Louise Chitwood, the former a resident of Connersville, and the latter of Mt. Carmel, in Franklin county. Miss Chitwood was one of the most distinguished poets of her day, but died on December 19, 1855, before she reached the age of twenty-three. The *Wreath* was a magazine devoted to women's interests, to the cause of tem-

perance, and also laid some pretensions to being a literary magazine. Its whole career seems to have been comprehended within the year 1854.

GENESIS OF THE CONNERSVILLE NEWS.

When the *Indiana Telegraph* became a Democrat sheet in 1849 the Whigs at once started a new organ of their own, calling it by the peculiar name of *White Water Valley*. The new sheet was founded by Thomas Surgery, and William S. Burrows, one of the ablest editorial writers in the state, became the editor. Some time before 1853 it changed its name to *White Water Valley Times*, under which name it advertised itself for sale in that year. Who bought it, if it was sold, or what became of it, has not been definitely discovered, though it appears from the best evidence that the paper was sold to a man by the name of Maker. Whether he did or did not have a partner is not known, although it is probable that J. R. Randall was his associate. The absence of files of the paper makes it impossible to follow the wavering career of this paper which was to become the progenitor of the present *Connerville News*. In 1854 J. R. Randall and W. H. Green appear as owners, Maker having sold out his interest, whatever it may have been, to Green. The new firm evidently considered the old name of the paper too heavy from a typographical and geographical viewpoint, and they proceeded to drop the *White Water Valley* and call it by the simple name of *Times*.

THE CONNERSVILLE TIMES.

The history of the *Times* from 1854 down to the present time is filled with a series of changes in ownership, the paper having passed through several different hands during the past sixty-three years. The paper was a weekly until its consolidation with the *News*, a daily, in 1881, and the names are so continued till the present. The *News* had enjoyed an independent career for some years previous to its consolidation with the *Times*. The various changes in the ownership of the *Times* will first be considered.

On November 16, 1854, the owners became W. H. Green and J. H. McClung, the latter at that time acquiring the interest of J. R. Randall. Two years later (May 15, 1856,) Green became the sole owner and he continued in full charge of the paper until he became auditor in the fall of 1867. He disposed of the paper to Augustus M. Sinks in December, 1867, and a short time later, the same winter, George M. Sinks, a brother,

became associated with the new owner. In 1870 a third brother, M. R. Sinks, was added to the firm. A. M. Sinks sold out his interest to his two brothers on May 1, 1871, and joined Jeremiah Wilson in the practice of law. Some time during 1873 George M. Sinks became the sole owner and editor of the *Times* and so continued until the summer of 1875, when he became postmaster of Connersville. The formal transfer seems to have been made on July 1, 1875, the paper at that time passing into the hands of John A. James and William F. Downs.

In August, 1877, Downs sold his interest in the *Times* to Charles N. Sinks and the latter continued as sole owner and editor until August 24, 1880, when the paper passed into the hands of John C. Ochiltree and William F. Downs. There appears to have been a time in 1880 or 1881 when Thomas Downs was a part owner. On March 9, 1881, Ochiltree and Downs (W. F.) bought the *Connersville News* from McClung & Bacon and consolidated it with the *Times* under the name of the *Connersville Times and News*. In August, 1881, Ochiltree retired from the paper and the firm at that time became McClung, Bacon & Downs. In October, 1881, the *News* part of the title was dropped from the title. The paper during the eighties seemed to have been handed back and forth with reckless abandon between five different men. Before the close of 1881 (November 9) A. M. Sinks and John C. Ochiltree are again at the helm. Both had had previous connection with the paper, but never as partners before. These two men maintained an unbroken partnership for nearly three years. Ochiltree severed his connection with it on July 2, 1884, leaving Sinks as sole proprietor. Sinks was one of the ablest men ever identified with the newspaper history of Connersville. For three years he handled the paper alone (1884-87). About this time he sold the paper, still a weekly, to J. W. Shackleford and Howard M. Gordon. Della Smith, later Mrs. J. W. Hull, secured a half interest in the paper in June, 1887, at the time the daily edition was established.

THE TIMES-NEWS COMPANY.

The first daily paper in Connersville was published by the firm of Downs & Smith, on June 9, 1887, with W. F. Downs as editor. They made such inroads on the field of the older weekly as to force consolidation. The next change brings the proprietary history of the paper to its present corporate form—the Times-News Company. On October 20, 1892, this company was organized under the laws of the state, the members of the company being J. W. Shackleford, Della Smith and W. F. Downs, the latter serving as editor of both daily and weekly editions.

In 1895 J. H. Tatman bought the interest of Shackleford and six months later Tatman disposed of his interest to Downs and Miss Smith. The following year Tatman bought out Miss Smith, and Downs and Tatman continued as partners until the latter's death in March, 1904. Before that time E. W. Tatman had been a stockholder, having had a financial interest in the paper since 1897, and on the death of his father he assumed his father's interest. Downs died on March 23, 1905, and since that date E. W. Tatman, better known as Ned Tatman, has acquired practically all of the outstanding stock of the paper. Mrs. Downs, the widow of W. F. Downs and now a resident of Michigan, still controls a small share of the stock.

PRESENT STAFF OF THE NEWS.

In 1916 the company built a new building with the intention of occupying it as soon as it was completed, but before it was ready for occupancy an opportunity presented itself to rent it at a favorable figure and the company decided to remain for the time being in its old quarters. The new building, erected at a cost of sixteen thousand dollars, stands immediately north of the postoffice. It was leased to Frank B. Ansted for a period of five years and is now used as a garage. The paper intends to move into the building upon the expiration of the lease. It is a handsome brick structure, with stone trimmings, and was built with a view to enlarging the facilities now enjoyed by the paper in its present quarters on Court street, north of the court house.

The managing editor of the *News* is E. W. Tatman, who owns practically all of the stock of the Times-News Company. Earl W. Williams is the associate editor and Webb Sparks serves in a reportorial capacity. Louise Schroeder is society editor and Inez Williams is in charge of the business department. The general foreman is C. G. Chitwood, who has been connected with the newspapers of Connersville many years. The paper uses the services of three linotype operators, a number of typesetters and the usual complement of employees necessary to publish a daily paper in a city of this size, the total number of employees being fourteen. L. N. Boland, who for many years was actively identified with the editorial department of the *News*, is still connected with the paper, though only in a limited capacity. Mr. Boland is the oldest newspaper man in the city. During his early life he was prominently identified with a number of metropolitan papers. The *News* enjoys an unusual circulation for a city the size of Connersville, having a total circulation of three thousand one hundred, about two thousand of which is in the city. The paper is independent Republican in politics.

The *Connersville News*, the original paper bearing this title, made its initial appearance on June 7, 1877, with E. J. Smith as owner and editor. It was a six-column folio and was labeled as "A Truly Independent Journal." For some time after it was started one column of news was printed in German, but this feature was soon discontinued. On August 7, 1878, T. A. Taylor and E. B. Rawles bought the paper from Smith and made it the organ of the Republican party. With the issue of February 26, 1879, Taylor appeared as sole owner. On November 12, 1879, W. H. Green and G. C. Bacon became the owners, but Green soon disposed of his interests to J. H. McClung. The new owners struggled with the paper for a time, but the city was unable to support three papers. The *Times* and the *Examiner* had been in the field several years before the *News* and it was impossible for the latter to command sufficient advertising support to make it a financial success. Consequently, the owners of the *News* and the *Times* effected a consolidation of the two papers on March 9, 1881. This earlier *News* is not to be confused with the present *News*. It lived and died a weekly, while the present *News* was a daily from its inception to its consolidation with the *Times*, and has had no lapses.

THE CONNERSVILLE EXAMINER.

The *Connersville Examiner*, the Democratic organ of Fayette county, will soon have completed its fiftieth year of existence. On December 24, 1867, John Milton Higgs and F. M. Pickett issued the first number of the *Examiner* and it has had an unbroken career from that time down to the present. Higgs had learned the printing trade in the office of the *Brookville Democrat* and came to Connersville in 1859, where he joined one Smith in the purchase of the *Telegraph*. The career of the *Telegraph* has been previously noticed. Higgs soon acquired the interest of Smith and continued his connection with the *Telegraph* until he sold it to Frank Brown in 1861. Higgs enlisted in the Union army on September 18, 1861, and upon completing his military service went to Indianapolis, where he worked on various newspapers until he returned to Connersville to establish the *Examiner*.

Pickett remained with the paper until March 17, 1869, when he withdrew, leaving Higgs as the sole owner. From that time until 1903 Higgs conducted the paper alone. In 1887 he established a daily edition which has since been maintained. In 1903 Mr. Higgs disposed of the *Examiner* to E. W. Ansted, Frank Buckley and others, the new owners installing Loring

Bundy, of New Castle, as managing editor. Bundy continued as editor until he was replaced by John W. Fawcett. The latter in 1911 was followed by H. C. Anthony, who was in editorial charge until 1915, in which year D. E. Trusler, the present editor, assumed control.

On September 27, 1915, the Express Printing Company, of Liberty, Indiana, took the *Examiner* under lease for one year, the company placing D. E. Trusler in charge. At the expiration of the year the Express Printing Company and the Connersville Daily Examiner Company were consolidated and incorporated with a capital stock of thirty-thousand dollars, under the name of the Express Printing Company, the incorporators being F. L. Behymer, H. M. Hughes, E. W. Ansted, George W. Ansted and D. E. Trusler.

The new company at once began plans for a new home for the paper, and let a contract for the building of a one-story brick building, fifty by one hundred and seventy-one feet, at the corner of Grand avenue and Seventh street. The building was occupied in the early spring of 1917. It has new equipment throughout and is prepared to do all kinds of printing, binding, catalogue work, and various kinds of work done by first class printing establishments. There is an art department which was installed for the purpose of handling the immense amount of engraving and etching demanded by the catalogues issued by the local manufacturing companies.

The present force of the *Examiner* include thirty employees in addition to the editor, D. E. Trusler. Robert Walker is reporter; Miss Ethlyn Backous, society editor, and Miss Mary Kubler, general office assistant. George P. Spicer is circulation manager. The circulation of the paper has more than trebled since the present editor took charge in the fall of 1915, and now exceeds thirteen hundred daily. When the *Examiner* occupied its new quarters in the early spring of 1917, F. L. Behymer, the president of the publishing company, and H. M. Hughes, secretary-treasurer, became permanent residents of Connersville. At the same time about twenty of the employees of the *Express*, published at Liberty, also located in Connersville. Mr. Behymer is the general manager and Mr. Hughes has charge of the book and catalogue department, Mr. Trusler continuing as the editor of the *Daily Examiner*.

THE BULLETIN.

The Bulletin was published monthly at Connersville from September, 1891, to January, 1893, by J. L. Heinemann for the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Indiana. After January, 1893, it was published by others at New

Albany and Logansport. The subscription price of the paper was fifty cents a year and it had a wide circulation in the field it was designed to cover.

CONNERSVILLE PAPERS OF OTHER DAYS.

A city the size of Connersville can hardly support more than two papers, but this undisputed fact has not kept other ambitious newspaper men from attempting to start a third paper. At least two other papers have ventured into the local field, both with daily editions, and both bidding for patronage in competition with the two present daily papers. It would seem to an outsider that the folly of trying to conduct four daily papers in the city at the same time would be so apparent that it would be impossible to interest capital. However the fact remains that in the latter nineties four papers made their daily appearance in Connersville—*News*, *Examiner*, *Republican* and *Courier*.

The *Republican* appeared early in the nineties and at various times during its brief career had both daily and weekly editions. It seems to have disappeared before the end of the decade. About 1898 the Courier Publishing Company started the publication of a paper known as the *Courier*.

Sometime in the later nineties, A. V. Bradrick established a paper known as *The District Farm Item* and he continued to issue it until 1899, when he sold it to E. E. Moore and B. F. Thiebaud. The new owners changed the name of the paper to *The Courier*. The paper was later sold to John Moses, of Rushville, in 1905, and three years later, J. M. Hamilton and others organized a company and bought the newspaper plant and soon established an excellent morning daily, but the competition with Cincinnati and Indianapolis morning papers was too keen and the paper failed to pay. The company was composed of A. J. Roth, Claude Mathewson, Charles Myers, William Masters and J. M. Hamilton. On May 4, 1912, A. J. Roth became the sole owner of the paper and discontinued its publication, converting the plant into a job printing plant. Mr. Roth is still operating the plant.

Two other papers, both magazines, have had brief careers in Connersville. In 1893 John W. Hull established a monthly agricultural paper bearing the name of *The National Sheepman*, the title being sufficiently indicative of its general contents. It was issued regularly for about twelve years. The other magazine was owned and edited by John P. Brown and carried the name of *Arboriculture*. It was published bi-monthly for about five years during the decade following 1900. Brown was an authority on

arboriculture and later published a volume entitled "Arboriculture" which is regarded as an authority on the subject.

The first issue of the *Apostolic Holiness Herald* made its appearance May 26, 1907. Its first proprietor was George S. Owen, and later Roscoe S. McBride became associated with Owen. The paper was a small, twelve-page monthly magazine, eight and one-half by twelve inches in size. It was not a financial success and suspended publication in October, 1908.

CONNERSVILLE EDITORS.

In the preceding pages has been given a brief history of the several papers and magazines which have appeared in Connersville since Van Fleet started the *Indiana Statesman* in 1824. It now remains to notice the more prominent of the many editors who have been identified with these papers. It has been impossible to secure definite information concerning some of these men, but the main facts concerning several of the local editors have been collected and are given in the following pages:

ABRAHAM VAN VLEET (OR FLEET).

Abraham Van Vleet, the founder of the first newspaper in Fayette county, was born in New Jersey in 1783. His career prior to his location in Connersville in 1823 is not definitely known, but it appears that about 1812 he located in Lebanon, Ohio, and shortly afterward became connected with the *Western Star*, then published at that place. It is not known whether he learned the printing business in the office of that paper, or whether he had served his apprenticeship before going there. It is well established that he came to Connersville in 1823, bringing with him sufficient equipment to publish a paper. The population of the town and county was evidently not large enough to support a paper, although a reference to the *Indiana Statesman* in the commissioners' records in 1824 proves conclusively that he had a paper going for a time at least in that year.

No copies of this first paper in the county have been preserved, and consequently it is impossible to speak with definiteness concerning it. A fugitive issue of the second paper (Vol. I, No. 4,) published in the town, the *Observer*, carrying the names of Abraham Van Vleet and Daniel Rench as publishers, is dated July 8, 1826, which would indicate that it was started in the first week of June of that year. Van Vleet severed his connection with the paper sometime prior to 1830 and either turned his interest over to

John Sample, Jr., or to Rench. It is certain that Sample was part owner in May, 1830, since on the 8th of that month the paper contains the valedictory of Rench and Sample, conveying the definite information that they have sold it to Samuel W. Parker. Van Fleet, according to the best authority, went to New York city in 1831 and died in that city the following year.

DANIEL RENCH.

Daniel Rench was born in Maryland about 1800 and came with his parents to Jackson township, Fayette county, Indiana, about 1812. He became associated with Abraham Van Vleet in the publication of the *Observer*, the second paper issued in the county, and was connected with it as part or sole owner from 1826 to 1830. Rench and Sample, then owners of the *Observer*, disposing of it to Samuel W. Parker in May, 1830. Rench was a man of ability, as is evidenced by the offices of trust to which he was elected by the people of the county. He became the first auditor of the county in 1841 upon the creation of that office by the Legislature, and served continuously until 1855. He was elected recorder in the fall of 1865, and served from August 18, 1865, until his death on February 10, 1872.

WILLIAM STEWART.

William Stewart was born in Pennsylvania in 1815 and came with his parents to Connersville in 1821. He served as an apprentice in the office of the *Observer*. His connection with the papers of Connersville is more or less obscure, due to the fact that files of the early papers have not been preserved. He was first part owner of the *Watchman* and later became the sole owner, this connection falling within the forties. Sometime prior to 1845 he bought the *Indiana Telegraph* from Dr. Ryland T. Brown, but soon sold it to S. W. Swiggett. Stewart was a representative in the Legislature in the thirtieth and thirty-first sessions (1845-46). Stewart died in February, 1865.

MATTHEW R. HULL.

Matthew R. Hull was born in Taylor county, Virginia, December 1, 1809, and came to Fayette county in 1828. He was a saddler by trade and followed his calling at various places in the county before engaging in the newspaper business in Connersville in 1832. At one time he had a shop at Alquina. He seems to have been a man of unusual energy and ability and

became one of the leading men of the county. When he was only twenty-two years of age he joined Caleb B. Smith in the purchase of the *Political Clarion* of Connersville, the new owners issuing the first number of the paper (June 2, 1832) under the name of *Indiana Sentinel*. The following year Hull became the sole owner of the paper and he continued alone for some years. It seems that sometime after Smith severed his connection, Col. Henry J. Neff became identified with the paper and he may have taken over the interest of Smith. At any rate the Colonel soon left Hull in full possession. How long Hull continued the paper is not definitely known, but it seems to have been discontinued before 1839. In that year Hull was elected to the lower house of the state Legislature, serving through only one session, the twenty-fourth. Sometime in the forties Hull left Connersville, located in Ohio, and from the best accounts available, engaged in newspaper work in that state for several years before returning to Fayette county. He was an ardent abolitionist, a radical temperance man, and took an active part in local affairs as long as he was a resident of Fayette county. He died on July 23, 1875.

A monthly magazine, *The Western Life-Boat* (Des Moines, Iowa), 1873, page 362, says of Hull: "M. R. Hull was an eminent instructor, and who but for instability of purpose would have become one of the most eminent men of the nation. He had much natural ability, a superior education, and was one of the most eloquent orators in the West. This same Hull started an abolition paper in Ohio. He now [presumably 1873] is in Fayette county, Indiana, carrying on a carriage and wagon factory."

GEORGE M. SINKS.

George M. Sinks, a brother of Augustus M. Sinks, was born in Clermont county, Ohio, February 20, 1846. He served in the Civil War from 1861 until 1864. In 1868 he located in Connersville, where his brother, Augustus M., had a short time previously bought the *Times*. He continued as part or sole owner of the paper until 1875, in which year he was appointed postmaster of Connersville, serving in that capacity until 1883. Upon retiring from the postoffice he became secretary-treasurer of the Indiana Church Furniture Company and filled that position until he retired from active business life in 1898, though he was for many years afterward the president of the Fayette National Bank.

JOHN C. OCHILTREE.

John C. Ochiltree was born in Union county, Indiana, March 11, 1846, and received only a common-school education. He began teaching school before reaching his majority and continued teaching twelve years. In the fall of 1880 he came to Connersville and on August 24, 1880, bought the *Times* in partnership with W. F. Downs. The following spring (March 9, 1881,) Ochiltree and Downs consolidated their paper with the *News*, then published by McClung & Bacon. In August of the same year Ochiltree disposed of his interest in the paper to the other members of the firm, but about two months later (November 9, 1881,) Ochiltree and Augustus M. Sinks became the sole owners of the paper. On October 2, 1884, Ochiltree sold his interest to Sinks and on the 6th of the following November moved to Indianapolis where he lived for several years. He then located at Dayton, Ohio, where he was editor of the *Dayton Daily News* up to within a year or two of his death. He is buried near Glenwood, Indiana. Ochiltree was a very fluent and versatile writer, and turned his hand with equal facility to prose and poetry. He issued two volumes of his writings.

WILLIAM FRANCIS DOWNS.

William F. Downs was born at Anderson, Indiana, December 25, 1854, and in 1862 located with his parents in Connersville. On November 9, 1868, he entered the employ of A. M. and G. M. Sinks, publishers of the *Times*. He served seven years as a compositor and then became foreman of the mechanical department. On July 1, 1875, being only twenty years of age at the time, he joined with John A. James in the purchase of the *Times*. Two years later the firm disposed of the paper to Charles N. Sinks. In September, 1880, Downs and John C. Ochiltree became the owners of the *Times*, and a little more than a year later Downs sold his interest to A. M. Sinks and John C. Ochiltree. Downs now became city editor of the *Examiner* for a period of two years. On June 9, 1887, Mr. Downs, with Della C. Smith, founded the *Daily News*. From its inception it was a success, Downs becoming the first editor of the daily edition of the *News*. On October 20, 1892, Downs & Smith, owners of the *News*, combined the paper with the *Republican* and during several changes Downs continued to hold an interest in the paper until his death. Downs was city clerk from 1884 to 1890, and served as mayor from 1890 to 1894. Upon the resignation

of Miles K. Moffitt as county clerk, May 22, 1898, Downs was appointed to fill out the unexpired term, and served by subsequent election until his death, March 23, 1905. He is buried at Sturgis, Michigan, where his widow is now living.

JOHN MILTON HIGGS.

John M. Higgs, one of the founders of the *Examiner*, was born in Franklin county, Indiana, April 5, 1841, and received his education in the district schools and in Brookville. Before reaching his majority he entered the office of the *Brookville Democrat* and remained with the paper five years. In 1859 he came to Connersville and in partnership with one Smith bought the *Indiana Telegraph* from T. J. White. Higgs continued his connection with the paper until just before he enlisted (September 18, 1861) in the Union army for service in the Civil War. He served throughout the war and after his return home located in Indianapolis, where he found employment on the *Indianapolis Sentinel* and *Gazette*. The Democrats of Fayette county had no organ of their own after the war, and Higgs was prevailed upon to return to his old home and establish a Democratic paper. He induced F. M. Pickett, an editorial writer on the *Indianapolis Herald*, to join him in the venture and on December 24, 1867, the new firm issued the first number of the *Connersville Examiner*. Pickett withdrew from the paper on March 17, 1869, leaving Higgs as the sole owner. The latter continued it as a weekly until 1887, when he established a daily edition of his paper, both of which have continued to come from the press down to the present time. Higgs maintained his connection with the paper until 1903, when he sold it to a stock company. Higgs retired from active affairs after disposing of the paper, and lived a quiet life until his death, November 7, 1909. His widow is still living in Connersville.

AUGUSTUS M. SINKS.

Augustus M. Sinks was born on March 27, 1838, in Clermont county, Ohio, and was educated at the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. He began teaching at the age of nineteen and followed the profession for four years, reading law in the meantime. He was admitted to the bar in 1863 and in that same year was elected clerk of his home county. In 1867 he located in Connersville and bought the *Times* from W. H. Green, who had been elected auditor of Fayette county that fall. He assumed control of the paper in December and maintained his connection with it until May

1, 1871, when he sold his interest in the paper to his two brothers, G. M. and M. R., who had previously been associated with him in its publication. Upon disposing of his interest he formed a partnership with Jeremiah M. Wilson for the practice of law, the firm being dissolved when Wilson was elected to Congress. Sinks was attorney for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad and for the Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad for ten years. On November 9, 1881, he and John C. Ochiltree bought the *Connersville Times* and after the retirement of Ochiltree, July 2, 1884, Sinks continued as sole owner of the paper until 1891, when he disposed of it to J. W. Shackleford and Howard M. Gordon. Sinks was city attorney of Connersville for six years. He took a great interest in Masonic work, serving ten years as master of Warren lodge, four years as high priest of the chapter, five years as illustrious master of the council, four years as commander of the commandery, and one year, 1885, as illustrious grand master of the grand chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Indiana. He died in Cincinnati in 1912.

JAMES HARVEY TATMAN.

No history, however concise, of the upbuilding of Connersville could be deemed just to the future unless it told of the life and the business career of the late James Harvey Tatman. Most of his life was spent in Connersville. Few more active members of the business circles of their day and no more rugged and strong-principled Christian gentleman ever added to the city's growth.

Born in Kentucky, Mr. Tatman came with his parents to Franklin county, Indiana, when he was still a little child. About the year 1858 he came to Connersville and the remainder of his life was lived within the city. He died on September 9, 1905 in his eightieth year.

In the course of his life in Connersville Mr. Tatman was a photographer, which art he mastered and prospered in. At one time, during the war, he employed three assistants constantly. He was later associated with A. C. Cooley in the furniture manufacturing business; he was a partner with L. T. Bower in a saw-mill industry; at one time he was interested with Henry Moyer in the retail furniture business; he platted a large tract of ground in the western district of the city which is known as Tatman's addition; he operated the largest apiary in Fayette county and was engaged in an active way, but on a smaller scale, in other enterprises.

Mr. Tatman was president of the Times-News Company for many years and upon it, as upon everything he touched, he left the imprint of a char-

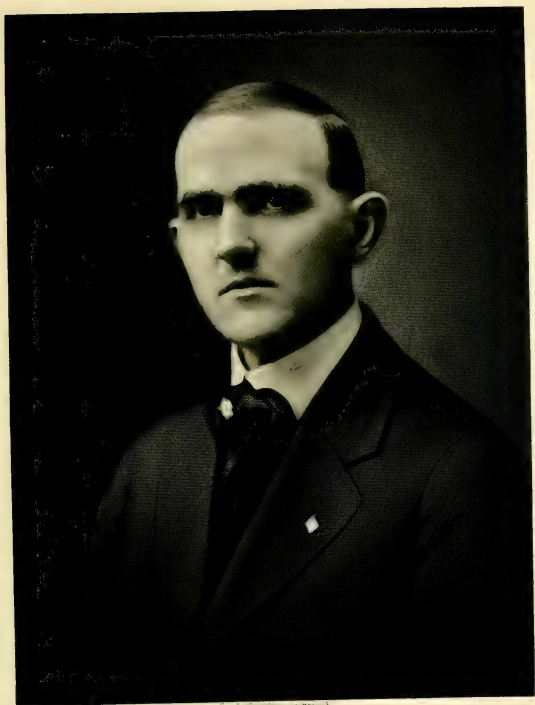
acter of strong and admirable angles. His eagerness in the conduct of business exceeded his strength of body. His ardor as a believer in Methodism exceeded both and his death took from the city a man who died as he had lived, and whose memory is revered today. The widow, Mrs. Josephine B. Tatman, who in her young womanhood was a contributor of verse to early-day periodicals, still resides in the beautiful family home at the southwest corner of Grand avenue and Ninth street.

EDWIN WRIGHT TATMAN.

Edwin Wright Tatman, although a comparatively young man, has nevertheless been classed for a number of years among the city's forward rank of business spirits. He is president and general manager of the Times-News Company. His public activities in the Commercial Club, which he served as vice-president and treasurer, his identity with all public-spirited and philanthropic movements, and his labors in behalf of the industrial development of Connersville are predominate characteristics. Cementing all this he has a wide acquaintance and a salient penchant for being on the advance side of issues, questions and movements.

Mr. Tatman was born in Connersville in a house that occupies the same original lot on which his own house now stands, on July 21, 1878. His business career is a rather remarkable one. His connection with the *Evening News*, of which he is now the publisher and principal owner, began in his tenth year and has lasted, without interruption, until the present. He began as a newsboy and continued to be a newsboy until the day of his graduation from the Connersville high school. He was then in his eighteenth year. The Monday following he took up his duties as bookkeeper for the company. About a year later the company, theretofore in charge of William F. Downs and J. W. Hull, underwent a change, Mr. Tatman's father acquiring a half interest in the establishment. At the time of this transaction young Mr. Tatman was made business manager. He was peculiarly fitted for that position, having grown up from the humblest duties of the establishment to the position—which he still holds—of the person who knows more about the business, in and out, than any other person connected with it. The years since he began as a newsboy have given him a business education not to be found in any college.

While on the surface of Connersville's affairs, Mr. Tatman and the *Times-News* are all but synonyms, the president and general manager is



Edwin W. Tatum

active otherwise, being interested in local banking and manufacturing enterprises and having valuable realty holdings. He is a member of the board of directors of the Farmers and Merchants Trust Company, of Connersville.

D. E. TRUSLER.

D. E. Trusler, the editor of the *Daily Examiner*, was born near Connersville on February 11, 1888. He was educated in the rural schools and in the Connersville high school. When only seventeen years of age he enlisted in the United States navy and remained in the service four years, 1905-09, serving first on the "Charleston" and later on the "West Virginia." He was on board the "Charleston" when Secretary of State, Elihu Root, made his famous trip around South America in that vessel. For three years he was stationed on the west coast of the United States and during that time visited all the important ports in the South Sea, Australia, China, Japan and other parts of Asia. He has been in practically every port in the world, having crossed the equator no less than twenty-eight times in the course of his travels.

After being mustered out of the navy in 1909, Mr. Trusler was employed by the Rex Buggy Company until 1912, when he became a reporter on the *Connersville News*. He became editor of the *Daily Examiner* in September, 1915, and has succeeded in trebling the subscription of the paper since he took charge of it. Mr. Trusler was married on January 29, 1910, to Eva Caldwell.

CHAPTER XVIII.

FRATERNAL AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

The existence of Masonry in Fayette county dates from the earliest history of the county and a large proportion of the leading men of the county have been members of the fraternity. Its members have been the leaders in the affairs of the city of Connersville, and several of them have been men of state and even national reputation. From the local lodge have gone forth such men as Oliver H. Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Philip Mason and scores of others who made names for themselves in affairs of state and nation. Mason was probably the most active member of the local lodge in Masonic affairs, serving, as he did, as grand master of the grand lodge of Indiana for a period of eight years, a record which has never been equaled in the state.

Warren Lodge No. 15 was formally instituted on October 24, 1820, the year after the county itself was organized, and thus has an unbroken history for nearly ninety-seven years. There were a number of Masons in Connersville at the time the lodge was instituted, the founder of the city, John Conner, being a member of the fraternity, and he was one of the petitioners for the lodge. The others who joined with him in a petition to the grand lodge were John Sample, Edmund L. Kidd, Larkin Syms, Jubal Finch, Julius Finch, Julius Whitmore and Hervey Bates. A petition bearing the names of these pioneers of Connersville, and recommended by Harmony Lodge at Brookville was laid before the grand lodge of the state of Indiana, which met at Jeffersonville on September 11, 1820. The petition was presented in person by Hervey Bates, and the grand lodge at once granted the prayer of the petitioners, issuing to them the following dispensation:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, *Greeting:*

Whereas, it is represented to us that at Connersville, in the county of Fayette, state of Indiana, there reside a number of brethren of Free and Accepted Masons, who are desirous of associating together agreeably to the constitution of Masonry; and it appearing for the promotion of the royal art necessary and proper that the said brethren should be enabled to work as aforesaid;

Therefore, I, John Tipton, grand master of the Most Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted York Masons of the state of Indiana, agreeably to the rules and regulations of our grand lodge, do hereby constitute and appoint the Worshipful John Sample, master; Edmund L. Kidd, senior warden, and John Conner, junior warden, together with all such brethren as are now, or hereafter, from time to time, may become members, a regular lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, to be known by the name of Connersville Warren Lodge, and do hereby ordain that all regular lodges respect them as such, hereby granting them full power to assemble and work together as a regular lodge; to enter Apprentices, pass Fellowcrafts and raise Master Masons according to the known custom of Ancient Masonry, and not otherwise; and also to exact from their members such compensation as they shall judge necessary for the support of their lodge, the relief of brethren in distress and contributions towards the grand charity fund, agreeably to the constitution of the grand lodge of Indiana, commanding the aforesaid brethren to reverence and obey their superiors in all things lawful and honest; to record in their lodge book this dispensation, 'their own private regulations and their proceedings from time to time as they occur, and by no means to desert their said lodge, or form themselves into separate meetings without the consent of said master and wardens.

All which, by the accepting hereof, they are bound to observe, and the brethren aforesaid, by their acceptance hereof, acknowledge the grand master and the grand lodge of Indiana as their superiors, and they must pay due regard to all such instructions and recommendations as they shall hereafter receive from them; and they are hereby required to correspond with said grand lodge and attend its meetings by their officers, proxies or other deputies properly authorized under the signature of their secretary and the seal of their lodge and bring with them this dispensation, which shall remain in force until the end of the next session of this grand lodge and no longer.

Done in open grand lodge at Jeffersonville, this fourteenth day of September, A. L. 5820, A. D. 1820.

(Seal) In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and have caused the seal of the grand lodge of Indiana to be hereunto affixed.

Attest: WILLIAM C. KEEN,
Grand Secretary.

JOHN TIPTON,
Grand Master.

Under the foregoing dispensation the petitioners convened on the 24th day of October, A. L. 5820 (1820), and Warren lodge was duly instituted by John Tipton, grand master, and at the meeting of the grand lodge, held at Corydon, Indiana, on the 10th day of October, A. L. 5822 (1822), a charter was issued, duly signed and sealed by John Shedy, most worshipful grand master; Jonathan Jennings, deputy grand master; Thomas Posey, senior grand warden; John H. Farnham, junior grand warden, and attested by William C. Keen, grand secretary.

FIRST MEETING IN HOTEL.

At the first meeting of the lodge in Connersville, which was held in an upper room of John Sample's hotel, on the southwest corner of Eastern avenue and Fifth street, John Newland was admitted a master Mason, and

four petitions for membership were presented. The lodge evidently continued to meet in Sample's hotel until the spring of 1824. On March 13, 1824, the lodge purchased lot No. 18, of Larkin Syms, paying one hundred and ten dollars for the lot. There was a two-story frame building on the lot and the first meeting in the new quarters was held on March 30, 1824. In this place the lodge held forth until May 29, 1847, when it began meeting in the saddle shop of Joseph Nelson, on Central avenue. Meetings were held there only a short time, the next quarters being in rooms above the present site of the First National Bank, at the corner of Central avenue and Fifth street, where the meetings were held until the completion and dedication of the city hall in 1849. The lodge built the third story of this building and there it has made its home since it first occupied it in 1849.

The history of Warren lodge has spanned nearly a century, during which time hundreds of men of Connersville and the surrounding community have been identified with it. The statement has been made that at one time practically every property owner in Connersville was a Mason; it is safe to say, at least, that the majority of the leading men of the city at all times of its history have been affiliated with the local lodge of Masons. It is impossible to calculate the benefit which has accrued to the city because of this body of men, united, as they were, by fraternal ties. The teachings of the fraternity stand for the highest ideals of citizenship, and, though there may have been members who did not measure up to the highest standard of Masonry, yet the influence of the fraternity has undoubtedly raised the quality of citizenship. The local lodge has had its years of prosperity and its years of disaster, but through its entire career it has never failed to minister to those of its members who needed assistance.

LIST OF PAST MASTERS.

The list of past masters of the lodge since 1820 shows a representative body of citizens of whom any city might well be proud. Here may be seen men of all professions, and yet all bound together by one common tie of fellowship. The complete list follows: John Sample, 1820-21; Hervey Bates, 1821; Edmund I. Kidd, 1821-22; Abner Bailey, 1822-23; Edmund I. Kidd, 1823-25; John Sample, 1826; Edmund I. Kidd, 1826; Amos Clark, 1827; Martin Roy, 1827; Philip Mason, 1828-32; Caleb B. Smith, 1832-33; Philip Mason, 1834-35; John Wiley, 1836; Philip Mason, 1837-38; William Tully, 1839; Caleb B. Smith, 1840-42; Philip Mason, 1843; Elisha Vance, 1844; Philip Mason, 1845; Robert G. Hedrick, 1845; Philip Mason, 1846-47;

James Price, 1848-49; George R. Chitwood, 1849-50; Samuel Price, 1851-52; Wilson Limpus, 1852-53; Edward Bateman, 1853-54; William Pelan, 1854-55; Philip Mason, 1855-56; William Pelan, 1856-57; George R. Chitwood, 1857-58; Addison M. Davis, 1858-59; Christian Beck, 1859-61; Richard Durnan, 1861-62; George R. Chitwood, 1862-63; John Doughty, 1863-67; William Pelan, 1867-68; Robert G. Hedrick, 1868-69; Austin B. Claypool, 1870; Harrison Davis, 1871; Joshua Chitwood, 1872-75; William C. Forrey, 1876; Joshua Chitwood, 1877-78; Augustus M. Sinks, 1879-80; Orlando P. Griffith, 1881; John D. McNaughton, 1882; Augustus M. Sinks, 1883-86; John Payne, 1887; Augustus M. Sinks, 1888; Manfred E. Dale, 1889; Augustus M. Sinks, 1890; Walter B. Mundelle, 1891-92; Rudolph A. Miller, 1893; August C. Fick, 1894-95; Charles I. Showalter, 1896; Anthony Watt, 1897; August C. Fick, 1898; Milton Holberg, 1899-1900; William W. McFarlan, 1901; Hyatt L. Frost, 1902; Minor E. Leffingwell, 1903; Thomas H. Stoops, 1904; Curtis A. Goshorn, 1905; Harry H. Hall, 1906; Orie V. Handley, 1907; Ernest C. Hassler, 1908; Allen Wiles, 1909; Richard N. Elliott, 1910; Samuel Davis, 1911; Robert J. Greenwood, 1912; John E. Page, 1913; Raymond S. Springer, 1914; Andrew H. Rieman, 1915, and Warren O. Hull, 1916. The worshipful master for the current year (1917) is Josiah H. Clark.

The officers for 1917 include the following: J. H. Clark, worshipful master; William C. Fallon, senior warden; Paul M. Tingle, junior warden; John E. Page, treasurer; Olla M. Hempleman, secretary; Lorin E. Glass, senior deacon; William Dentlinger, junior warden; Lowrey V. Hegwood, tyler. The present membership is three hundred and seventy-nine.

MAXWELL CHAPTER NO. 18, ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

The dispensation for Maxwell Chapter No. 18, Royal Arch Masons, of Connersville, was issued on December 7, 1850, by the grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the state of Indiana, Abel C. Pepper, grand high priest, and Austin W. Morris, grand secretary, to J. W. Maxwell (high priest), John Higgenbotham (king), and Caleb B. Smith (scribe), and Philip Mason, William Pelan, George R. Chitwood, William B. Enyart, Daniel Rench, Thomas McGiven, W. W. Frybarger and George McCann. The local chapter was formally organized on January 3, 1851, and the charter was issued by the grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the state of Indiana in session at Indianapolis, May 24, 1851.

A glance at the following list of high priests of the chapter will show that a large number of them have served as worshipful master of the blue lodge. The complete list of high priests follows: James W. Maxwell, 1851; William Pelan, 1851-52; Elisha Vance, 1853; William Pelan, 1854; Martin Frybarger, 1855; Henry Goodlander, 1856; David Rawls, 1857; Philip Mason, 1858; William M. Smith, 1859; Joshua Leach, 1860; William Pelan, 1861-62; Levin McIntosh, 1863; Edward B. Thomas, 1864; Alfred B. Gates, 1865; William H. Smith, 1866; Richard Durnan, 1867; Philip Mason, 1868-69; Joshua Leach, 1870; Joshua Chitwood, 1871; George R. Chitwood, 1872-74; Jesse K. Jemison, 1875-76; George R. Chitwood, 1877-78; Jesse K. Jemison, 1879; George R. Chitwood, 1880; Augustus M. Sinks, 1881-82; Levin McIntosh, 1883; Augustus M. Sinks, 1884-88; Charles P. Riley, 1889-90; John Payne, 1891; Charles I. Showalter, 1892-93; Jacob R. Bright, 1894-95; August C. Fick, 1896-99; Charles P. Riley, 1900-02; Milton Holberg, 1903; William L. Cortelyou, 1904; Ernest C. Hassler, 1905-06; Thomas H. Stoops, 1907-08; Curtis A. Goshorn, 1909; Robert J. Greenwood, 1910-11; Harry P. Riley, 1911-14; Harry S. Johnson, 1915; Richard N. Elliott, 1917.

The officers for the current year (1917) are as follow: Richard N. Elliott, high priest; Warren O. Hull, king; Adrian C. Carter, scribe; John E. Page, treasurer; Ola M. Hempleman, secretary; Bayard C. Burris, captain of the host; Allen Wiles, principal sojourner; James A. Coe, royal arch captain; George H. Haley, master of the third veil; Eugene H. Glass, master of the second veil; Harry M. Griffin, master of the first veil; William P. Hermann, guard.

FAYETTE COUNCIL NO. 6, ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.

Fayette Council No. 6, Royal and Select Masters, of Connersville, was instituted on March 5, 1856, following the granting of a dispensation by the grand council of Royal and Select Masters of the state of Indiana, February 4, 1856, the same being issued to Martin Frybarger, Philip Mason, Enos Gunn and others. The charter was granted by the grand council of Royal and Select Masters of the State of Indiana, held at Shelbyville, Indiana, May 20, 1856, the charter members and first officers being as follow: William Hacker, thrice illustrious master; James W. Maxwell, deputy thrice illustrious master; Companion Lynde, principal conductor of the work; Companion Wolf, captain of the guard; Companion Higginbotham, treasurer; Compan-

ion Ramsey, recorder; Companion Gunn, steward, and Companions Frybarger, Clinedist and Mason.

The past illustrious masters of the council have served in the following order: Martin Frybarger, 1856; Joshua Leach, 1857; Martin Frybarger, 1858-59; Philip Mason, 1860-63; Jesse K. Jemison, 1864-80; Augustus M. Sinks, 1881-87; John D. McNaughton, 1888; John Payne, 1889-90; Charles P. Riley, 1891; Alonzo Runyan, 1892; Jacob R. Bright, 1893-94; Augustus C. Fick, 1895; Charles I. Showalter, 1898-02; Charles P. Riley, 1903-04; George C. Hicks, Jr., 1905-08; Donald M. Wylie, 1909; Francis W. Huxtable, 1910; Ben. F. McCready, 1911-12; Charles T. Gordon, 1912-14; August C. Fick, 1915-16; Allen M. Wiles, 1916-17, and Harry P. Riley, 1917.

The officers for the current year (1917) are as follow: Harry P. Riley, illustrious master; Andrew H. Rieman, deputy master; Warren O. Hull, principal conductor of the work; John E. Page, treasurer; Ola M. Hempleman, recorder; Jesse S. McFall, captain of the guard; James A. Coe, conductor of the council; Charles E. Butcher, steward; Isaac N. Berman, sentinel.

CONNERSVILLE COMMANDERY NO. 6, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Connerville Commandery No. 6, Knights Templar, was organized as Cambridge City Commandery, on February 7, 1855, following the issuance of a dispensation, dated December 28, 1854, by the grand commander of the state of Indiana, held at Lafayette, Indiana, to C. S. Ramsay, H. G. Sexton, Abraham Reeves, W. W. Hibben, William Crawford, John W. Sullivan, Martin Frybarger, William Hacker and L. R. Brownell. The charter was granted on December 25, 1855, by the grand encampment held at Ft. Wayne, to William Pelan, eminent commander; Martin Frybarger, generalissimo, and Richard Durnan, captain general. The members were originally divided between the two towns, but the site was moved and the name changed in 1885.

The past eminent commanders, with the years of their service, are as follow: C. S. Ramsay, 1855; William Pelan, 1856; Martin Frybarger, 1857; Henry Goodlander, 1858-59; Joshua Leach, 1860-62; Henry Goodlander, 1863-64; William Pelan, 1865-66; Thomas Newby, 1867-68; Nathan R. Bennett, 1869; George A. Johnson, 1870; Levin Swiggett, 1871; Robert Patterson, 1872; Thomas Newby, 1873; James McCaffrey, 1874; Nathan R. Bennett, 1875; Levin Swiggett, 1876-77; Daniel W. Mason, 1878; Levin Swiggett, 1879-85; Charles P. Riley, 1886; James N. Huston, 1887-88; Augustus M. Sinks, 1889-90; Joshua Chitwood, 1891; Augustus M. Sinks, 1892; Joshua Chitwood, 1893; Howard M. Gordon, 1894-95; Charles I.

Showalter, 1896; Joshua Chitwood, 1897-1902; John Payne, 1903; George F. Smith, 1904; William L. Cortelyou, 1905-07; William M. Gregg, 1908; Joseph R. Mountain, 1909-10; Lewis E. Green, 1911; Orie V. Handley, 1912; August C. Fick, 1913; John E. Page, 1914; Allen Wiles, 1915-16, and Charles T. Gordon, 1916-17.

CONNERSVILLE CHAPTER NO. 346, ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

Connersville Chapter No. 346, Order of the Eastern Star, was organized on November 21, 1907, following the granting of a dispensation by the grand chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star of Indiana, dated November 4, 1907, the same being issued to Etta P. Thompson, worthy matron, and Andrew H. Rieman, worthy patron. The charter was granted by the grand chapter on April 23, 1908, to Etta P. Thompson, worthy matron; Orie V. Handley, worthy patron, and Elizabeth Melhorn, associate matron.

The past matrons, with the years of their service, follow: Etta P. Thompson, 1907-08; Elizabeth Melhorn, 1909; Estelle M. Ochiltree, 1910; Anna Handley, 1911; Sarah A. F. Ludwick, 1912; Anna M. Rieman, 1913-14; Mary M. Wiles, 1915; Lillie Tingley, 1916-17, and Daisie Baker, 1917.

This chapter was instituted with the following charter members: Thomas Stoops, May Stoops, Charles E. Bucher, Hattie E. Bucher, W. L. Cortelyou, Nellie V. Cortelyou, Charles Melhorn, Elizabeth Melhorn, Charles E. Thompson, Etta Thompson, William E. Ochiltree, Estella Ochiltree, O. V. Handley, Anna Handley, V. D. Ludwick, Sarah Ludwick, Meta Ludwick, Ida Huston, F. I. Barrows, Carrie L. Barrows, Anna Rieman, Andrew Rieman, George Carter, Sarah Carter, Lula Ashworth, Lewis Ashworth, Lillie Tingle, John Page, Pearl Page and Josephine Barrows. Among the first officers were the following: Etta Thompson, worthy matron; O. V. Handley, worthy patron; Elizabeth Melhorn, assistant matron; Anna Rieman, secretary; Thomas H. Stoops, treasurer; Estella Ochiltree, conductress; Lillie Tingle, associate conductress. Following are the officers for 1917: Daisie Baker, worthy matron; A. H. Rieman, worthy patron; Celia Barrows, assistant matron; Elizabeth Melhorn, secretary; Fredericke Fick, treasurer; Anna Coe, conductress; Gwendolin Murphy, associate conductress; Lillian DeHaven, Ada; Bessie Barnes, Ruth; Bessie Miller, Esther; Gertrude Beeson, Martha; Mary Bird, Electa; Anna Showalter, chaplain; Alice Tingley, warder; Guy Baker, sentinel; Elizabeth Robinson, marshal; Clara Leffingwell, organist. The present membership of the chapter is one hundred and fifty-two.

INDIANA CONSISTORY, ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE, THIRTY-SECOND-DEGREE MASONS.

Following are the local members of the Indiana Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Valley of Indianapolis: Charles D. Beck, Thomas C. Bryson, George R. Carter, James A. Dragoo, Lewis E. Green, William M. Gregg, Joseph J. Jessup, Arthur E. Leiter, Minor E. Leffingwell, James C. Mount, John H. Mount, Joseph R. Mountain, Charles Masters, Frederick C. Neal, John Payne, Clarence S. Roots, Andrew H. Rieman, Charles I. Showalter, Harold H. Vawter, Grundy Veach, William W. Wainwright and Allen M. Wiles.

ANCIENT ARABIC ORDER OF NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE.

Following are the local members of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, affiliated with Murat Temple, Indianapolis: William C. Basse, Charles D. Beck, Claud C. Bower, Thomas C. Bryson, George D. Carter, James A. Dragoo, Maynard M. Erb, August C. Fick, Charles T. Gordon, Lewis E. Green, William M. Gregg, Ernest C. Hassler, George C. Hicks, Jr., William L. Helvie, Joseph C. Jessup, Arthur E. Leiter, Minor E. Leffingwell, Charles Masters, Ben F. McCready, William F. McNaughton, Charles O. Melhorn, James C. Mount, John H. Mount, Joseph R. Mountain, Charles Myers, Ernie McGrath, Frank W. McCready, Edward McGonegle, Fred C. Neal, Clarence S. Roots, John W. Schramm, Dora W. Sherry, Charles I. Showalter, Carl C. Smith, James S. Tatman, William F. Thoms, Grundy Veach, Harold H. Vawter, Allen M. Wiles and Clarence O. Wise.

MASONS AT FAIRVIEW.

Snow Lodge No. 305, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized at Fairview on May 26, 1864. Among the first officers were the following: Dr. William Smith, worshipful master; Leroy E. Palmen, senior warden; William Gibbs, junior warden. All of the first officers are now deceased. The membership of the lodge, now composed of eighteen members, is scattered and no regular meetings are held. The erection of a building is under contemplation and if successful should add renewed interest to the order. The officers for 1916 include the following: W. S. Saxon, worshipful master; Benjamin M. Perry, senior warden; Michael Brown, junior warden; Miles Daubenspeck, treasurer; Marion W. McCann, secretary;

William M. Bell, senior deacon; Ross Jenks, junior warden; Calvin Murphy and Raymond Nesbit, stewards; Garrett D. Wycoff, tyler.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, CONNERSVILLE.

Fayette Lodge No. 31, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was granted a charter at Connorsville on July 11, 1849. The lodge was instituted by Thomas Wilson of Centerville in the afternoon of August 13, 1849. The charter members and first officers include the following: John F. Youse, noble grand; Anthony Watt, vice-grand; Calvin Davis, secretary; Henry J. Kern, treasurer; John M. Hiatt. The officers for 1917 follow: C. L. Matthewson, noble grand; Clyde Thatcher, vice-grand; James Halstead, recording secretary; George Carter, financial secretary; Charles Myers, treasurer; Roy Utter, warden; Harry Jeffrey, conductor; John Stewart, inside guard; Bismark Hendrickson, outer guard, William Banks, right supporter to noble grand; A. J. Lines, left supporter to noble grand; Harry Zimmerman, right supporter to vice-grand; Earl Lines, left supporter to vice-grand; C. W. Sefton, chaplain; Andrew Rieman, Albert H. Robinson and Charles Hudson, trustees.

Fayette Lodge No. 31 is one of the oldest fraternal organizations in the county, and also one of the strongest. In 1901, the order erected a modern building on Central avenue, at a cost of about sixteen thousand dollars, and the same is now entirely paid for.

The lodge has in its possession a life-sized oil painting of Thomas Wildey, the founder of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The founder of the order consented to sit for the picture at the request of a personal friend who was a member of the same lodge, and later became a member of Fayette Lodge No. 31. The local order received the original picture, which now hangs in the lodge room. The lodge has been offered one thousand five hundred dollars for the picture, but all offers have been refused.

ENCAMPMENT, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, CONNERSVILLE.

Whitewater Encampment No. 33, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted at Connorsville on March 17, 1853, by Special Deputy Daniel Moss, assisted by the patriarchs from Cambridge City. The charter members were as follow: John F. Youse, Nathan Raymond, Casper Markel, Rudolph Benkert, Joseph C. Preston, Isaac D. Bennett and A. D. Smith.

The first officers include the following: S. M. Youse, chief patriarch; William P. Applegate, high priest; J. M. Hart, senior warden; John F. Youse, junior warden; A. H. Hotchkiss, scribe; Conrad Wolf, treasurer. The present officers are inclusive of the following: George W. Carter, chief patriarch; Jesse Becht, senior warden; Edward Moon, high priest; E. Earl Lines, junior warden; F. H. Miller, financial scribe; C. W. Sefton, recording secretary; A. H. Rieman, Edward Doenges and Glenn Zell, trustees.

DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH, CONNERSVILLE.

Emerald Lodge No. 295, Daughters of Rebekah, at Connorsville, was granted a charter on July 3, 1888. The charter members included the following: Mary A. Brooks, Adam Rothermel, Clara Rieman, C. A. Brooks, Anna Sanders, Fred L. White, Andrew Rieman, Thomas Shaw, Matt. T. Lair, Phillip Reifel, Jr., Adolph Bantler, Ella Lair, Geradenia Rieman, Emma A. White, Mary A. Rothermel.

The officers at this time include the following: Ida Bullard, noble grand, Ellene Steadman, vice-grand; Kate Wood, secretary; Elizabeth Melhorn, financial secretary; Mary Jeffries, treasurer; Lorena Stelle, warden; Isabelle Snyder, conductor; Estella Bunyard, inner guard; William J. Rothermel, outer guard; Barbara Stout, right supporter to the noble grand; Erma White, left supporter to the noble grand; Elsie Schweikle, right supporter to the vice-grand; Melvina Harrison, left supporter to the vice-grand; Pearl Jeffries, chaplain. The present membership is one hundred and seventy-one.

GERMAN LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS, CONNERSVILLE.

Guttenberg Lodge No. 319, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Connorsville, was granted a charter on February 15, 1869, and included the following charter members: John Uhl, Martin Greenwald, Ludwig Thomas, Louis Leedke, Moses Kahn, Valentine Billau, Charles Groerer, Anthony Kehl, John Wolfrom and Jacob F. Swikley. The lodge was originally organized as a German lodge, though there never was a membership requirement of the sort, and English has been used exclusively for many years. The order has a membership of three hundred and eight. The elective officers for 1917 follow: Rollin Church, noble grand; Charles Jones, vice-grand; Werle Vincent, secretary; F. E. Tingley, financial secretary, and Charles E. Thompson, treasurer.

ODD FELLOWS, EVERTON.

Everton Lodge No. 139, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized at Everton on January 11, 1852. The first officers were as follow: Joseph Casto, noble grand; Winfield Shockley, vice-grand; James P. Kerr, secretary; O. H. Myer, financial secretary; Joseph A. White, treasurer; Melville Ross, warden; Joseph A. Hubbell, conductor; William Shockley, inside guard; Amos Ladd, outside guard; John Mills, right supporter to the noble grand; Walter Lake, left supporter to the noble grand. The officers for 1916 follow: James Elliott, noble grand; David H. Case, vice-grand; I. T. Williams, secretary; W. M. Williams, treasurer; I. S. Case, warder; A. H. Thompson, conductor; E. G. Thompson, inside guard; Elijah Johnston, outside guard; Joseph Debolt, right supporter to the noble grand; J. W. Kellum, left supporter to the noble grand. The lodge owns its building and has a membership of one hundred and seventeen.

Star Lodge No. 371, Daughters of Rebekah, was instituted at Falmouth on June 2, 1891, the charter being granted to Dan Fosher, S. J. Fosher, Ginta Fosher, Simon Josephs, N. J. Noble, William Higley and Henry Kingery. The present officers include the following: Mrs. Mary Jones, noble grand; Mrs. Dora Reese, vice-grand; Mrs. Sarah Mohler, secretary; Mrs. Viola Carter, treasurer; Mrs. Hettie Rich, financial secretary. The present membership is thirty-eight.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Connersville Lodge No. 11, Knights of Pythias, was organized on January 12, 1871, with twenty-one charter members. The first officers were inclusive of the following: W. H. Hatton, chancellor commander; James Williams, vice-chancellor; H. H. Austin, prelate; J. F. Snyder, master-at-arms; M. Kahn, keeper of records and seal; George Hatton, master of finance; Thomas Shaw, master of exchequer; W. H. Hatton, T. Shaw and F. Hamilton, trustees. The present officers are: Omer C. Floyd, chancellor commander; Cliff Eschleman, vice-chancellor; James T. Little, prelate; Clarence Sefton, master of work; Henry Pffeifer, master-at-arms; E. P. Holmes, keeper of records and seal; John S. Hankins, master of exchequer; James Chrismer, James Eby and P. H. Kensler, trustees. The lodge is now occupying rented rooms, although it owns property valued at twelve thousand dollars. The present membership is four hundred and nineteen.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS AT ALQUINA.

Alquina Lodge No. 456, Knights of Pythias, was instituted on March 11, 1898, with thirty-six charter members. The first officers were as follow: S. E. Gordin, chancellor commander; C. A. Loper, master of work; Ross Thomas, vice-chancellor; W. Lair, prelate; B. S. Maybee, master-at-arms; Guy L. Thomas, inner guard; William Dungan, outer guard; L. C. Titterington, keeper of records and seal. The present officers are as follow: J. W. Grimme, chancellor commander; Charles Beck, master of work; Elmer Scholl, vice-commander; Frank Davis, prelate; Lon Chance, master-at-arms; A. H. Jackson, inner guard; Burt Titterington, outer guard; Chester N. Roberts, keeper of records and seal; Edward Newland, master of finance; O. E. Dale, master of exchequer; Curtis Rethford, A. H. Jackson and Burt Titterington, trustees. The lodge meets in the Red Men's hall and is one of the very strong lodges in the county having a membership at the present time of one hundred and seventy-one members.

UNIFORM RANK, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, CONNERSVILLE.

Carnahan Division No. 17, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, was instituted at Connerville on February 11, 1884, by James R. Carnahan, of Indianapolis. The charter membership was composed of forty-nine members, the largest of the seventeen divisions in the state at that time. The first officers included the following: J. H. Fearis, sir knight commander; Fred Pfaefflin, sir knight lieutenant; W. F. Downs, sir knight herald; J. C. Ochil-tree, sir knight recorder; C. F. Serodino, sir knight treasurer; L. D. Batavia, sir knight guard; G. C. Pelzel, sir knight sentinel. The officers for 1917 follow: Charles Black, sir knight commander; Henry Pfeifer, first sir knight lieutenant; John Metzger, sir knight herald; John Stoll, sir knight recorder; James Chrismer, sir knight treasurer; James Eby, sir knight guard; William Little, sir knight sentinel. The membership at the beginning of the year 1917 was twenty-two. Meetings are held at Knights of Pythias Hall, in the Heinemann building, every alternate Tuesday of each month.

PYTHIAN SISTERS, CONNERSVILLE.

Vesta Temple No. 38, Pythian Sisters, was instituted at Connerville on March 26, 1891. A charter was granted to the organization on June 2, 1891, and among the charter members were the following: Mrs. Minnie

Meyers, Mrs. Minnie Keller, Mrs. Anna Walker, Mrs. Kate Schwenholz, Mrs. Clara Reese, Mrs. Flora Dillman, Mrs. Maggie Pfafflin, Mrs. E. Griffith, Mrs. Elizabeth Melhorn, Mrs. Mattie Crompton, Mrs. Cora Griffith, Mrs. Nellie Harris, Mrs. Anna L. Ackerman, Mollie Webb, Alma Fowler, Mrs. Sophia Frost, Mrs. Y. Turkenkoph, Mrs. D. W. Andre, Mrs. Julia Young, Mrs. Carrie McClure, Mrs. D. H. Showalter, Mrs. E. E. Lewis, Mrs. R. B. Fowler, Mrs. Yettie Pfafflin.

The first officers were as follow: Rebecca Andre, most excellent chief; Julia Young, excellent senior; Geradena Lewis, excellent junior; Yettie Turkenkoph, manager; Yettie Pfafflin, mistress of records and correspondence; Carrie McClure, mistress of finance; Clara Showalter, protector; Elizabeth Melhorn, outer guard, and Anna Ackerman, past chief. The officers for 1917 include the following: Mrs. Melvina Harrison, most excellent chief; Mrs. Mary Parker, excellent senior; Mrs. Etta Thompson, excellent junior; Mrs. Fern Anderson, manager; Kate Woods, mistress of records and correspondence; Mrs. Lillie Tingley, mistress of finance; Mrs. Margaret Pieffer, protector; Mrs. Ambrose Ford, outer guard; Mrs. Artie Higgs, past chief. The temple had a membership of fifty-four knights and ninety-nine sisters. The order meets on Monday evening of each week in the Knights of Pythias hall.

FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES, CONNERSVILLE.

Aerie No. 1065, Fraternal Order of Eagles, was organized at Connerville on May 4, 1905, with a total membership of one hundred and seventy-five. The order has enjoyed a most rapid growth, as is evidence by the fact that the present membership is six hundred and ninety-five. Recently the lodge purchased the Auditorium theatre building at a sheriff's sale at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. The officers for the year 1917 include the following: J. G. Hannah, worthy president; Robert Hera, worthy vice-president; Alonzo Binder, chaplain; Harry Kuhlman, recording secretary; William L. Schaefer, financial secretary; Dr. B. W. Cooper, physician; Benjamin W. Cole, treasurer; Charles Balle and Ephraim Kraus, trustees.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE, CONNERSVILLE.

Connerville Lodge No. 1160, Loyal Order of Moose, was instituted on October 10, 1912, with the following charter members: E. P. Hawkins, C. O. Mifflit, O. H. Billau, Fred Deter, T. S. Barnett, James H. Johnson, Joseph Hauk, William Kibby, E. Collins, J. H. Gochner, C. M. Johnson, Rus-

sell Klenk, J. H. Hoag, Walter West, F. I. Barrows, O. P. M. Ford, William K. Ketchem, Ambrose Elliott, John H. Winter, Corwin Vare, Roy Fields, John DeHaven, Frank Wagoner, C. C. Rose, William H. Turner, William Bright, C. Derbyshire, Henry Lauth, T. O. Simpson, W. J. Wilson, C. A. Uentzke, Harry M. Lamberson, George W. Junkins, Ben D. Burton, Fred O. White, John McNally, William F. McNally, Frank M. Miller, E. W. Cain, O. E. Arnold, O. E. Franklin, O. B. Schriever, I. L. Reynolds, J. P. Huber, C. A. Leming, John Stoll, E. P. Holmes, Glen Zell and George R. Bacon.

The first elective officers were as follow: Past dictator, George Bacon; dictator, Glen Zell, vice-dictator, Emil Holmes; prelate, Russell Klenk; secretary, Ivy L. Reynolds; treasurer, John Stoll; sergeant-at-arms, Owen Franklin; inside guard, Charles Pintzke; outside guard, Ben Burton; trustees, Charles Leming, Edward W. Cain, Thomas O. Simpson; physicians, J. H. Johnson and James H. Hoag.

The present officers are as follow: Past dictator, F. O. White; dictator, William Cornett; vice-dictator, L. W. Wolverton; prelate, Eugene Turner; secretary, Ambrose Elliott; treasurer, George R. Bacon; sergeant-at-arms, Thomas E. Jackson; inner guard, Jasper Young; outer guard, J. M. Hamilton; trustees, Charles A. Leming, J. H. Winter and Glen Zell; physician, W. J. Porter. At the beginning of the year 1917 the lodge had a membership of four hundred and eighty-eight.

The military branch of the Loyal Order of Moose, known as Company G, First Battalion, Seventh Regiment was instituted at Connersville on April 22, 1914, with the following charter members: L. W. Wolverton, J. C. Hackleman, James Lawrence, L. P. White, E. L. Sherman, A. Beaver, W. J. Brown, H. Burbridge, J. W. Airen, Walter West, David Moore, Roy Francis, C. Dolphin, R. Hornung, Clair Powers, Edward Jackson, Earl Jackson, Albert Gansert, G. L. Franklin, J. W. Younger and C. C. Black.

The lodge occupies one of the most beautiful homes in the city, located on the corner of Ninth street and Eastern avenue. The home has just been recently purchased and when remodeled and furnished will include an outlay of about thirteen thousand dollars.

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS, CONNERSVILLE.

Connersville Lodge No. 379, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was organized in June, 1897, with twenty-five charter members. The first officers were inclusive of the following: C. D. Beck, exalted ruler; P. S.

Florea, leading knight; J. A. Becker, loyal knight; W. A. McIlwaine, lecturing knight; W. F. McNaughton, secretary; Quincy A. Mount, treasurer; H. G. Stuart, esquire; George Cain, tyler; J. M. Kellum, chaplain; H. A. Skirkey, inner guard. The present officers are as follow: Fred Hackman, exalted ruler; S. Davis, leading knight; C. Derbyshire, loyal knight; Dr. G. F. McCombs, lecturing knight; Edwin Maley, secretary; A. J. Stoll, treasurer; F. O. Feigert, esquire; T. E. Moffet, tyler; Oliver Jordan, chaplain; A. E. Brown, inner guard. The order is in a very prosperous condition, as is evidenced by the fact that it has a membership of two hundred and owns a building valued at twelve thousand dollars, one of the handsomest and most thoroughly equipped lodge buildings in Indiana.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN, CONNERSVILLE.

Otonka Tribe No. 94, Improved Order of Red Men, was organized at Connerville on February 7, 1890, with the following charter members: Moses Kahn, Charles Lewis, George F. Jackson, Charles I. Showalter, Adam Rothermel, Frank T. McCready, Elmer E. Ginn, W. N. Harvey, David W. Andre, Frank P. Frybarger, Riley Hunt, William C. Hanson, George W. Shirkey, Lewis A. Frazee, Julius C. Turkenkoph, John R. Verden, William Greer, William Burns, Henry Depner, William F. Downs, James M. McIntosh, Fremont Clifford, H. L. Baker, Ward Jemison, Richard E. McClure, Charles C. Ackerman, William L. Sparks, William C. Walling, William Moffett, M. Wenger, M. E. Dale, Jacob Bischoff, F. D. White, A. E. Barrows, William F. McNaughton, John Payne, Adam Schoenholtz, Richard G. Wait, William N. Young, E. M. McCready, Frank Griffith, Martin W. Philabaum, B. F. Thiebaud, Joshua I. Harrison, William M. Poland, Harry Lillie, D. H. Showalter, D. V. Spivey, G. W. Morrison, Frank E. Tingle, Thomas Downs, Richard Shaw, William J. Cain, Thomas H. Stoops, John C. Wolfrum, M. Holberg, George W. Meyers, Mart Reifel, M. K. Jemison, A. B. Burt, Jesse Chrisman, Matt T. Lair, M. H. Longfellow. The original elective officers included the following: F. D. White, sachem; D. W. Andre, senior sagamore, L. A. Frazee, junior sagamore; John Payne, chief of records; A. E. Barrows, keeper of wampum; Moses Kahn, prophet. The present elective officers consist of the following: Arthur Williams, sachem; senior sagamore, Mitchell Morris; junior sagamore, Delbert McClellan; Frank Hausner, chief of records; Charles V. Snider, collector of wampum; M. K. Moffett, keeper of wampum; Rolman Johnson, prophet; J. L. Kennedy, Horace Allison and J. J. Turner, trustees. The membership of the lodge is five hundred and fifty-two.

RED MEN, ALQUINA.

Keneu Tribe No. 158, Improved Order of Red Men, was duly organized at Alquina on November 4, 1892, with a charter membership of twenty. The lodge has enjoyed great prosperity, as is evidenced by the fact that at the present time it has a membership of one hundred and seventy-eight. At the time of organization the officers were as follow: J. A. Dungan, prophet; C. A. Loper, sachem; E. W. Jackson, senior sagamore; O. C. Zimmerman, junior sagamore; George Oldham, keeper of wampum; D. B. George, chief of records; B. F. Fisher, T. V. Davis and J. A. Retherford, trustees. The present officers are: Burt Titterington, prophet; Charles Woods, sagamore; Earl Gettinger, senior sagamore; William H. Moore, junior sagamore; Edward Newland, keeper of wampum; Chester N. Roberts, chief of records; S. E. Gordin, chief of records; Elmer Newland, Curtis Rethford and William Moore, trustees.

RED MEN, ORANGE.

Hockomock Tribe No. 186, Improved Order of Red Men, was instituted at Orange on June 6, 1894, with the following charter members: L. S. Hunt, W. R. Conway, E. T. Faurote, H. W. George, J. C. Moore, G. V. Merrill, J. W. Hinnes, M. M. Anderson, O. T. Churchill, Harry Moore, Samuel Long, G. W. Hinchman, Sidney Hunt, W. S. O'Neal, Albert Bever, J. F. Kelley, R. C. Jinks, Edward Benedict, W. E. Record, Albert Simkind, O. E. Churchill, W. B. May, G. E. Armstrong, Rafe Mercer, J. F. Ryan, M. Bebout, J. F. Stevens, C. E. Moor, J. M. Stone, W. J. Paxton, Claude Gaffin, Wilson Stewart, Charles Kennedy, A. Bedell, J. Scanlan, O. P. Hinnes, G. T. Churchill, Albert Sharp, N. F. Bowen, J. T. Reed, H. W. McDonald, W. C. Warmasley. The first officers of the tribe include the following: M. M. Anderson, sachem; Albert Simpkins, senior sagamore; H. W. George, junior sagamore; L. S. Hunt, prophet; W. J. Paxton, chief of records; C. E. Moor, keeper of wampum. The officers for 1917 are the following: Garrett Meeker, sachem; Oney McPherson, senior sagamore; Layton McPherson, junior sagamore; A. E. Armstrong, prophet; A. D. Snoddy, chief of records; J. T. Reed, keeper of wampum. The present membership is ninety-three.

RED MEN, FALMOUTH.

Wawassa lodge No. 193, Improved Order of Red Men, was organized at Fairview on January 4, 1894, with a charter membership of twenty-one

members. The first officers were as follow: T. C. Reese, sachem; Henry Jordon, senior sagamore; E. R. Thorpe, junior sagamore; James Sheedy, prophet; A. H. Hall, chief of records; James O. Worster, keeper of wampum. This lodge was the fifth of this order in the county, the total membership for the county at that time numbering three hundred and forty-eight.

Among the present officers are the following: Arthur Cregor, sachem; Fred Carter, senior sagamore; Lowell Collyer, junior sagamore; Fred Mohler, prophet. The present membership is one hundred and thirty-eight. The lodge was organized at Fairview, but in recent years was moved to Falmouth where it owns its own hall.

The Degree of Pocahontas now at Falmouth, was instituted at Fairview in December, 1895, with twenty charter members. The first officers include the following: Leota Veach, Pocahontas; Lulu Jeffery, Wenonah; Henry Gerdon, prophet; Iva Dawson, keeper of records. The present elective officers are the following: Katie Whitten, Pocahontas; Mary Jones, Wenonah; Mary Theobald, prophetess; May Whitten, Powhatan; Mrs. Thomas Fitzgerald, keeper of records; Mary Jones, keeper of wampum. The present membership is thirty-four.

HAYMAKERS ASSOCIATION, CONNERSVILLE.

Haymakers Association No. 94½, was instituted at Connorsville on November 19, 1890, with the following charter members: John Payne, Moses Kahn, Bell Young, Fred D. White, Miles K. Moffett, Herbert Ludwick, R. E. McClure, Harry Lillie, Morris Wenger, Jacob Wenger, Jacob Chrisman, L. A. Frazee, William M. Banks, William Seward, O. G. Bell, Charles H. Lewis and H. L. Baker. The original officers were as follow: L. A. Frazee, chief haymaker; R. E. McClure, assistant haymaker; Bert Ludwick, overseer; F. D. White, hornblower; Harry Lillie, boss driver; Jacob Chrisman, guard of hay loft; Charles Lewis, Jr., guard of barnyard; M. K. Moffett, collector of straws; Morris Wenger, collector of bundles; John Payne, past chief haymaker. Officers for 1917 include the following: Charles V. Snider, chief haymaker; Delbert McClellan, assistant haymaker; Howard Reibsommer, hornblower; S. O. McKennan, collector of straws; Edward Selm, keeper of bundles. The membership at the beginning of the year 1917 was three hundred and ninety-seven.

HAYMAKERS, ALQUINA.

Keneu Haymakers Association No. 158½, was instituted at Alquina on May 16, 1894, with the following charter members: B. F. Sandford, James Keller, Henry Ayers, L. C. Titterington, Ezela Dungan, Joseph Retherford, Walter Haimak, George Davis, Harry Smith, E. W. Jackson, Jesse Abernathy, Volney Davis, W. J. Lair, Oliver Zimmerman, Basan George, Charles Loper, Benjamin Fisher, Jesse Oldham, Charles Newland, Charles Ferguson and John Baker. The first officers include the following: W. J. Lair, past chief haymaker; Jesse Woods, chief haymaker; C. N. Roberts, assistant chief haymaker; W. A. Hubert, overseer; L. C. Titterington, keeper of bundles and collector of straws; Charles Newland, boss driver; Sherman Chowning, hornblower; E. H. Davis, guard of barnyard; Lee Young, guard of hayloft. The officers for 1917 are as follow: W. H. Moore, past chief haymaker; Lee Young, chief haymaker; J. W. Grime, assistant chief haymaker; Charles Beck, overseer; John Brandenburg, hornblower; C. Retherford, guard of barnyard; Edward Newland, guard of hayloft; S. E. Gordin, collector of straws; C. N. Roberts, keeper of bundles.

DEGREE OF POCAHONTAS, CONNERSVILLE.

Shawmut Council No. 17, Degree of Pocahontas, was organized at Connerville on March 19, 1890, with the following charter members: D. W. Andre and wife, D. H. Showalter and wife, R. G. Wait and wife. A. E. Barrows and wife, H. Little and wife, M. Philebaum and wife, A. Rothermel and wife, T. Downs and wife, W. C. Hanson and wife, R. Hurst and wife, Mollie Webb, J. C. Turkenkoph and wife, Mrs. Cora Griffith, Florence Downs, Mrs. W. N. Young, Carrie Philebaum, Mrs. M. E. Polland, John Payne and wife, Gusta Downs and Lizzie Rothermel. The first officers were: Mrs. D. W. Andre, Pocahontas; Mollie Webb, Wenonah; Harry Lillie, Powhatan; Mrs. A. E. Barrows, prophetess; Gusta Downs, chief of records; Mrs. John Payne, keeper of wampum; Mrs. D. H. Showalter, first runner; Mrs. R. G. Wait, second runner; Mrs. J. Turkenkoph, first scout; Mrs. T. Downs, second scout; Mrs. Harry Lillie, guard of the forest; Mrs. H. Philebaum, guard of tepee.

The officers for 1917 include the following: Mrs. Cora Pippin, Pocahontas; Mary Crawford, Wenonah; Mrs. Grace Wiggins, prophetess; Charles Davis, Powhatan; Nellie Vanausdall, keeper of records; Mrs. Lorena Stelle, collector of wampum; Mrs. Lizzie Ronan, keeper of wampum;

Mrs. Grace Riggs, first scout; Mrs. Martha Suttles, second scout; Mrs. Myrtle Gardner, first runner; Mrs. Catherine Fletcher, second runner; Mrs. Hattie Schaffner, first counselor; Mrs. Dora Quenzer, second counselor; Mrs. Sarah Woodward, first warrior; Mrs. Reikley, second warrior; Mrs. Stella Hall, third warrior; Lola Williams, fourth warrior; Edward Hall, guard of the forest; Mrs. Nellie B. Hall, guard of tepee; Mrs. Mabel Wheeler, Mrs. Martha Suttles and Thomas Riggs, trustees. The council numbers one hundred and ninety members in good standing.

The local council was honored in 1913 by having one of its prominent members, Mrs. Edward Hall, chosen as Great Minnehaha. She filled the other offices in the order of succession with honor to herself and to the local council.

CHIQUOLA COUNCIL, CONNERSVILLE.

Chiquola Council No. 174, Degree of Pocahontas, was duly organized at Connerville on January 9, 1903, with the following charter members: Harry Lillie, Nora Lillie, Mayme Lillie, Anna Baker, Lillie Leedke, Lula Leedke, Grace Snider, Charles Snider, William Leedke, John White, Cora Griffith, George Bullard, Ida Bullard, Lou L. Rose, Anna L. Ackerman, Ward Jamison, Minnie J. Phillip, Gertrude Enos, Maude Smith, Elizabeth Melhorn, Kate Amslie, J. B. Curry, Kate Curry, Louis Nickles, Margaret Savage, Dora Rose, Frank Shinn, Victoria Shinn, Albert Pigman, Cora Pigman, Josephine Mahin, Lillie Tingley, William Henry and Mary Henry. The first officers included the following: Elizabeth Melhorn, Pocahontas; Cora Griffith, Wenonah; Nora Lillie, prophetess; Will Leedke, Powhatan; Mary Henry, keeper of records; Anna L. Ackerman, keeper of wampum; Grace Snider, collector of wampum.

The officers for 1917 are as follow: Prophetess, Edith McClelland; Pocahontas, Jessie Schuman; Wenonah, Viola Rynerson; Powhatan, Dalbert McClelland; keeper of records, Estella Foster; collector of wampum, Elizabeth Jackson, and keeper of wampum, Isabelle Snider. The present membership is fifty-two. The degree meets every Friday evening at Red Men's hall.

POCAHONTAS DEGREE, ALQUINA.

The Degree of Pocahontas was instituted at Alquina in 1900 with the following charter members: Alice Jackson, Hattie Fender, Chloe Heim, Francis Williams, Stella Woods, Birdie Sacre, Maggie Newland, Nora Wilson, Maggie Snider, Ella Carver, Sarah Jackson, Mrs. T. V. Davis, Alpha

Retherford, Daisy Bruce, Amanda Sims, Rozie White, Adeline Elliot, Dode Retherford, Emma Lair, Mrs. Joseph Retherford, William Heim, Lee Retherford, John F. Fender, Clint Beck, Henry Ayres, Jesse Woods, Mack Wilson, Emory Carver, Charles Newland, John Monroe, T. V. Davis, John Osweiler, Hal Buckley, W. J. Lair, A. M. Sims, Silvia Young, John Chester Osborne, I. O. Chance, S. E. Gordin, L. C. Titterington, Mary Titterington, Carrie Dalrymple, Elizabeth Davis, Sarah Oldham, G. W. Oldham, Marie Wildridge, Lula Lair. The first officers include the following: Lula Lair, Pocahontas; Emma Lair, Wenonah; Alice Jackson, prophetess; Charles Newland, Powhatan; Alpha Retherford, keeper of records; Maggie Newland, keeper of wampum. The officers for 1917 are as follow: Mandeville Sacre, Pocahontas; Mary Sprague, Wenonah; Lizzie Davis, prophetess; Amos Jackson, Powhatan; Esther Hughes, keeper of records; Stella Retherford, keeper of wampum.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA, CONNERSVILLE.

Whitewater Valley Camp No. 3804, Modern Woodmen of America, was instituted at Connorsville on April 22, 1896, with the following charter members: F. Broadbuss, O. Brumfiel, John Chapman, James Hampson, D. P. Heltzel, F. F. Kerwood, James Lillie, Harry W. Lillie, John M. Shade, A. C. Moffett, T. Ford, M. Murphy, Frank Reed and A. Jones, Jr. The officers for the year 1917 are as follow: A. J. Riddle, consul; Russell Goehinger, worthy advisor; A. C. Carter, banker; William Frank, clerk; Harley West, escort; Harley Banks, sentry; Chester B. Hall, watchman; Harvey Wieser, A. J. Riddle and G. W. Carter, trustees. The lodge has enjoyed a steady growth since its institution and now has a membership of three hundred and fifty-two members.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA, CONNERSVILLE.

Alnetta Cain Lodge No. 3117, Royal Neighbors of America was granted a charter on June 23, 1902, with the following beneficiary members: Alnetta Cain, Mary E. Weber, Maud Riggs, Etta H. Nickels, Anna W. Sparks, Nora A. Jones, Ella Millspaugh and Laura A. Gordon; social members, Anna Clark, Dr. J. H. Clark, Mourrilla Elliott, Eva Henderson, Fredrick Weber, George Nickels, Daniel Jones, Ruby Nave, Mazzena Rose, A. T. Pigman, Cora Pigman, James E. Bullard and Laura Bullard. The first officers were as follow: Alnetta Cain, oracle; Laura Gordon, vice-oracle; Mrs. Etta

Nickels, receiver; Mrs. Laura Bullard, chancellor; Mrs. Mary Weber, inner sentinel; Maud Riggs, outer sentinel; Eva Hendrickson, George Nickels and Maud Riggs, managers; physician, Dr. J. H. Clark. The officers for 1917 included the following: Mrs. Corine Williams, oracle; Olive Leedke, vice-oracle; Mary Crawford, chancellor; Maud Riggs, recorder; Alnetta Cain, receiver; Geneva Hayward, past oracle; Eva Riddle, inner sentinel; Melissa Burton, outer sentinel; Isabelle Fleming, Ella Ogle and Emma Best, managers; Dr. J. H. Clark, physician. The membership at the present time is seventy-one. Although the order was organized fifteen years ago, only one of the charter members, Nora A. Jones, is deceased.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS, CONNERSVILLE.

Council No. 861, Knights of Columbus, was instituted at Connorsville on April 10, 1904, with the following charter members: Rev. F. J. Rudolph, Frank Meyer, P. R. Morris, W. Reagen, Charles Airens, Philip Braun, J. A. Dudley, Edward Gillespie, H. A. Losman, W. Murphy, J. Ryan, P. Schneider, Francis B. Ansted, J. Braun, T. Brennen, John Dillman, Adam Fidler, C. Folley, W. J. Geis, E. M. Grant, A. T. Griswald, J. F. Hackman, F. C. Heeb, J. L. Heinemann, J. B. Hartman, A. G. Lampe, Herman McAtte, L. V. Michael, W. B. Rudolph, R. T. Summers, D. B. Sullivan, C. A. Wenley, A. G. Biersdorfer, John Brickler, J. Burke, T. B. Chomel, Daniel Dooley, W. H. Fell, Charles Ford, George M. Fries, Mike Gannon, H. H. Gillespie, W. F. Hausner, E. A. Helvey, Jr., Martin Hogan, A. C. Hosey, E. M. Maley, James O'Toole, J. J. Peters, Charles Reagen, Pat F. Reagen, J. F. Ryan, Mike Ryan, E. J. Schilchte, James T. Tierney and John Welch. The officers for the year 1917 were as follow: Rev. Theodore S. Mesker, chaplain; Edward M. Grant, grand knight; Will Luxford, deputy grand knight; Charles Chomel, financial secretary; Frank Bath, recording secretary; Will H. Fell, treasurer; Anthony Smith, warder; Michel Foley, Cornelius Foley, inside guard; Charles F. Ford, outer guard; James Fahlen, Edward Maley and Arthur Strack, trustees; Edward Hosey, chancellor; John Geise, lecturing knight. At the beginning of 1917 the order had a membership of one hundred and twenty-six members. Well equipped club rooms are maintained in the Kahn building.

DAUGHTERS OF ISABELLE, CONNERSVILLE.

St. Rita Circle No. 63, Daughters of Isabelle, was formally organized at Connorsville on May 14, 1916, with the following charter members: Rose

Fell, Anna Berling, Madeline Mancini, Rose Mancini, Frances Mancini, Mrs. R. E. Ford, Mrs. C. C. Conley, Mrs. J. F. Meyer, Gertrude Nevin, Bertha Hamilton, Alice Berling, Frances Baehner, Gertrude O'Brien, Mary O'Brien, Bertha Cook, Gertrude Welderle, Lona Zengel, Theresa Molique, Goldie Hackman, Jeannette Cord, Pearl Hausner, Barbara Hill, Marie Grant, Bessie Powers, Lucie Fager, Kate Berger, Mary Seffrin, Clara Suntrup, Kate Hilbert, Pearl McCormick, Mrs. E. H. McMurtry, Marie Graham, Nan Spangler, Mayme Greiner, Catherine Smith, Opal Walch, Margaret Ariens, Minnie Helvey, Theresa Helvey, Mrs. A. C. Poling, Verlea Patton, Anna M. Balf, Mrs. W. H. DeVaney, Tina Geis, Josephine Sturwald, Martha L. Doenges and Lena Telker. The first officers included the following: Madeline Mancini, past regent; Rose Fell, regent; Mayme Griener, vice-regent; Alice Berling, recording secretary; Francis Mancini, financial secretary; Theresa Helvey, treasurer; Jeannette Cord, chaplain; Tina Geis, monitor; Margaret Wright, custodian; Catherine Smith, outer guard; Frances Baehner, inner guard; Opal Walch, Gertrude O'Brien and Martha Doenges, trustees; Josephine Sturwald and Gertrude Welderle, guides; Gertrude Nevin, scribe. The officers at the beginning of the year 1917 were the following: Mrs. John Hilbert, past regent; Mrs. Rose Fell, regent; Mrs. Mayme Greiner, vice-regent; Alice Berling, recording secretary; Frances Mancini, financial secretary; Marie Swift, treasurer; Mrs. Harold Wright, custodian; Frances Baehner, monitor; Jeannette Cord, chaplain; Mrs. John Bergen, inner guard; Mrs. Lucy Fager, outer guard; Minnie Helvey, Bertha Hamilton and Mrs. Theresa Aull, trustees; Marie Swift, pianist; Tina Geis, scribe. The membership is growing rapidly, there being sixty-three members at the present time, with prospects for a much larger membership in the future.

PATRIOTIC ORDER OF THE SONS OF AMERICA, CONNERSVILLE.

Washington Camp No. 1, Patriotic Order of the Sons of America, was duly organized on July 31, 1875, with the following charter members: Park Smith, H. A. Nichols, Thomas Cline, John S. Carr, M. P. Wherrett, J. E. McFarlan, C. M. Harrison, John Verdan, R. I. Savage, L. S. Morris, J. W. Foutz, S. Bullard, Frank Miller, J. F. Youse, Jr., William Hoover, G. S. Johnson, W. W. Morse, Morrison Long, William Harrell, John Parson, W. Kerr, John Henry and John Miller. The camp, along with the women's division of the same, has long since disbanded.

CHAPTER XIX.

LITERARY, MUSICAL AND SOCIAL CLUBS.

People are naturally gregarious and the people of Connersville are no exception to the rule. The trend of modern society is distinctly towards co-operation and co-ordination of interests in every line of activity, whether it be in industrial, religious, educational or social lines. The day when man lived to himself is gone forever; we are so interdependent that a correlation of interests is absolutely necessary. In the early days of the county's history the man of the family built his own house, made his own furniture and tools, was frequently his own physician, dentist and lawyer, and was in a large measure dependent on no one—that is, no one but his wife. The wife spun the yarn and wove the materials for the clothing of the family and performed a thousand and one other duties that are now in charge of others. To a remarkable degree each family was a unit to itself, making its own houses, furniture and clothing and providing its own food. Many families in the early history of the county lived altogether on what they themselves were able to make.

But how different things are in 1917, a hundred years later. Now the farmer has everything manufactured for him, and his wife can buy everything needful for her household. Even the gentle art of baking bread is fast becoming a lost art. In any of the modern department stores the housewife can have herself supplied with everything she could possibly use in the home. Along with this change in the method of living has gone the isolation which surrounded the homes of the pioneers. The quilting parties of our grandmothers and the log-rollings of our grandfathers have been replaced by social and fraternal organizations which bear little resemblance to their predecessors. The husking-bees and singing-schools of the young people have been replaced by the cornshredder and the victrola.

Society was simple in the early days of Connersville. The club life of the women of today was unknown. Such a thing as a group of women meeting every week to discuss Shakespeare or Browning was unthought of by our grandmothers, nor did they foregather and spend the afternoon in playing cards—they spun and wove the materials in those days from which they made their dresses. It is within comparatively recent years that all

of the clubs of Connersville have come into existence; hardly an organization of that character is over twenty-five years old.

A STRIKING PICTURE REVEALED.

A survey of the club life of the city in 1917 reveals a striking picture. There is a club for every phase of modern life. The churches have their many organizations, some of which might be classed as clubs. Then there are sewing clubs of every description, literary and musical clubs, culture clubs, dancing clubs, card clubs and a wide variety of other organizations whose names give no clue to the uninitiated as to what kind of clubs they might be. The names of such clubs as the "Merry Go Round", "Bon Temp", "Stitch and Chatter", "Twelfth Night", "Silent Birthday", "Busy Idlers", "Wayside Gleaners", "Bachelors Club" and scores of others are seen in the local papers from day to day. Both the daily papers of the city are compelled to employ specially trained young women as society editors in order to keep in touch with this multiplicity of clubs. The daily calendar of these society editors shows a total of about ninety clubs in the city, more than a third of these being card clubs.

In the following pages is given a brief review of the literary and musical clubs and those of a general cultural nature. No effort has been made to review the many card clubs or those connected with the churches. The data for the clubs has been prepared by the clubs themselves. All the general information concerning the club life of the city has been furnished by the society editors of the local papers, Louise Schroeder, of the *News*, and Ethlyn Backous, of the *Examiner*. Mrs. William E. Ochiltree was the organizer of the Cary Club, the oldest literary organization in the city, and has been active in the club life of the city since the organization of this club in 1891. Several clubs, some of them of a literary nature, have passed out of existence. One of these was a Shakespeare Club organized by Katharine Heron; another was the Bay View Club, which later became the present Wednesday Literary Club. Shortly after the Civil War there was a Dickens Reading Circle, composed of three married couples: Judge Jeremiah Wilson and wife, B. F. Claypool and wife and John S. Reid and wife.

THE CARY CLUB.

The Connersville Cary Club was organized on November 3, 1891, by Mrs. W. E. Ochiltree, Mrs. L. M. Ellis and Mrs. W. B. Wright. The

charter members beside the above mentioned ladies were Mrs. E. V. Hawkins, Mrs. E. J. Brown, Mrs. S. N. Hamilton, Mrs. J. T. Wilkin, Mrs. J. E. Huston, Mrs. Scott Michener, Mrs. E. M. Michener, Mrs. C. N. Sinks, Mrs. R. S. Ludlow and Mrs. E. L. McClain. The following is a list of the first officers: President, Mrs. E. M. Michener; first vice-president, Mrs. E. V. Hawkins; second vice-president, Mrs. W. B. Wright; secretary, Mrs. E. L. McClain; treasurer, Mrs. J. E. Huston.

The club was named in honor of Alice and Phoebe Cary, of Cincinnati and New York City, who were poetic writers of note.

The present officers of the club are as follow: President, Mrs. R. J. Greenwood; first vice-president, Mrs. F. I. Barrows; secretary, Mrs. Kyde Wilson; assistant secretary, Mrs. J. H. Morrison; treasurer, Mrs. J. E. Huston; critic, Mrs. W. E. Ochiltree; federation secretary, Mrs. C. C. Hull. The present membership, including the above officers, is as follow: Mrs. L. A. Frazee, Mrs. C. S. Lewis, Mrs. K. L. Hanson, Mrs. E. V. Hawkins, Mrs. P. H. Kensler, Mrs. J. T. Lair, Mrs. R. C. McKenran, Mrs. Scott Michener, Mrs. E. M. Michener, Mrs. W. E. Newkirk, Mrs. J. R. Mountain, Mrs. J. E. Page, Mrs. W. F. L. Sanders, Mrs. B. R. Smith, Mrs. J. T. Wilkin, Mrs. H. M. Zehrung, Mrs. C. E. J. McFarlan and Mrs. E. P. Hawkins.

THE SESAME CLUB.

The Sesame Club was organized in 1904 with the following charter members: Mrs. Willard Robinson, Mrs. Lewis Robinson, Mrs. L. K. Tingley, Mrs. B. F. Thiebaud, Mrs. James Eby, Helen Huston, Alice Merrifield, Mrs. S. S. Merrifield, Mrs. James Huston, Mrs. H. M. Lamberson, Mrs. G. H. Hall, Mrs. Charles Vogel, Mrs. George Garrett, Mrs. P. P. Mergenthal, Mrs. Ward Haladay, Mrs. E. C. Green, Mrs. A. W. Daum and Lena Williams.

The club was organized with the idea of promoting a higher and broader culture, intellectually and socially, among its members. At the first suggestion of a city hospital the Sesame Club agreed to furnish and maintain a room. In 1905 the club became affiliated with the State Federation of Clubs, and in 1914 with the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The presidents of the club include the following: Mrs. Willard Robinson, 1904-1905; Alice Merrifield, 1905-1906; Mrs. L. K. Tingley, 1906-1907; Mrs. H. M. Lamberson, 1907-1908; Mrs. Lewis Robinson, 1908-1910; Mrs. M. R. Hull, 1910-1911; Mrs. L. K. Tingley, 1911-1913; Margaret Gamble, 1913-1915; Mrs. Lewis Robinson, 1915-1917.

The active membership of the club is limited to twenty and includes the following: Mrs. Willard Robinson, Mrs. Lewis Robinson, Mrs. L. K. Tingley, Mrs. B. F. Thiebaud, Hortense Crago, Margaret Gamble, Mrs. James Eby, Mrs. George L. Moneyhon, Mrs. C. E. Walden, Helen Huston, Mrs. M. R. Hull, Mrs. F. M. Tucker, Mrs. Charles Men Muir, Mrs. C. E. Brookbank, Mrs. George Beeson, Mrs. Levi Green, Mrs. Oscar L. Chance and Mrs. I. E. Booher. The associate members are Mrs. S. S. Merrifield, Jennie Hull, Mrs. M. K. Moffitt, Mrs. R. H. Crawford and Mrs. C. J. Murphy. The honorary members are Mrs. E. C. Green, Mrs. P. P. Mergenthal, Mrs. A. E. White, Mrs. L. O. Newcomer, Mrs. George Garrett, Mrs. Charles Vogel, Mrs. G. H. Hull and Mrs. H. M. Lamberson. During the club's existence three members have answered the call of death, namely: Mrs. James Huston, Mrs. Guy Lenglade and Alice Merrifield.

The officers for the year 1917 are as follow: Mrs. Lewis Robinson, president; Mrs. George Beeson, vice-president; Mrs. O. L. Chance, second vice-president; Mrs. M. R. Hull, secretary; Mrs. C. E. Walden, assistant secretary; Margaret Gamble, treasurer; Mrs. F. M. Tucker, local federated club director; Mrs. James Eby, art representative; Mrs. B. F. Thiebaud and Mrs. George Moneyhon, critics.

A DOZEN OF US.

The club bearing the numerical title of A Dozen of Us, formerly known as the Pierian club, was the first literary organization of the present generation to come into existence. The idea of organizing such a club originated with Mrs. Josephine Fearis, Mrs. M. E. Hamilton and Mrs. I. C. Banes. It was organized early in May, 1892, with the following charter members: Mrs. DeWitt C. Banes, Mrs. James H. Fearis, Mrs. S. N. Hamilton, Mrs. J. M. Heron, Katharine Heron, Mrs. F. T. Roots, Mrs. M. K. Jemison, Mrs. H. Munk, Fannie Newkirk, Mrs. J. E. Roberts, Mrs. R. C. Wright and Mrs. E. Dwight Johnston. The first officers were as follow: President, Mrs. DeWitt C. Banes; vice-president, Mrs. James H. Fearis; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. J. M. Heron.

The active membership is limited to twenty-five members. Meetings are held every two weeks, from September to May, at the homes of the members. The purpose of the club as set forth in its constitution is the study and discussion of such subjects as will make for a higher literary culture. During the year 1916-17 the club made a study of the short story as exemplified by the best authors of all ages.

The active members are Mrs. Arthur Dixon, Mrs. B. M. Barrows, Ethel Carter, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Earl, Mrs. J. H. Fearis, Elizabeth Friedgen, Mrs. M. S. Hallman, Lucy Hawk, Mrs. J. M. Heron, Mrs. George Hicks, Mrs. Clara Higgins, Mrs. C. R. Houghton, Helen Huston, Mrs. M. K. Jemison, Mrs. A. H. McFarlan, Mrs. F. V. Miller, Ione Reynolds, Mrs. Edwin L. Rickert, Mrs. E. W. Ryan, Minnie Torr, Olive Traylor and Mrs. Monroe Starr. The honorary members are Mrs. J. F. Reed, Caroline Sumner and Isabelle Cressler.

The club has lost six members by death since it was organized in 1892: Mrs. J. E. Roberts, 1894; Grace Riley, 1900; Amelia Anne Jewiss, 1908; Mrs. E. I. Chance, 1909; Fannie Newkirk, 1914; Mary Alice Shera, 1914.

The officers for the year 1916-17 are as follow: President, Mrs. M. S. Hallman; vice-president, Minnie Torr; secretary, Elizabeth Friedgen; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. M. Heron; general federation secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Earl; treasurer, Mrs. M. K. Jemison.

In 1893, the club joined the Indiana Union of Literary Clubs and in May sent delegates to the annual state convention at Ft. Wayne.

THE COTERIE.

The Coterie Club was organized in October, 1893, for the purpose of promoting a higher, broader and better culture intellectually and socially among its members. The charter members were inclusive of the following: Belle Buckley, Madge Jewiss, Blanche Kahn, Irene Pepper, Hattie Sparks, Daisy Sinks, Anna Sinks, Portia Vance and Ella Wood.

The first officers were as follow: Irene Pepper, president; Portia Vance, vice-president; Ella Wood, secretary; Belle Buckley, treasurer.

The present membership of the club consists of the following: Flora Broaddus, Merle Broaddus, Ruth Hull Barrows, Minnie Cain, Alice Fearis, Mabel Glockzin, Lois Higgins, Helen Huston, Irene Johnson, Blanche Kahn, Anna Kehl, Nellie McFarlan, Esther Meeks, May Meritt, Ethel Roots, Sophia Pepper, Ella Woods and Belle Zehrung. The associate members are: Harriet Enyart, Mabel Hart, Mae Holter, Madge Jewiss, Emily Jewiss, Maude Leiter, Emma McFarlan, Jessica McFarlan, Edna Mount and Irene Roots.

The officers for 1916 include the following: Blanche Kahn, president; Alice Fearis, vice-president; Ethel Roots, second vice-president; Nellie McFarlan, secretary; Belle Zehrung, assistant secretary; Merle Broaddus, treasurer.

The presidents of the club from the beginning include the following: Mrs. Irene Pepper Johnson, 1893-94; Mrs. Anna Sinks Kehl, 1894-95; Mrs. Portia Vance Hanson, 1895-96; Anna DeVor, 1896-97; Mrs. Gertrude Bowman Florea, 1897-98; Mrs. Helen Immel Mount, 1898-99; Mrs. Margaret Ball Walling, 1899-1900; Flora Broadbudd, 1900-01; Mrs. Belle Buckley Zehrung, 1901-02; Louise DeVor, 1902-03; Blanche Kahn, 1903-04; Mary Johnson, 1904-05; Madge Jewiss, 1905-06; Mrs. Harriet Sparks Enyart, 1906-07; Mrs. Emma Sanders McFarlan, 1907-08; Mrs. Gracia Burk Shade, 1908-09; Ella Wood, 1909-10; Mrs. Nellie Brown McFarlan, 1910-11; Sophia Pepper, 1911-12; Merle Broadbudd, 1912-13; May Merritt, 1913-14; Mrs. Minnie Cain, 1914-15; Mrs. Irene Johnson, 1915-16; Blanche Kahn, 1916-17.

THE CLIO CLUB.

The Clio Club was organized in September, 1896, with the following charter members: Mrs. Edward W. Ansted, Mrs. A. H. Boyd, Mrs. Austin B. Claypool, Mrs. Samuel DeHaven, Mrs. Morrell J. Earl, Mrs. J. T. Ford, Mrs. Eli Griffith, Mrs. John Huff, Mrs. James Huston, Helen Huston, Florence M. Hapner, Mrs. Frank Hopkins, Mrs. Amy Hawkins, Mrs. Lee Langston, Mrs. Jesse Miller, Mrs. Miles K. Moffet, Mrs. Hamlin Risk, Rosella Riggs, Mrs. A. J. Sayler, Carrie B. Sylvester, Mrs. B. F. Thiebaud, Mrs. Everett Taylor, Mrs. J. Thomas.

The first officers were as follow: President, Elizabeth Claypool Earl; first vice-president, Harriett Baker Ford; second vice-president, Alice Thiebaud; secretary, Lilly Brookbank DeHaven; assistant secretary, Florence M. Hapner; treasurer, Marian Koogler Huston.

The club was organized for the purpose of general literary culture and a better appreciation of the dignity of womanhood. Its programs have been devoted to such subjects as would carry out the plan of its founders. The current year has been largely devoted to a study of Indiana history in its various phases. During the state centennial week in 1916 the club presented the city with a handsome drinking fountain.

There are three classes of members, active, associate and honorary, with the active membership restricted to twenty-five. The present active members are as follow: Mrs. E. W. Ansted, Mrs. J. L. Ashworth, Mrs. B. G. Burris, Mrs. J. M. Carter, Mrs. A. L. Chrisman, Mrs. B. W. Cole, Mrs. S. E. DeHaven, Mrs. Morrell J. Earl, Mrs. R. D. Eby, Mrs. Ambrose Elliott, Mrs. Orlando Elliott, Mrs. R. N. Elliott, Mrs. Charles Gartlein, Mrs. E. S. Griffith,

Mrs. J. S. Hankins, Mrs. Frank Hopkins, Mrs. Jacob Kuhlman, Mrs. Calvin Ochiltree, Mrs. Emory Overheiser, Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. H. B. Salyer, Mrs. C. E. Thompson, Mrs. Claude Trusler and Mabel C. Wainwright.

The associate members are Mrs. F. A. Guthrie, Florence Hapner and Mrs. George Carter. The honorary members, former local members, are as follow: Mrs. Harry Boyd, Portsmouth, Ohio; Mrs. E. W. Chambers, Indianapolis, Indiana; Mrs. J. S. Cross, Shelbyville, Indiana; Mrs. W. N. Fletcher, Akron, Ohio; Mrs. John Huff, Luray, Virginia; Mrs. Charles Jerdon, Richmond, Indiana; Mrs. Lee Langston, Muncie, Indiana; Mrs. Will Masters, Le Mesa, California; Mrs. L. D. Moore, Teague, Oklahoma; Mrs. H. L. Stephens, Ft. Wayne, Indiana; Mrs. M. H. Salyer, Indianapolis, Indiana; Mrs. Everett Taylor, Portsmouth, Ohio; Mrs. H. T. Thomas, Harrisburg, Indiana.

Since the club was organized in 1896 it has lost the following members by death: Mrs. Harriet Barker, Mrs. Austin B. Claypool, Mrs. Harriet Ford, Mrs. Prudence Hawkins, Mrs. Jesse Miller and Mrs. Elmer St. Clair and Mrs. Osie C. Hanson.

The present officers of the club are as follows: President, Mrs. B. G. Burris; first vice-president, Mrs. Charles Gartlein; second vice-president, Mrs. Emory Overheiser; secretary, Mrs. Orlando Elliott; assistant secretary, Mrs. Calvin Ochiltree; federation secretary, Mrs. S. E. DeHaven; director of local federation, Mrs. A. L. Chrisman; treasurer, Mrs. Claude Trusler.

WEDNESDAY LITERARY CLUB.

The Wednesday Literary Club was organized in 1904, with the following charter members: Mary Pepper, Amanda Huber, Belle Edwards, Sophia Chitwood, Fannie Nevin, Vina Klein, Eliza Cain, Kate Heron, Mabel Shoemaker, Sarah Carter, Susan Rieman, Elizabeth Wetherald, Ella Porter and Florence Reifel. The first officers were as follows: President, Mary Pepper; vice-president, Sarah Carter; second vice-president, Vina Klein; recording secretary, Elizabeth Wetherald; assistant recording secretary and corresponding secretary, Elizabeth Cain; critic, Ella Porter.

The object of the club is to stimulate literary and general intellectual activity among its members and to promote civic betterment and human welfare. The club is the successor of the Bay View Club, which was organized in 1896. The membership is limited to twenty-five. Since the club was organized in 1908 it has lost the following members by death: Mrs.

George Garver, Mrs. Reuben Conner, Mrs. W. E. Beckett, Mrs. Mary Pepper, Mrs. Stockton and Mrs. H. T. Risk.

The club now has seventeen members: Mrs. W. J. Cain, Mrs. J. H. Clark, Mrs. J. M. Carter, Mrs. George R. Carter, Mrs. Charles Cassell, Mrs. Sophia Chitwood, Mrs. Belle Edwards, Katharine Heron, Mrs. W. C. Klein, Mrs. J. C. Moore, Mrs. F. H. Nevin, Mrs. W. J. Porter, Mrs. J. G. Powell, Mrs. Martin Reifel, Mrs. H. T. Risk, Mrs. B. F. Thiebaud, Mrs. W. H. Vandergrift and Mrs. I. B. Young.

The present officers are as follow: President, Mrs. W. H. Vandergrift; first vice-president, Mrs. I. B. Young; second vice-president, Mrs. Sophia Chitwood; recording secretary, Mrs. B. F. Thiebaud; assistant recording secretary, Mrs. J. G. Powell; federation and corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. T. Risk; treasurer, Katharine Heron; critic, Mrs. W. J. Porter. The presidents of the club since its organization have been as follow: Mrs. Mary Pepper, 1904-05; Mrs. Elizabeth Wetherald, 1905-06; Mrs. W. J. Cain, 1906-07; Katharine Heron, 1907-08; Mrs. F. H. Nevin, 1908-09; Mrs. W. C. Klein, 1909-10; Mrs. George R. Carter, 1910-11; Minnie Moore Wilkin, 1911-12; Mrs. W. J. Porter, 1912-13; Mrs. Charles Cassell, 1913-14; Mrs. H. C. Anthony, 1914-15; Mrs. I. B. Young, 1915-16; Mrs. W. L. Vandergrift, 1917.

THE CULTURE CLUB.

The Culture Club of Connersville was organized in October, 1907, with the following charter members: Mesdames W. C. Brown, C. E. Butcher, J. S. Clouds, S. E. DeHaven, Ida Huston, Minor Leffingwell, G. L. Masters, A. O. Marsh, W. E. Ochiltree, H. Reese, F. E. Tingley, Frank Tatman, Curtis Withrow, C. Ochiltree. The first officers were as follow: President, Mrs. F. C. Tingley; vice-president, Mrs. C. Ochiltree; secretary, Mrs. A. O. Marsh; treasurer, Mrs. H. Reese.

The membership, according to the constitution, is restricted to twenty members. Meetings are held at the homes of the members twice each month from October to May. The purpose of the club as set forth in the constitution is social and intellectual culture and the career of the club during its existence of nine years has adhered closely to the plan of its founders. Of the fourteen charter members all are still living. The present membership is as follows: Mrs. W. E. Brown, Mrs. A. C. Fick, Mrs. G. L. Gray, Mrs. Warren Hull, Mrs. Frank Hayes, Mrs. Charles Myers, Mrs. Fred McCombs, Mrs. C. O. Melhorn, Mrs. W. E. Ochiltree, Mrs. Bettie Reece, Mrs. David Smith, Mrs. Will Stoops, Mrs. Clint Stone, Mrs. F. E. Tingley, Mrs. F. M. Tatman, Mrs.

A. G. Trusler, Mrs. Curtis Withrow, Mrs. Ari Wiggins and Mrs. Allen Wiles.

The officers for the year 1916-1917 follow: President, Mrs. Frank Hayes; vice-president, Mrs. C. O. Melhorn; secretary, Mrs. Fred McCombs; assistant secretary, Mrs. W. E. Brown; federation secretary, Mrs. David Smith; treasurer, Mrs. Charles Myers; art representative, Mrs. A. C. Fick; director, Mrs. George L. Gray.

The past presidents have served in the following order: Mrs. F. C. Tingle, Mrs. David Smith, Mrs. Charles Myers, Mrs. Curtis Withrow, Mrs. M. E. Leffingwell, Mrs. S. E. DeHaven, Mrs. Alton Trusler, Mrs. H. T. Silvey and Mrs. C. O. Melhorn.

ADELAIDE PROCTER CLUB.

The formal organization of the Procter Club was effected on November 13, 1896. To three ladies belong the honor of the club's existence, namely: Mrs. J. F. Carlos, Mrs. Austin Ready and Katherine Nevin. Mrs. Carlos was chosen the first president and held the office for three years. At first the club began as a small and weak organization, the purpose of which was the study of literature and to promote the spirit of sociability among its members. But with the progress of time the club has become one of the strongest of the numerous clubs in the city. The field of research and activity has been so extended as to include music, civics and charity. The club was federated in 1908. A notable feature of its membership is that mother and daughter sit side by side, each taking part in the programs with the same zeal and earnestness. The club is especially gifted in music, nearly every member being able to take an active part in the musical programs.

Time has wrought many changes in the club during the last few years. Only four charter members are now on the roll, namely, Mrs. J. Carlos, Katherine Nevin, Mrs. E. W. Ansted and Mrs. Sue Meyers. Death has invaded the ranks of the club but once, taking one of the charter members, Mrs. Margaret Doyle. The membership of the club is limited to twenty-five.

THE TRI-KAPPA SORORITY.

The Tri-Kappa Sorority, a state organization whose aim is charitable and social, was organized at Connersville on June 22, 1910, with the following charter members: Mrs. Ruth Hull Barrows, Mrs. Edna Pfafflin Williams, Mrs. Meda Krell Bosler, Mrs. Gladys Lockhart Hassler, Mrs. Nancy

Conwell Thompson, Inez Lockhart, Blanche Robinson and Mrs. Bess Williams Pittinger. The presidents of the sorority have been Mrs. Ruth Hull Barrows, Inez Lockhart, Edna Pfafflin Williams, Helen Havens and Lois Higgins. The present officers include the following: Inez Lockhart, president; Mrs. Nancy Conwell Thompson, vice-president; Mary Rieman, treasurer; May Cain, secretary; Louise Keller, corresponding secretary.

The chapter has been very active in charitable work. The organization has furnished a room in the city hospital and has contributed one hundred dollars to the new hospital. Besides donations have been made to the fund of associated charities. During the winter months individual cases of want are carefully watched and proper attention given. Money is raised in various ways, but mostly through markets, charity dances, bazaars and the like. During the summer of 1916 the sorority helped manage the Lincoln Chautauqua movement and thereby cleared one hundred dollars. During the state centennial week in 1916 they had charge of the sale of the pageant souvenir and cleared a neat sum.

THE CAMERATA.

The Camerata of Connersville was organized in January, 1914, with the following membership: Miss Edith Brown, Miss Kathleen Carlos, Mrs. J. F. Carlos, Beulah Campbell, Lois Campbell, Mrs. B. W. Cole, Mrs. Wilhelmina Fettig, Mrs. Lewis Heeb, Loretta Heeb, Mrs. L. V. Hegwood, Ruth Lenglade, Margaret MacDonald, Mrs. Estey Scholl, Josephine Sturwold, Mrs. N. G. Wills and Mrs. C. E. Walden, Vera Phillips, Helen Men Muir.

The first officers included the following: Loretta Heeb, president; Mrs. Estey Scholl, vice-president; Mrs. C. E. Walden, secretary; treasurer, Kathleen Carlos.

There are two classes of members, active and associate, the active membership for 1916 being as follow: Edith Brown, Kathleen Carlos, Mrs. J. F. Carlos, Beulah Campbell, Myrtle Campbell, Lois Campbell, Mrs. B. W. Cole, Wilhelmina Fettig, Mrs. Henry Guttman, Mrs. Lewis Heeb, Loretta Heeb, Mrs. L. V. Hegwood, Edna Johnson, Estella Keller, Opal Krautter, Ruth Lenglade, Mrs. C. L. Lenglade, Mrs. Myron Levinson, Mrs. Virgie Lugar, Margaret MacDonald, Grace McKee, Mrs. Estey Scholl, Josephine Sturwold, Mrs. F. E. Tingley, Mrs. N. G. Wills, Mrs. C. E. Walden, Mrs. Ralph Leming, Vera Phillips, Helen Men Muir, Mrs. C. C. Smith and Mrs. Aster Beeson. The associate members are Katherine Nevin and Elizabeth Sheehan.

The officers for 1916 include the following: Mrs. B. W. Cole, president; Mrs. J. F. Carlos, first vice-president; Edith Brown, second vice-president; Edna Johnson, secretary; Josephine Sturwold, assistant; Myrtle Campbell, treasurer, and Mrs. Estey Scholl, librarian.

The object of the society is to advance the interests and promote the culture of musical art in Connorsville, and for the mutual improvement of its members. The regular meetings of the society are held on the first and third Thursday of each month during the month of October to May, inclusive.

THE WAYSIDE GLEANERS.

The society known as the Wayside Gleaners, a charitable organization, was organized on October 18, 1906. Originally the society was the Sunday school class of Mrs. Scott Moore, a lady who was dear to everyone and quite commonly known as Mother Moore. On the date mentioned above, Mrs. Will Burhle extended an invitation to the members of Mrs. Moore's class to the Grand Avenue Methodist church to meet at her home for the purpose of organizing a society, the object of which was to raise funds for the benefit of the poor and needy. The following names were enrolled as charter members: Mrs. Will Burhle, Carrie Becker, Mrs. Arthur Coe, Mrs. Joseph Hauck, Mrs. John Lee, Mrs. Charles Murphy, Mrs. Scott Moore, Mrs. Benjamin Riggs, Mrs. Harry Riley, Mrs. Alfie Riggs. The first officers were as follows: Mrs. Will Burhle, president; Mrs. Harry Riley, first vice-president; Carrie Becker, secretary; Mrs. Arthur Coe, assistant secretary; Mrs. Charles Murphy, treasurer. The present officers are the following: Mrs. Joseph Hauck, president; Mrs. Sadie Wymore, vice-president; Mrs. Dora Seward, secretary, and Mrs. Otis Arnold, treasurer. The society is composed of thirteen members.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUND CLUB.

The Merry-Go-Round Club is one of the most prominent social organizations of the city. The club was organized by Mrs. Herman Munk and Kate Heron in 1890 with the following members: Herman Munk and wife, J. M. Heron and wife, J. E. Roberts and wife, J. H. Fearis and wife, Kate Heron, Cornelia Conwell, Dr. Frank Chitwood and M. E. Dale. All of the original members are living, with the exception of Mrs. J. E. Roberts. The first officers were Mrs. Herman Munk, president, and Kate Heron, secretary-treasurer. The present officers include the following: Mrs. J. R. Mountain,

president; Mrs. A. E. Leiter vice-president; Mrs. J. M. Heron, secretary; Mrs. A. W. Hotchkiss, treasurer.

The origin of the name "Merry-Go-Round" as applied to the club is quite interesting. At the time the organization of the club was being discussed the question of a suitable name arose. It so happened at the time that a merry-go-round was running in full blast at the lower end of Western avenue. Hundreds of people flocked to this place of amusement each evening and in watching with delight the crowds wend their way to and fro, the name "Merry-Go-Round" occurred to Kate Heron as very appropriate for the designation of the club. A friend who was in the presence of Miss Heron at the time thought the name very apt. In the evening paper on the following day was an announcement that a name for the club had been found. Hence the name, Merry-Go-Round.

THE LABYRINTH CLUB.

The Labyrinth Club is the only literary club in the county whose membership contains both men and women. It is the outgrowth of the Yanketown Alumni Association, which was organized in 1893. For four years the association continued to hold regular meetings, but as the members married it was felt that it would be wise to change the original constitution of the association so as to admit others than graduates of the school. Consequently a committee was appointed in June, 1897, to revise the constitution, and at that time the name Labyrinth was adopted, the name by which the club is now known.

The membership is limited to twenty, and there is only one member of the club unmarried, Hope Kerr. The club meets on the last Saturday evening of each month in the year at the home of one of its members. A regular literary program is given at each meeting, followed by a social hour. One open meeting is held each year, usually in the town hall at Harrisburg. Three of the original charter members, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Robinson and Donovan Robinson, are still members of the club. James C. Rea is the only member who has been lost by death, the other members having moved from the neighborhood. Practically all the members have been residents of Harrison township.

The present membership includes the following: Mr. and Mrs. Willard Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. James Eby, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Florea, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Brookbank, Mr. and Mrs. Grant Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Donovan Robinson, Mr.

and Mrs. Chester Kerr, Mrs. Joseph Foster and Hope Kerr. The officers for the current year are as follows: President, Donavan Robinson; vice-president, Hope Kerr; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Paul Caldwell; assistant secretary, Mrs. Charles Florea. The club is affiliated with the sixth district association of clubs.

THE REVIEW CLUB.

The Review Club, a literary organization of twelve members, was organized by a number of the women of Harrison township in 1909. It meets every two weeks in the afternoon at the homes of its members. There is one all-day meeting each year for the benefit of the husbands of the members. Mrs. Willard Robinson was the first president of the club, but is now only an associate member. Mrs. Frank Florea, another of the charter members, is also now an associate member. The present membership includes the following: Hope Kerr, Mrs. Ollie Kerr, Mrs. J. C. Foster, Mrs. E. M. Stone, Mrs. H. M. Broadus, Mrs. H. T. Thomas, Mrs. Ernest Maurer, Mrs. Orris Ludlow, Mrs. Orris Williams, Mrs. Charles Florea, Rosalind Tingley and Lillian Tingley. The president of the club for the current year is Hope Kerr.

In addition to the Labyrinth Club and the Review Club in the rural districts of the county, there are a number of other clubs, some of which are literary, while others are of a purely social nature. Two of the prominent rural clubs which have been in existence for some years are the Mothers Club and the Twentieth Century Club.

CHAPTER XX.

THE CITY OF CONNERSVILLE.

The annals of Indiana are rich in stories recounting the settlement and development of many industrial and civic centers within its domain, but none eclipse in interest the marvelous growth of the city of Connorsville, county-seat of Fayette county.

Connorsville is picturesquely situated on the west bank of the west fork of White Water river, occupying what forms a natural terrace to the streams and river bottoms. Its western and southwestern boundaries are dotted with a range of hills, rising about one hundred feet above the valley, and whose summits are crowned, at irregular distances, with antique and more modern suburban homes, from which is obtained a pleasing view of the city and surrounding country. The city is located near the center of Fayette county, and by rail is distant 67.2 miles, a little south of east from Indianapolis and 57.1 miles northwest of Cincinnati, Ohio, lying in latitude 39 degrees 36 minutes north, and longitude 7 degrees 54 minutes west.

THE ORIGINAL PLAT.

John Conner, the proprietor of the original plat of the town, some time between the years 1804 and 1808, had established an Indian trading post at this point. Hence the name Connorsville. On March 4, 1813, the city was laid out by John Conner, though the original proprietor of the land on which the original plat was made, as shown by the original entry book, was A. Tharp, who entered the northeast quarter of section 25, township 14, range 12 east, April 4, 1812. The original plat comprised only sixty-two lots, which were bounded on the west by Monroe street (now Central avenue), on the east by Water street, and extending from a little beyond Head street (now Sixth street), on the north to a little beyond High street (now Third street) on the south. The place was laid out in Franklin county and the plat there recorded, which it seems from the records was not transcribed on the records of Fayette county until October, 1841. Attached to the plat is the following descriptive heading and certificate:

Part of town of Connersville first laid off by John Conner. Laid out on the west branch of White Water, on the north side of the river, on part of the northeast quarter of section 25, township 14, range 12 east, second principal meridian; course of street running up and down the river and north 25° east, commencing at the lower end of the town, and the other north 65° west, extending from the river, and all of them four poles wide; the alleys are one pole wide. The public grounds contain two blocks or four lots. The lots are five poles front and two poles back, each containing fifty square perches of ground, and laid down by a scale of ten poles to the inch by me, Enoch McCarty,—March 4, 1813.

Indiana Territory, Franklin County, ss:

On the 1st day of October, 1813, personally came before me, Benjamin Smith, a Justice of the Peace in and for the county aforesaid, John Conner, and saith on oath that the within plat is a true representation of the within described town of Connersville, and further saith not.

BENJAMIN SMITH, Justice of the Peace.

ADDITIONS.

In 1817 Joshua Harlan made additions embracing lots extending above Boundary (now Second) street, east of Market and south of the alley above Head (now Sixth) street. The same Joshua Harlan in 1818 made further additions embracing lots west of Market street to Tanner, south of Madison, and to one street further west north of Madison, extending from Boundary along Market to an alley between Harrison and Head streets, the northern boundary of these lots consisting of a line from said alley on the south to an alley on the north between Madison and Harrison streets; and again in 1819 by the same, embracing lots south of Boundary street. In 1818 by Dale; in 1819 by Jonathan McCarty; in 1819 by John Conner. The ground comprising the public square, on which are now located the city hall and court house, bounded by Central avenue, Market Court, and Fourth streets, was a part of the Harlan plat of additions to the town.

On February 17, 1819, Connersville was selected as county seat by the locating commissioners designated by the legislative act of December 28, 1818.

THE EARLY VILLAGE.

Dr. Philip Mason, an early pioneer and well-known historian, who died April 26, 1869, published the following:

I came to the valley of the White Water in the Spring of 1816, and early in the summer of that year I visited Connersville. A small tract of land had been laid off by John Conner into town lots, which lay along the river bank on Water street and along Main street, and a few log cabins had been erected. The most of the land which

comprises the present site of the town was then a dense forest. In traveling up the river to the place there was now and then a small opening to be seen, with an inhabited log cabin on it. John Conner, after whom the town is named, and who owned the land on which it stands, had built a mill just above the town, and not far above the site of the present mill now owned by A. B. Conwell. The town had but one small retail store.

The keeping of the first store at Connersville has been credited to Joshua Harlan. This, of course, is excepting Conner's trading post, where he had been bartering with the Indians for several years. The first business house built on the town plat is said to have been a log building which stood on the west side of Main street (now Eastern avenue), on or near the corner of the alley on the site of the dwelling house formerly occupied by the widow of William Bunnell. He is known to have kept a store at that point in 1815. Mr. Harlan, who had been a judge under the Territorial Government, was a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, born in 1763. He lived for some years in Kentucky and Brookville, and in 1813 came to Connersville. He has been described as a tall man, fully six feet two inches, and of strong and clear mind. About 1820 he built a brick house on the northeast corner of what is now Eastern avenue and Fifth street. Here Judge Harlan kept one of "ye olden time inns" for a number of years. He died at Connersville on September 15, 1827.

AN ATTORNEY WITHOUT MONEY.

Newton and Solomon Claypool, young unmarried men, came to the village in 1817 and for a time carried on a bartering trade with the Indians and the few white settlers. Newton embarked in the tavern business, and Solomon engaged in farming. The Hon. Oliver H. Smith, a United States senator from Indiana, in alluding to Mr. Claypool as a landlord, said: "When I arrived at Connersville in May, 1820, I stopped at the hotel of Newton Claypool. He was about my age. I had been licensed to practice in March before, and was looking for a location. My last dollar had escaped from the top of my pocket. Breakfast over, I met Claypool in the bar-room; as we met I remarked: 'Look me over and see whether you will risk me for my board for a year.' 'Who are you? Where did you come from? What is your trade and how do you expect to pay for your board?' 'My name is Smith; I am from Lawrenceburg; I am a young lawyer, and I expect to pay you from my practice.' 'Rather a bad chance, but I will risk you.'" The board bill was paid.

It appears from an inscription on a tombstone at Connersville that the Claypools were Virginians; that, with their father, Abraham Claypool, they migrated to Scioto Valley, Ohio, in 1798, thence to Clermont county, same state, in 1808, and then to Connersville in 1817.

Silas Ford, a wheelwright, came to the village from Virginia in 1817. Here he followed his trade, and for a time he also kept a house of entertainment. A young man from Pennsylvania, by name Joseph Nelson, and by trade a saddler, settled in Connersville in 1819, and at once opened the first saddlery in the place.

In 1819 Austin Bishop opened a store on the northwest corner of Eastern avenue and Fifth street. The building was erected by Benjamin Berry. Absalom Burkham built the Heinemann corner. The same year were built the hotel of Joshua Harlan, a house for Charles Mount, the old United States Hotel, which stood on Central avenue opposite the court house, and a house for George Reed.

TAVERN LICENSE GRANTED.

Jonathan John, from Kentucky, settled in 1816 on the site of the McFarlan residence, on the western border of the city. The father of Amos R. Edwards, from Pennsylvania, settled in Connersville in 1817, and in 1819 came Douglas Burton and family from Kentucky, though previously migrating from South Carolina. At this period those engaged in keeping tavern or merchandising were required to make application for a license for same. In 1819 the county commissioners granted a tavern license to Newton Claypool and George Reed, and in 1820 to Joshua Harlan and Archibald Reed. The rate charged per annum was ten dollars.

The following business interests were represented in Connersville in 1821: Arthur Dixon kept a dry-good store; Austin Bishop conducted a grocery; Joshua Harlan was running a tavern; John Sample, Sr., had an inn; Newton Claypool kept a house of entertainment; Archibald Reed carried on a similar house; Absalom Burkham also vended spirituous compounds; Silas Ford conducted a hotel; Bartholomew McCleary carried on a general store; Barnet and Jonas Levi had a jewelry establishment; a Mr. Bouton had a cooperage; Joseph Nelson was the only saddler; Martin Remington was the village blacksmith; one Rankin sold hats to suit all heads; the United States tavern was in the hands of William W. Wick, and David Beck was sartorial outfitter to the community; William Burnett and Julius Whitmer were carpenters; John D. Stewart sold shoes; Stebbins & Ball ran a pottery works; William W. Wick and Oliver H. Smith were the resident attorneys; Dr. Joseph Moffit was the only physician; John Conner had in full blast a saw- and grist-mill and distillery; A. B. Conwell owned a tannery, as also did a Mr. Rees; Asher Cox, Edmund I. Kidd and Hervey Bates had in operation a carding and fulling machine. At this time there was no church building or school house in the village, yet the

circuit preachers of the Methodist Episcopal church visited the place occasionally. William W. Wick, above referred to, was the first attorney in Connersville; he was later a judge and congressman, and also served as postmaster at Indianapolis for four years.

Licenses to keep tavern in the village from 1821 to 1830 were granted to the following: Thomas Murphy and Moses Cox, in 1821; Archibald Reed, Joshua Harlan, Newton Claypool, Abraham W. Harris, Andrew Wallace, John McIntosh, John Sample, Martin M. Ray and John Allen, Jr., in 1824; Abraham Bays, in 1826; Abner Smith and Benjamin Johns, in 1829. Licenses to vend merchandise during the same period were granted to: W. & S. Walton and George Frybarger, in 1824; Joshua McIntosh, in 1825; A. Clark & Company, Robert Swift, Andrew Wallace, Hugh Wooster, Samuel Walton and Meredith Helm, in 1826; William Walton, 1827; Amzi Clark and Theodore R. Lewis, and Daniel Hankins and James Mount, in 1828; Meredith Helm, Robert Cox, Amos Conklin, Charles Shipley and John Picket, in 1829.

Other business interests in Connersville up to 1830 were the tin, sheet-iron and copper factory, owned by J. Dawson; Hull & Fearis, saddlers; John Willey, meat market; Merrifield & Miller, hatters; Christian Beck, gunsmith; H. Goodlander, jeweler; A. Van Vleet and Hiram Bundy, weavers; John Perin and Lyman Carpenter, oil millers; A. Conklin and W. H. Coombs, chair factory; Thomas Rutter was a hatter; ——— Frisbee, tannery; George W. Parks, blacksmith; George W. Reed, tailoring; Nicholas Baker, shoemaking; J. Hart, tinner; Silas Ford, spinning-wheels; Robert Griffis, saddlery; John McCoy, hatter, and Isaac Wood, spinning-wheels.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER.

The first newspaper, the *Indiana Statesman*, was started in 1824 by Abraham Van Vleet, and was followed in 1826 by the *Fayette Observer*, under the proprietorship of Van Vleet and Daniel Rench. The Methodists erected a house of worship in 1824; this was the only church in the village up to 1830. A seminary building was erected in 1828, and was the first regular school building in Connersville.

In 1826 John Sample was postmaster; he requested "all letters and packages to be sent in the mail to be in the office half an hour before the mails closed." That summer the arrival and departure of the mails from the post-office in Connersville were: "Eastern mail arrives on Thursdays 11 o'clock a. m. and departs west in half an hour. Western mail arrives on Tuesdays

11 o'clock a. m. and departs east at 12 o'clock midday. Southern mail arrives on Fridays at 9 o'clock a. m. and departs north at 10 o'clock a. m."

THE FIRST LIBRARY.

As early as 1820 there was a circulating library in the village, and in November, 1825, the Fayette county library was opened to the public. One year later it contained one hundred and fifty-one select volumes, and this number was later augmented by one hundred and twenty-five volumes. The library was under the management of a board of trustees, of which Daniel Rench was secretary. The library was open every Saturday afternoon from one to six o'clock. An announcement in the *Observer* reads:

There are volumes in the library to suit the tastes and inquiries of all. The citizens, we hope, will not be slow in availing themselves of its great advantages, which may be had for fifty cents a year. All citizens over sixteen years may draw books, by giving bond and security for damages, etc. The rules governing drawers are public in the library room.

The *Observer* of June 17, 1826, over the signatures of Kidd & Cox, carried the following advertisement:

Wool Carding.—The undersigned return their grateful acknowledgments for the liberal support they have heretofore received, and now inform the public that their machines are in complete operation, and ready to receive wool, which they will card in the best manner and on the shortest notice. Every exertion will be made to accommodate persons living at a distance. The following articles of produce will be received in payment—wool, sugar, linen, beeswax, flax, wheat, tallow, etc.

In the *Observer* of February, 1830, J. M. Ray, as agent, advertised that

On May 26 would be offered for sale Conner's grist-mill, saw-mill, distillery and mill farm adjoining Connersville, the farm below town, the tavern- and store-stands opposite the court house in said town and some out-lots in the vicinity. Mill farm about eighty acres cleared land under good fence. The mills and distillery are in fine operation, and the tavern-stand occupied by Captain Sample, and the store room by Messrs. Hankins and Mount. The whole property is now under rent at \$600 per annum, cash.

"REGIMENTAL ORDERS."

On March 1, 1830, the following notice, under the title of "Regimental Orders," was issued:

Captains commanding companies in the Eleventh Regiment of the Indiana Militia, are hereby ordered to attend the following musters with subaltern officers, first sergeants and musicians at the following time and places, to wit: Drill muster, at the town of Connersville, on the 26th and 27th of May next; battalion muster, at the house of N. McClure, on the 28th day of May next; at the house of Amos G. Pumphrey, on the 29th of May next, and regimental muster at Connersville, on the 2d day of October next,

armed and equipped as the law directs, at 9 o'clock on each day. Court of Assessment in Connersville on the first Monday of November, and Court of Appeals on the first Monday of next December, at the house of Archibald Reid.

WILLIAM CALDWELL, Colonel,
Commanding Eleventh Regiment, I. M.

SOME NOTABLE CONNERSVILLE MEN.

The preceding pages, in a general way, give a summary of the conditions up to 1830, and before returning to the beginning of the decade, when it may be said that Connersville began to grow, the point may be made that its first step towards development and prosperity, which have followed it for almost a century, was coincident with its selection as the county seat. A brief reference to some of the men who pioneered the development, is worthy of record. Among them were Joshua Harlan, Arthur Dixon, Newton Claypool, John Sample, Jonathan McCarty, James M. Ray, Oliver H. Smith, William W. Wick, Jonathan John, Samuel C. Sample, George Frybarger, A. B. Conwell, and later, Marks Crume, Martin M. Ray, Samuel W. Parker, Caleb B. Smith and Daniel Hankins—future legislators, judges, members of Congress, a United States senator, a cabinet officer, and business men of great capacity. In the hands of such men it is no wonder that the village became progressive and interesting. An anecdote will serve to illustrate the peculiar talents of the taverns heretofore referred to. An old Englishman by the name of John Knipe was asked by a traveler who kept the best hotel. "We'el, hif thee wants good grub, go to Samples; hif thee wants thy 'oss well cared, go to Claypool's, and hif thee wants gude whisky, thee will better stop at 'Arlan's."

It will not be amiss here to chronicle a few particulars of the early men who figured conspicuously in the greater business interests of Connersville, and whose advent into her business circles marked an era in her history. Of the men referred to, Newton Claypool was native of Virginia, where he was born in 1795, though at an early day with his father removed to Ohio, and in 1817 settled in Connersville. In 1818 he returned temporarily to Ohio and was married to Mary Kerns, of Ross county. Claypool was a tavern-keeper until 1836, when he purchased and removed to the farm just north of the city limits, where his son, Austin B. Claypool, later resided. Newton Claypool was elected to the Legislature first in 1825, and to the Senate first in 1828, and subsequently served a number of years in each branch. Oliver H. Smith writes of him in this connection: "He was one of the most efficient men in the Legislature for many years. His greatest forte was in his prac-

tical knowledge applied to the subject by his strong common sense. For many years he was closely identified with the banking business of this community." Another writer thus alludes to him: "Luck was not one of Newton Claypool's words; it was not in his lexicon. He did but little on faith, either—had his own philosophy, both of church and state. He fought all of his enemies with the same weapon. He was a consistent enemy of the Democratic party, through a life longer than is usually allotted to a man. It can be said of him that he was eminently successful as a financier, in earlier life as an economist and producer, and in after life as a banker. In this latter capacity his reputation was brilliant and enviable throughout the state." Claypool died at Indianapolis on May 14, 1866.

HONESTY PERSONIFIED.

George Frybarger came to Connersville from Dayton, Ohio, in 1821 and opened a dry-goods store. A writer speaks of him thus: "Like most of the early settlers he was fearless and self-reliant, and entered upon the duties of his calling with decided purposes of usefulness and accumulation. His industry and energy gave him success, and for many years he ranked among the foremost merchants and traders of the White Water valley. It has been said that, perhaps, there never was a man in Connersville who knew the business as well as Frybarger, none at least who did so much business as he. There can be no doubt but the ruling trait and the carefully guarded ambition of George Frybarger was honesty. Even to the minutest details of ever raging trade throughout a long life of successful mercantile pursuits, he adhered in theory and practice to his passion—honesty. The charity of Frybarger was in business, that is, he was charitable to those that deserved it. He loaned to the unfortunate honest; he gave, too, and encouraged with his advice and credit and means, stimulating them to all the demands of success. He had an unbounded credit at home and abroad. He always kept safely stored in his vaults coin to put against his credit. He is said to have been the first man in the West in a crisis, well remembered in the commercial world, to promptly pay his Eastern debts with coin stored for the purpose of adversity." An inscription on his tombstone indicates that he was born in 1797 and died in 1853.

A. B. Conwell was born in Delaware in 1796, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to a tanner, with whom he served five years. In 1817 he, with a brother, walked from Washington, D. C., to Pittsburgh, where they separated, A. B. going to Kentucky, and in 1821 he located in Connersville,

and began his successful career on an acre of ground which he purchased of John Conner. Here he put in operation a tannery, which business he subsequently abandoned and engaged in mercantile pursuits. For many years he was engaged in the milling business, and erected and carried on one of the most extensive flouring-mills in this section of the state. The large mill on what is now north Eastern avenue, was a monument to his enterprise. Pork-packing for a number of years claimed his attention, and this business he successfully conducted on a large scale. He was a man of much natural intellect and judgment, and had ever been known for his wise forecast of events, as well as for his sustained success in his business ventures and speculations.

Daniel Hankins settled in Connersville in 1827—six years later than Frybarger and Conwell, yet he figured in the latter years of that decade. Colonel Hankins, as for some unexplained reason he was known, was a native of New Jersey state, born in 1795 and died in 1860. He began as a dry-goods merchant in Connersville and so continued throughout his business career. He was possessed of great activity and energy. A writer has given as his chief qualities, "untiring industry, coupled with worthy ambition; a restless, eager spirit, he was a fretful business man. Dull times only conquered him." He engaged extensively in speculation, pork and grain receiving his attention in large investments. His influence is said to have been great, because his trade was great. In 1830 he, with Marks Crume, represented the county in the Legislature. In writing of his death the *Connersville Times* said: "He accumulated a vast property; he had a farm of fourteen hundred acres north of Connersville, which he superintended, though his attention was largely engrossed with the extensive mercantile trade and speculations in pork and flour. Perhaps no man of one county has ever managed as much business, and managed it as correctly and successfully, as has Colonel Hankins."

CONNERSVILLE IN 1833.

The "Indiana Gazetteer" of 1833 gives the village of Connersville as having a population of five hundred inhabitants. In that year the village comprised seven mercantile stores, one drug store, four taverns, four physicians, four lawyers and two printing offices, besides mechanics engaged in various occupations.

C. B. Smith and M. R. Hull, editors of the *Indiana Sentinel*, published the following on April 20, 1833:

This place is truly in a flourishing condition. The citizens are quite as industrious

as any others in the great West, and complete marks of their persevering habits are displayed on every street. New houses are in successive building, and the hum and buzz of business are made to resound in the distant valley, and to the approaching traveler bespeaks the industry of mechanics. Our merchants are daily receiving thousands of dollars worth of goods. The spring sales progress with much vigor, which makes the active salesman skip the counter with a business-like spirit. Our physicians (poor fellows) have but little to do; they droop their heads beneath the influence of general good health. Our streets present a lively picture of enterprise and industry. While other presses are falling out with their subscribers and placing their names on the "black list," the *Sentinel* still holds an undiminished patronage, and its conductors continue, daily, to place good names on their "white list." All this prosperity we owe, in a great measure, to the farmers of Indiana—"the staff of life." But a few years of such prosperity and Connersville will become the most flourishing village in the Western country.

THE SUCCEEDING DECADE, 1833-43.

Connersville kept on in the even tenor of its way during the following ten years, making no notable advance in the way of industries, yet increasing gradually in numbers and business and quietly laying the foundation upon which was to be built the city that now occupies a prominent place in the sisterhood of eastern Indiana cities.

A noteworthy event of the decade was the passage of the great Internal Improvement bill for the state of Indiana, at the head of which stood the White Water Valley Canal bill, and it was this canal that was to mark an era in the history of all villages and towns along its proposed path. The bill was passed on January 16, 1836, and the news was received at Connersville on the 18th. When twilight came on the houses and buildings in the village, with few exceptions, were in a brilliant blaze of illumination. The court house was lighted up from the basement to the steeple. About sundown the one cannon of the village was hauled out to the canal line and six guns fired—one in honor of the governor, one to the senator and one to each of the representatives of the county in the General Assembly and one to the White Water Valley canal.

In the evening a meeting was held at the court house, which was addressed by Oliver H. Smith and Samuel W. Parker. A number of toasts were drunk, after which the whole assembly repaired to the river bank east of the village, which was still brilliantly lighted up with a number of bonfires, and under the illumination of the buildings. A sad accident, resulting in one death, occurred during the progress of the celebration, owing to the premature explosion of a piece of artillery by which four young men were maimed and wounded. Alexander Saxon had one arm torn off and the other so badly injured that both were amputated above the elbow. His eyes

were blown completely out of his head and his death resulted next morning. Joseph Clark had his right arm blown off, and Abiather Williams and William Worster were severely burned.

The canal was completed to Connersville in June, 1845, and the first boat to reach the village was the "Patriot," commanded by Captain Gayle Ford, which arrived in the fall of the year. The imports and exports on the canal for the week ending November 20, 1845, (from the village) were as follow:

	Exports.	Imports.
Wheat, number of bushels -----	1,506	----
Cider, barrels -----	13	----
Industries, pounds -----	6,010	8,993
Merchandise, pounds -----	----	8,189
Salt and castings, pounds -----	----	150
Lumber, feet -----	----	700

The canal ceased to be used for through traffic in 1849, but was operated between local points up to 1862. The last boat to pass over it was the "Union," owned by David McCarty. Subsequently the railroad company (now the Big Four) purchased the undertaking and laid their rail lines over the towpath.

CONNERSVILLE DIRECTORY IN 1858-59.

Fortunately there has been preserved a complete directory of all the business and professional interests of Connersville in 1858-59. Many of the older citizens of the city living in 1917 will recognize many of the men below listed, a large number of whom were in business for many years after the Civil War. Since this directory is not generally accessible to the people of the county at the present time it is given in this connection as it was published in 1859:

Apert, A., wagon-maker; Applegate, W. P. & A., carriage manufacturers; Bailey, J. L., dry goods; Barnard & Hall, carpenters and joiners; Bate-man & Gates, staple and fancy dry goods; Beck & Brothers, merchant tailors; Brown, J., clothier; Bunnell, J., livery stable; Bunnell, W., livery stable; Burk, N. H., dry goods and grocery; Burton, T., merchant tailor; Durham, R., proprietor Bates House; Conwell, A. B. & Sons, proprietors Conwell mills; Clark, J. H., town officer; Campbell, G. W. merchant tailor; Cassady, J., saddler and harness maker (town officer); Claypool, A. J. & Company, dry goods, etc.; Claypool, B. F., attorney; Collins, E., dentist; Compton, Lizzie, milliner; Dawson, D. H., county coroner; Cooley, cabinet warerooms; Erwin, ———, civil engineer; Edwards, C., county clerk; Fearis, G. L., saddler and harness-

maker; Felton & Smith, grocery; Frybarger, W. W. & Company, staple and fancy dry goods; Gregg, V. H., physician and surgeon; Green, William H., publisher of *Connersville Times*; Gates, Bateman, dry goods; Greer, W. H., proprietor Scofield House; Goodlander, H., jeweler; Huston, J. & W., millers; Hack, Anthony, meat market; Henry, R. B., clergyman; Hawkins & Griffis, dry goods and groceries; Hall, D. D., physician and surgeon; Hall, D. H., physician and surgeon; Johnson, ———, boot and shoe dealer; Johnson, A. H. & Company, agricultural implements; Justice, J., druggist; James, W. W., marble worker; Kunphlon, Augustus, merchant tailor; Lewis, Josephine, milliner; Line, A. J., blacksmith; McLain, John, justice of peace; Marks, Robert, blacksmith; Mullikin, J., town officer; Minor, A. S., saddler and harness-maker; Morrow & Mason, hat and cap dealers; McFarlan, J. B., carriage manufacturer; Morehouse & Youse, manufacturers of wagons, buggies, etc.; Mullikin, J. & E., manufacturers of agricultural implements; McIntosh, James C., attorney; McCleary, William, sheriff; Morris, Harry, county surveyor; Marshall, Joseph, attorney; Morris, B. F., clergyman; Newkirk, W. & Company, hardware; Parry, L. D., town officer; Powell, I., auctioneer; Pelan, William, clergyman; Parker, Samuel W., attorney; Pumphrey, N. R., proprietor Connersville Hotel; W. J. Pepper, physician and surgeon; Rawls & Morrison, druggists; Roots, P. H. & F. M., manufacturers of woolen goods; Rhodes, J. K., county recorder; Scott, James, livery stable; Stewart, William, clergyman; Shumate, H., dry goods and groceries; Smith, W. M., town officer; Smith, J. W., paper-hanger and painter; Reid, John S., judge court common pleas; Tate, W. A. H., justice of peace; Tate, J. F., county treasurer; Thislewait, ———, saddler and harness-maker; Thomas, S. B., furniture; Taylor, W. W., physician and surgeon; Trusler, Nelson, attorney; Vance, Elisha, attorney; Vance, Samuel W., physician and surgeon; Victor, J., grocer; Wallace, R. J., carriage-maker; White, T. J., editor *Connersville Telegraph*; Wilson & Co., grocery, bakery and confectionery; Wilson, J. S., blacksmith; Wood, John, blacksmith; Youse, J. F. & Company, stoves and tinware; Zellar, Ignatius, jeweler.

CONNERSVILLE IN 1861.

Two years after the directory of 1858-59 was issued a larger and more complete directory of the city and county was published. This second directory not only gave a complete list of all the business and professional interests of the city, but also preceded it with a brief historical sketch of the town. There is also a directory of Brownsville and Liberty, towns in Union county. This brochure of sixty pages is in the collection of Theodore Heinemann, of



PALACE HOTEL, CONNERSVILLE.



McFARLAN BUILDING, CONNERSVILLE.

Connersville. It contains a two-page history of the city, a "Review of the Business of Connersville," a complete list of all the county and town officers of 1861, a list of lodges, churches, libraries (three in Connersville alone), schools (three in number—Connersville Female Institute, English and German school and Connersville Seminary), and finally, an alphabetical list of all the business interests of the town of Connersville. Not the least of the valuable features of the 1861 directory is the assortment of advertisements scattered through it.

A study of the advertisements reveals some very interesting industries. Caldwell, McCollem & Company, pork packers and wholesale and retail grocers, state that they have a pork house with a capacity of twenty-five thousand, while they are killing on an average of one thousand hogs a day. E. Collins, dentist, says that "my operations upon the living organs shall always be the most thorough." Henry Holland conducts what he calls a "Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon," and from the quaint cut which features his advertisement, it appears that he was an ordinary barber. Wilson & Company, wholesale and retail grocers and confectioners, give notice to the public that they "have a fine oyster and eating saloon attached to our business to feed the hungry," and that "warm meals are served up at all hours." There were at this time six regular saloons: Anthony Apert, Frank Doll, John H. Fattig, John Muller, Adam Pfister and Daniel Scotton. A man of the name of Davies informs the public that he deals in "Ambrotypes and Melaineotypes" and that he gives "lessons in the art on reasonable terms," while at the bottom of his advertisement he adds: "P. S.—Pictures of sick or dead persons at a distance promptly attended to."

SUMMARY OF BUSINESS HOUSES.

It would not be profitable to give in detail a complete list of the business interests of Connersville as set forth in the directory of 1861. It may be interesting, however, to give the number of men or firms engaged in the various lines of activities which are listed. They follow: Agricultural implements, two; attorneys, eight; bakers and confectioners, two; banks, one (called the Branch Bank of the Bank of the State); barbers, two (both colored—Henry Holland and A. H. Turner); blacksmiths, three; books and stationery, two; boots and shoes, three; brewers, one (Willman & Billau); butchers, two; cabinet-makers and furniture dealers, three; carpets, one; carpenters and builders, five; carriage makers, three; clothiers, three; coopers, three; daguer-

reotypists, two; dentists, two; druggists, four; dry goods, seven; express company, one (American Express Company); flour mills, three; foundry, one; general stores, eight; grocers, seven; gunsmith, one; hardware, one; hats and caps, one; hotels, four (Cone House, Connersville Hotel, Durnan House and Scofield House); iron and steel, one; livery, two; marble dealers, two; merchant tailors, three; milliners, four (Miss M. A. Blake, Mrs. Brown, Miss E. Compton and Mrs. Talbert); news agent, one; newspapers, two (*Connersville Telegraph*, J. M. Higgs, and *Connersville Weekly Times*, W. H. Green); notaries public, five; physicians, nine (G. W. Barber, G. R. Chitwood, Joshua Chitwood, V. H. Gregg, D. D. Hall, S. W. Hughes, James M. Justice, W. J. Pepper and S. W. Vance); pork packers, two; saddlers, three; saloons, six; sash, doors and blinds, two; stoves and tinware, two; tailors, two; tanner, one; undertakers, three; wagons and plows, three; watches and jewelry, four; woolen factory, one (P. H. Roots and F. M. Roots).

The brief sketch of the town's history in 1861—it was not a city until 1869—may be summed as follows: Population, twenty-five hundred; a seminary with two hundred pupils; seven churches—First Presbyterian (Old School), Second Presbyterian (New School), Methodist Episcopal, Christian, Episcopal, Colored Baptist and Catholic; no railroads, but the Junction Railroad (now the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western) "is expected to be in running order by the first of July, 1861"; three libraries—McClure Workingmen's Institute, Fayette county library and Connersville township library; teachers—J. W. Stewart in Female Institute, George Held in basement of Catholic church, and W. T. Moffitt, ——— White, Augustus Nast, Miss Johnson, Miss Youse, Miss Millikin and Miss Talbert in the seminary; Masonic, Odd Fellow, Sons of Temperance and Good Templars lodges; John B. Tate, postmaster.

This 1861 account of Connersville may very fittingly be concluded by adding the closing paragraph in the sketch of the town: "Thus the future prospects of Connersville are flattering. With a steady increase it will soon become a place of importance. If there be a speedy impulse given to its manufacturing interests by the attraction of capital from abroad, it must eventually become a large inland point, and if it does not surpass, it may become equal to any city in the state."

SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS.

It seems fitting to digress at this point to take a survey of the population of the city during the sixties. The population of the county in 1850 was 10,217, which had, by 1860, increased to only 10,225. Connersville had a

population of 1,396 in 1850 and 2,119 in 1860. Doctor Mason in his invaluable volume gives some interesting statistics on Connersville as the city stood in 1867. The table follows:

No. Ward.	Renters.	Freeholders.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First Ward -----	91	372	227	236	463
Second Ward -----	122	492	325	289	614
Third Ward -----	42	201	138	105	243
Fourth Ward -----	35	212	144	103	247
Fifth Ward -----	163	681	435	409	844
Totals -----	453	1,958	1,269	1,152	2,411

At the time the above census was compiled, in September, 1867, there were 772 children of school age; 379 males and 393 females. The total amount of personal property and real estate placed on the tax duplicate at that time was \$1,360,364.

RENAMING THE STREETS OF CONNERSVILLE.

In May, 1866, the names of the streets of Connersville were changed as follows: Main to Eastern avenue; Monroe to Central avenue; Tanner to Western avenue; Short to First; Baltimore and Boundary to Second; High, to Third; Madison to Fourth; Harrison to Fifth; Head to Sixth; Maple to Seventh; Mill to Eighth.

CONNERSVILLE CREATED A CITY.

Hidden away in the recesses of the city clerk's office in the town hall is a musty old document, yellow with age, which is responsible for the advancement of the village of Connersville to the city of the same name. It is about four feet long, of the usual legal cap paper size in width, and contains the names of three hundred and eleven citizens of the village of Connersville who signed the petition which was presented to the town board asking that steps be taken to apply for a city charter. The document is headed as follows:

To the honorable board of trustees of the town of Connersville, county of Fayette, state of Indiana:

We, the undersigned city voters in said corporation, do hereby respectfully petition your honorable body to take such action as shall in your wisdom seem proper to enable said corporation to secure a city charter pursuant to the laws of said state. And for your welfare your petitioners will ever pray.

Dated this fifteenth day of May, 1869.

The first signer to this petition was Daniel Rench and the last was William Newkirk. It may be said that practically every prominent citizen of the village signed the document. The result of this petition on the part of the voters was the ordering of an election by the village council.

The election was held on June 16, 1869, at which three hundred of the voters out of three hundred sixty-five expressed themselves in favor of a city charter. The city charter was procured and adopted, the city ordered divided into three wards, and July 5 appointed as the day for the election of city officers.

The election resulted in the choice of William H. Beck as mayor; C. D. Smith, marshal; Henry F. Kane, clerk; John Uhl, treasurer; A. H. Wood, assessor; council for the First Ward, Train Caldwell and F. Martin; for the Second Ward, John R. McCabe and Lee Thalheimer; Third Ward, E. F. Claypool and John S. Wilson. The mayors since have been: John P. Kerr, 1871; W. C. Forrey, 1872; Gilbert Trusler, 1876; W. C. Forrey, 1877; Charles Roehl, 1880; Charles Murray, 1884; James M. McIntosh, 1886-88; William F. Downs, 1890-92; Hyatt L. Frost, 1894-96; Thomas J. Clark, 1899-1904; Finly H. Gray, 1904-06; Frederic I. Barrows, 1906-10; Finly H. Gray, 1910-11; John S. Hankins, 1911-14; Philip Braun, 1914.

In 1917 the city officials were: Philip Braun, mayor; Charles E. Hudson, treasurer; W. L. Schaefer, clerk; R. J. Greenwood, engineer; G. Edwin Johnston, attorney. Councilmen: First ward, W. J. Walsh; second ward, Charles Rieder; third ward, A. T. Pigman; fourth ward, John G. Krasser. Councilmen-at-large: James A. Chrismer and John J. Peters. The police department has J. R. Gillespie as chief and six patrolmen; the fire department has two stations, with G. W. Woolley, fire chief, and nine men. Board of health: Dr. J. M. Sample, Dr. Frank Chitwood and Dr. V. D. Ludwick. Superintendent of cemetery, Charles A. Rieman.

THE TOWN HALL.

In 1848 the commissioners of Fayette county granted the trustees of the town of Connersville permission to erect on the west part of the public square a public building for the use of the town officials. The first story was to be utilized for a town hall and engine house; the second and third stories by any moral or philanthropic association of the city or county that was then, or would thereafter be, recognized by the laws of the state, provided that the consent of the president and trustees of the town was first obtained.

The building was erected by the citizens, the Society of the Sons of Tem-

perance and the Masonic order each paying one-third of the cost. Sherman Scofield undertook the erection of the building for four thousand eight hundred dollars. Each of the three parties was to finish their respective portions. The first floor contains the city offices; the second was used by the Sons of Temperance, and the third by the Masonic order. After the Sons of Temperance dropped their organization the Masons took over the second floor. In 1906, and again in 1914, the town hall was remodeled and enlarged and new offices for the efficient conduct of the city's business erected. The building provides accommodations for mayor's office, clerk's and treasurer's office, city engineer's office, and court room.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

A city is in a peculiar sense a business corporation. It must light and water itself; carry away its waste products; provide means of protecting itself against fires; guard the lives and property of its citizens; build sidewalks and streets for them; and as in the case of some cities, means are even provided for a place to bury citizens after death. In many cities part of these various functions are in the hands of private persons, while in others the cities themselves own and operate them. Every city has its own police and fire departments, and in the case of Connersville the city owns the waterworks. Naturally the city installed its own sewerage system, and has built all of its own streets and sidewalks. The telephone system in Connersville, as in all other cities in Indiana, is in the hands of a private corporation.

The oldest cemetery of the city is under municipal management, and a part is set aside for those who are unable to purchase a burying lot. The city hospital does not belong to the city, but to the county as a whole. The following pages are devoted to a detailed discussion of the various public and semi-public utilities of Connersville.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Up to the decade between 1830 and 1840 the villagers protected property against fire as best they could without the aid of a fire engine, the old bucket-line system being then in vogue. Toward the latter part of the decade the first fire engine of the village was purchased of a Mr. Wadley, of Oxford, Ohio, and was called "Pluto." The "Pluto" was a small engine and consisted of a rude device for throwing water placed in a box or bed, the whole being mounted on four small wheels. The water was thrown into the box by a line of men

with buckets extending from the nearest supply. From the box the water was pumped by hand brakes and thrown upon the fire.

The second fire engine introduced into the village was the "Ocean," which was contracted for on June 7, 1848, between the board of trustees of Connersville, and D. L. Farnham & Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The "Ocean" was what was known as "Farnham's patent horizontal engine," having a row-boat movement, working horizontally without levers. It was a two-stream suction engine, worked by men occupying a sitting posture as oarsmen in a boat. The cost of it was twelve hundred dollars. These two engines were the property of the city authorities up to 1870. On the purchase of the "Pluto" and the "Ocean," volunteer companies were organized and kept up during the use of the engines.

On the organization of a city government in 1869, and the installation of the first waterworks, steps were taken looking to a better system of protecting property from fire. On January 3, 1870, an ordinance to this end was established providing for a fire department, to consist of sixty able-bodied male citizens, to be divided into four divisions of fifteen members each—three divisions of hose and one division of hooks and ladders, each to be located in a suitable place in the city. In accordance therewith the fire department was re-organized on January 19, 1870. It consisted of forty-eight men divided into four sections, a division of twelve men each—one hook and ladder division, and the others, hose divisions, located as follows: One hose division on Seventh street, just west of the canal; another on Eastern avenue, south of the railroad, and the remaining hose division and the hook and ladder division at the city hall building. There was located at each of the hose divisions one hose reel, and at the hook and ladder division one wagon with the necessary equipments. The department had about eighteen hundred feet of serviceable hose on the reels and about one hundred feet of ladders with the general accompaniments. By an ordinance established in 1875 each member of the department was to receive annually ten dollars, which was increased by another ordinance established in 1881, to twelve dollars and a half. The number composing the department was reduced in the latter year to forty-eight. The whole department was under the supervision and management of an officer styled the chief of the fire department, whose salary was fifty dollars a year. Since the completion of the waterworks the system has been in successful operation.

No radical changes were made in the management of the department between 1881 and 1894. On June 20, 1894, an ordinance provided that additional hook and ladder wagons be acquired and stationed at convenient points

over the city. About the same time a change was made in the composition of the fire department; six men were employed on full time, that is, the city for the first time had a regular department. However, twenty-four volunteer firemen were retained. The chief's salary was fixed at five hundred dollars. An interesting feature of the department at this stage of the city's history is the fact that the city council ordered that the first volunteer fireman present to have the fire hose out on a call should be given a prize of two dollars and a half. How long this was continued the records fail to state. In this same year (1894) fire-alarm boxes were stationed at various points over the city, and as the city has grown new ones have been added, the total in 1916 being thirty-three.

The retention of some of the volunteers in 1894 and their work in connection with the six regularly employed firemen does not seem to have been a complete success. Complaints were made that the volunteers were not on hand at all times and the result of these increasing complaints was an order on the part of the city council which abolished forever the old system of volunteer firemen. This occurred in 1899 and since then the city has had a regular body of firemen on full time. At this time a central hose house was established on the north side of the city at Sixth street between Central and Grand avenues.

The next chapter in the history of the department was the establishment of fire station No. 1, in 1906, in the city hall. Fire station No. 2 was opened in 1908 at the corner of Eighteenth street and the canal. The first fire chief under the new regime in 1906 was Ezra B. Brown, F. I. Barrows being mayor, during which administration the fire department was kept on a non-partisan basis.

The use of horses by the department was continued up to 1914. In July, 1914, the city, on the recommendation of Chief Hassett, passed an ordinance abolishing horses and provided for the introduction of motor trucks. On November 30, 1914, the first motor wagon was purchased at a cost of thirty-five hundred dollars for station No. 1. It was built by the McFarlan Motor Company, of Connersville. On March 8, 1915, a motor hook-and-ladder wagon was added at a cost of three thousand dollars, also built by the local company. On April 5, 1915, a motor truck for station No. 2 was provided at a cost of thirty-five hundred dollars. The present value of the entire equipment is sixteen thousand one hundred and twenty-one dollars.

Chief Hassett died in the early part of 1915 and the present chief, George W. Woolley, was appointed to succeed him. Chief Woolley was connected with the old volunteer department in the early eighties, and in those days received the munificent sum of twelve dollars and a half a year for his services.

At station No. 1, in the town hall, are located the chief and five men; at station No. 2, Assistant Chief C. C. Hibbs and three men. The salary of the chief is nine hundred dollars annually; the assistant receives eight hundred and fifty dollars; the firemen are paid sixteen dollars and fifty cents a week.

In 1916 the department responded to sixty-three calls, seven of which were false alarms, leaving fifty-six fires to fight. None of these were serious, the estimated damage being about six thousand dollars. One of the fires, in December, was supposed to be of an incendiary character and a reward of one hundred dollars was offered for such information as would lead to the arrest and conviction of the incendiary.

One of the most serious fires in the history of Connersville occurred on the night of May 19, 1880. The coffin factory, located in the northwestern part of the city limits, was totally destroyed causing a loss of seventy thousand dollars. As a result more than one hundred men were thrown out of employment. In 1905 the Central Manufacturing Company's plant at Seventh street was burned, with a loss of one hundred thousand dollars; a part of their new plant was burned in 1917, with a loss of two hundred thousand dollars.

WATERWORKS ERECTED.

The council of Connersville, in September, 1869, entered into a contract with the Holly Manufacturing Company, of Lockport, New York, for the erection of a waterworks for the city, which was intended to furnish a more efficient and reliable fire protection, rather than with a view to revenue therefrom for water supplied for domestic purposes. The waterworks plant was completed in January, 1870, at a cost of forty-seven thousand dollars. The plant was situated about one mile from the center of the city, built on ground bought from Wane & Martin for five hundred dollars.

The machinery of the waterworks was propelled by power from the Connersville hydraulic (formerly White Water) canal. The power was so regulated that a pressure of from forty to sixty pounds was always kept up in the mains, which was sufficient for all purposes except in case of fire; and in case of an alarm of fire the power was immediately increased to give a pressure of seventy-five to one hundred pounds. The mains were the property of the city, the pumping station being on leased grounds. The annual cost of operating the plant ranged from three to five thousand dollars a year, with a gross return of from two or three times this amount. The plant which was established in 1870 was in operation for forty years and was enlarged from year to year to meet the growing needs of the city. For several years the city paid the Hydraulic Company one thousand eight hun-

dred dollars a year for the water which it furnished, the water for both public and private consumption being taken from the canal.

For some years prior to 1910 there was continual agitation on the part of some of the citizens for a purer water supply. When the canal was cleaned out there were occasionally found dead animals in it, particularly about election times, and these occurrences were sufficient to arouse the public to the need of providing water from another source. In 1910 affairs came to a climax on the waterworks situation; the desire of the hydraulic company for more rent was the last straw on the camel's back. The result of years of agitation and discussion was a decision on the part of the city to build a new plant. This was done in the year 1910, the new plant being in the eastern part of town at Eighth and Fayette streets.

It would be a long story to tell of the building of the new plant, but it is sufficient to state that it was finally erected, although its cost considerably exceeded the original estimate of thirty thousand dollars. This amount was found insufficient to complete the plant and by the time the plant was complete the city had expended about ninety thousand dollars. In 1914 the city expended ten thousand dollars on improvements. The water is derived from wells sunk in the immediate vicinity of the plant and thus the city always has the assurance of a plentiful supply of clear water.

At the close of the fiscal year 1916 the plant was found to be self sustaining, that is, if the interest on investment and the amount of depreciation are not taken into consideration. Operations for the year showed that there was a surplus of eight hundred dollars over and above bare operating expenses. Since this is a municipally-owned utility it is operated with a view to service and not for profit. The plant is in charge of James O. Massey, as superintendent. He has a force of eight men under his charge. The clerk of the waterworks department is W. F. Michael.

The charge for domestic water service is a flat rate per opening, averaging eleven dollars and fifty cents per annum. For manufacturing purposes the rate by meter is as follows:

	Per 100 feet.	Minimum charge.
Under 1,000 cubic feet-----	\$0.12	\$ 0.50
1,000 to 3,000 cubic feet-----	.09	1.20
3,000 to 6,000 cubic feet-----	.07	2.70
6,000 to 200,000 cubic feet-----	.04½	4.20
Over 200,000 cubic feet-----	.03¾	90.00

In 1917 there were nineteen miles of water mains within the city limits.

PUBLIC LIGHTING.

The early records of Connersville shed no light as to whether any means existed to dispel the outdoor gloom which comes with night-fall. It is certain, however, that the old-fashioned and much-used oil lamp was the first illuminant to cast its rays on the streets of the town, and that mode of lighting continued until 1875.

Following the granting of the charter of 1869, which gave Connersville the status of a city, a gradual development of civic enterprise ensued, one of the results being the organization of the Connersville Gas-Light Company in 1875. Ground was purchased at the south end of the city and a brick building erected, and Connersville appeared for the first time lighted by gas on Christmas night, 1875. As the city progressed additional lights were provided from time to time, and, finally, the municipal authorities decided to supersede the gas light by a system of electric light.

Early in 1887 it became evident that there was a growing desire on the part of the public to have a more modern lighting service inaugurated. To this end the city council passed the following ordinance on March 7, 1887:

The Thomson-Houston Electric Light Company, or their assigns, shall have the privilege of erecting poles, stringing wires and providing the necessary appliances in and over the streets and alleys of said city for the purpose of supplying the citizens of said city with electric light. Said poles, appliances and wires to be so erected and strung at such places and in such manner as will least interfere with the free use and enjoyment of said streets and alleys, under the direction of the committee on the streets and alleys of said city. *Provided, however,* That such poles, appliances and wires shall be so erected and strung as not to interfere with the use and management of the telegraph and telephone poles and wires already erected and maintained in said streets and alleys.

This order shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Ordered and established this 7th day of March, 1887.

JAMES M. MCINTOSH, Mayor.

Attest: WILLIAM F. DOWNS, City Clerk.

However, nothing definite was done in the electric lighting matter until May 5, 1890, when the plat of the location of lights was submitted to and approved by the council. The Connersville Electric Light Company, of which James N. Huston was president, proceeded rapidly with constructive work, and on August 1, 1890, Connersville was electrically lighted. The cost of the public lighting for the first month after installation was two hundred and sixty-two dollars. For December, 1916, the light cost the city seven hundred and eighty dollars and eighty-seven cents.

On July 18, 1892, an order was made to the effect that on and after that date the city should be lighted throughout the night; said order is still in force.

In January, 1917, the city was supplied by the following service: 140 six hundred candle-power arc lights; 129 pedestal lights, and 20 sixty candle-power arc lights. The Hydro-Electric Light Company is the present contractor.

GAS AND ELECTRICITY IN CONNERSVILLE.

The gas and electric plants of Connorsville have always been in the hands of private parties, the city never having owned either its own gas or electric plant. The history of the gas company in the city dates back more than forty years, gas having been the means of street lighting from 1875 to 1890. The Connorsville Natural Gas Company was incorporated in 1889 and supplied natural gas to the city until 1913, when the pressure became so low, that the company began to make artificial gas at the plant on Sixteenth street near White Water canal. In 1914 their plant was enlarged and the latest gas-making machinery installed. On December 24, 1914, natural gas was entirely discontinued. The company, now known as the People's Service Company, has quarters in the McFarlan building on Sixth street. There were a few wells being drilled in the vicinity of the city, but none of them proved successful, the natural gas used in the city being piped in from other fields. It might be mentioned in this connection that there were a few gas wells in the western part of the county, in Fairview and Posey township, but the supply was only sufficient for the farmers who were interested in drilling the wells. Very little, if any, gas has been piped from the county.

Gas lighting was seen for the first time in Connorsville on Christmas night, 1875, and for fifteen years it was the only means of public lighting. The first attempt to introduce electricity was made in 1887, when the Thomson-Houston Electric Light Company, a foreign corporation, was granted a franchise by the city council. The ordinance of March 7, 1887, granted this company the privilege of putting in the poles and installing the wiring and other apparatus for "the purpose of supplying the citizens of said city with electric lights." This company was not to install the plant proper, but only the poles and wiring. A local company was to equip the plant. The company, however, did not proceed with its plans, and it was not until three years later that definite steps were taken to install a plant.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

On May 5, 1890, the city council granted a franchise to supply electric service to the Connersville Electric Light Company, organized by James Huston, and by the first of the following August the plant was ready for operation. The first plant was situated at the southern edge of the city and continued in full operation until January 1, 1917, when it became the property of the Hydro-Electric Light and Power Company. However, in the meantime it had passed out of the hands of the original owner. The plant struggled along for the first five years of its existence and then went into the hands of a receiver. In the early part of 1895 George M. Sinks became the receiver of the company and on March 9 of that year the entire plant was sold at a receiver's sale. The purchaser was George B. Markle of Hazelton, Pennsylvania, who paid twenty-six thousand dollars for the plant.

The new owner had the entire field to himself for the following fifteen years and during that time extended the system to meet the growing needs of the city. The next chapter in the history of electricity in Connersville came about as the result of the city deciding to install a new waterworks system in 1910. At the time the old waterworks plant was discontinued, the Hydro-Electric Light and Power Company, the successor of the Connersville Hydraulic Company, and the owner of the building and part of the equipment of the old waterworks system was organized and at once installed an electric light plant in the building which had been the home of the waterworks plant. The first meter was installed on November 27, 1911, and within four years the company had installed more than one thousand meters in the city.

The two electric light companies divided the field between themselves and as a result neither company was able to make much money. It was evident that it would be for the best interests of the owners to have but one electric light-plant, but it was not until January 1, 1917, that the two systems were consolidated. On that date the Hydro-Electric Light and Power Company took over the other plant and at the time this volume went to press the old plant was being dismantled. The Hydro-Electric plant uses both water and steam power, deriving its waterpower from the old White Water canal. The Hydro-Electric plant entered into a ten-year contract with the city for lighting the streets, the contract beginning February 5, 1916.

SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

The present sewerage system dates from 1894 and each year since that time there have been additions to the system. It is known as the combined storm and sanitary system and with the extensions which are already proposed for 1917 it will be extended to reach practically every lot in the city. The first sanitary sewer in the city was constructed from Seventh street south to the river in 1894 and from it laterals were extended to other parts of the city. In 1904 a combined storm and sanitary sewer was extended from Seventh street to Twenty-second street, and by 1916 this was extended to remainder of the city. The system has cost the city in the neighborhood of \$160,000. All the city sewage is emptied into the old mill race at the foot of Seventh street and eventually finds its way into White Water.

STREET PAVING.

The city of Connersville had nothing but graveled or macadamized streets from the beginning of its history down to 1902. In that year the first paving was done in the city, Central avenue being paved with brick from First to Seventh streets. A few other streets were paved for short distances between that time and 1912 when the first concrete paving was started. Since that year all new street paving has been concrete, the alleys being uniformly paved with brick.

Connersville now claims to have more paved streets than any other city of its size in the state and is adding new streets each year. This work has been of such an unusual character that it seems pertinent to list the work done year by year since the inauguration of concrete paving in 1912. The figures have been furnished by Robert J. Greenwood, the present city engineer, and an incumbent of the office eight of the last ten years. He has had general charge of all the paving while in office. The year-by-year summary of paving follows, including the streets paved, the distance improved and the number of square yards of improvement:

1912—Grand avenue, Seventh to Eleventh, 6,733.03 square yards; Washington avenue, Seventh to Fifth, 1,615; Milton pike, Eighth to Eighteenth, 10,500; Ninth street, Milton pike to Eastern, 4,365.12; Seventh street, Western to Eastern, 4,400.

1913—Grand avenue, Eleventh to Seventeenth, 8,459.46; Central avenue, South First to Fourth and Seventh to Virginia, 17,265; Eastern avenue, South

First to Eleventh, 16,771.87; Eastern avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth, 1,828.51; Eighth street, Milton pike to Eastern, 3,338.74; Sixth street, 7,444.55; Fifth street, 2,700; Fourth street, 1,035.47; Grace alley, 350.

1914—Third street, 4,155.94; Second street, 724.39; First street, 742.50; Western avenue, 4,447.59; Mount street, 3,931.84; Illinois street, 500; Eighteenth street, 3,268.87; Summit street, 1,730; alley between Seventh and Eighth, 625.

1915—Grand avenue, 635.11; Rieman alley, entire alley, 469.33.

1916—Grand avenue, Seventeenth to Twenty-second, 9,742.69; Indiana avenue, Thirteenth to Twenty-first, 12,079.08; Virginia avenue, Fifteenth to Twenty-first, 11,020.8; alley between Eleventh and Twelfth, 1,517.18.

The city now (1917) has 1,300,000 square feet of cement sidewalks, practically every sidewalk in the city being so improved. The curbing and guttering totals 200,000 lineal feet.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The present police department of the city of Connersville dates from May 21, 1888. During the mayoralty of James McIntosh the question was first agitated and the council finally passed an ordinance establishing a regular police department. The first marshal under the ordinance was William Cotton. The ordinance gave the mayor power to appoint a marshal and one or more policemen, and the mayor still exercises this power. At the present time the department consists of a chief and six patrolmen.

City prisoners are kept in a cell in the town hall pending a trial, but if a jail sentence is given the prisoners are incarcerated in the county jail. The mayor presides over all police-court proceedings. There is no regular time for sessions of the mayor's court, the sessions being held as cases may arise. The prosecution in the city court is in the hands of the circuit prosecutor, James A. Clifton, and his deputy, Frank M. Edwards. In 1916 there were two hundred and five cases tried by the mayor. The amount received in fines amounted to seven hundred and seventy-eight dollars and fifty cents.

J. R. Gillespie has been chief of the department since 1914. The annual salary of the office is eight hundred dollars. The patrolmen receive sixteen dollars and fifty cents a week. The headquarters of the department is in the town hall. The city has no patrol wagon, motorcycle men or mounted police of any kind, although there is considerable agitation at the present time to add a patrol wagon.

TELEPHONES.

To move apace with the industrial and civic development of Connersville; to provide ready means of communication other than by mail, became a problem which could only be solved by the installation of telephone service.

In 1882, James H. Fearis, of Connersville, started the Bell telephone exchange, which was the one hundred and eighth station opened in the United States up to the year mentioned. Fearis continued to operate the exchange for two and one-half years, at the end of which time it was sold to the Central Union Telephone Company of Chicago. At the time of the transfer eighty subscribers were using the telephone service. The rates in those days were, for business lines, three and one-half dollars a month, and residence service was fixed at two and one-half dollars. Following the change in ownership, W. Everett Lowe was in charge of the local station for some years.

In 1895, L. Andrew Frazee, of Connersville, organized the Connersville Telephone Company, which has since been in continuous operation, and has no local competitors. The rates are, for business service, two and one-half dollars per month, for residence, two dollars, and party-wire service one and one-quarter dollars per month. The company provides facilities for long-distance service, and three toll lines are also in operation. The entire plant is owned and managed by Mr. Frazee, who, in 1917, installed new equipment costing thirty thousand dollars and acquired a new location on Sixth street. At the end of 1916 the company had one thousand six hundred subscribers. In December, 1916, the public service commission of Indiana was asked by certain subscribers of the company to review its existing rates, their complaint being that the present charges were excessive. The commission ordered a reduction of the rates, which the owner either had to accept or appeal to the courts. Feeling that the decision of the commission was unfair, Frazee applied to the courts for relief. The decision of the court resulted in the matter being referred back to the public service commission, whose further action had not been reported when this work went to press.

CEMETERIES.

As old as Connersville itself was the first place of burial, which was located on the river bank opposite Third street, and extending above and below. For burial purposes this place was not used much after 1828, the

encroachments of the river making it necessary to remove the graves and abandon the grounds. The water now passes through what was the first city of the dead.

The second grave-yard was laid out on Western avenue, now the site of the Methodist Episcopal parsonage, and was used until the growth of the town necessitated another change. The third site, a part of the present beautiful cemetery, was located in 1851. It comprises about fourteen acres of land laid out and dotted over with choice evergreens, shade trees and many elegant and costly monuments of marble and granite.

On October 8, 1851, ten acres of the cemetery were purchased by the corporation of Silas Pumphrey, Sr, and laid out into lots the following December—it being the north part of the present grounds. The greater number of the bodies interred in the other grave-yards were removed to this cemetery. The latter has been under the care and management of the town and city authorities from the beginning. A former superintendent, R. C. Bratten, held the position for twenty years. Owing to this ground offering no further space for interment, it became necessary to acquire a new site.

In 1916 Manford E. Dale donated sixty-six acres, fifty-five acres of which is laid out for cemetery purposes; the value of the land was \$7,500. Following Dale's benefaction, Daniel Hankins built a chapel, known as Hankins chapel, in memory of his father and mother, and his son provided the interior furnishings. The present cemetery, known as "Daleview," is located one mile west of Connersville. The association is called the Dale Cemetery Association and consists of twenty of the most prominent citizens, chosen by the lot owners. More than twenty thousand dollars has been expended by the association and much by private parties, the Ansted mausoleum alone costing ten thousand dollars. M. E. Dale is president; E. W. Ansted, vice-president; R. N. Elliott, secretary and treasurer, and W. M. Gregg, superintendent. A beautiful stone road leads to this cemetery.

INDUSTRIES OF CONNERSVILLE.

Any effort to paint a picture of Connersville and Fayette county as it appears at the present time involves the artist in difficulty. Simplicity seems to have disappeared. The thousand and one things which we demand in our daily life of today were not known a hundred years ago. The farmer of the early days of Fayette county, were he to return to one of the well improved farms in Fayette county in 1917, would hardly be able to recog-



FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION AND BALLOON ASCENSION, CONNERSVILLE, 1896.

nize any of the implements used by his grandson. He would see the simple corn knife replaced by a corn harvester; his cradle by a binder; his flail by a threshing machine. His wife would likewise see in the kitchen of her granddaughter a score of utensils which would provoke her curiosity; she would hardly see any relation between the fireless cooker and the old fireplace in which she cooked her corn pone.

Truly the times have changed, but we would not go back to the simple days of our forefathers if we could. We would not exchange the electric lights for the old tallow dip; nor would we trade our automobiles for the old ox cart. In another chapter the story has been told of the life of the people of the county as they lived in other days. There are certain aspects of life which cannot be expressed in words. It is possible to set forth the material life of the county—its schools, churches and industrial life are matters of record; the civil life of the county with all its ramifications is easy to express. There are some things which resolve themselves into figures, while there are others which cannot be measured with a foot rule. It is easy to set forth the number of churches and school houses in the county, but it is a much more difficult thing to express the religious life of the people or show the concrete results flowing from the public school. In other words, there is such a thing as the *morale* of the people which is difficult of definition and it is only by the use of most general terms that this can be expressed.

THE ROMANCE OF FIGURES.

Material progress, as has been stated, may be given more definite expression. The story of one phase of Fayette county's life as it appeared in 1916 is revealed in the annual report of the county recorder to the state statistician. The person who can invest figures with a degree of imagination should be able to glance through this report and see in it definite facts concerning the people of the county. Here, for instance, is a page covered with figures and yet on this one page is a hint of the thriftiness of the people. It tells of the liquidation or the reduction of mortgages on farm loans and when the reader sees the figures \$286,099, he will understand that this amount has been applied to the indebtedness incurred by people of the county in former years; in other words, these figures in a measure indicate the thriftiness of the people. Bank deposits are another indication of thrift.

The annual report of the recorder gives, in a general manner, an idea of how the people of Fayette county are running their business, what they have made during the year, what they have spent, the debts they have paid

off, and the amount of money they have spent for education, for roads, for bridges, for a thousand and one things. There are other official reports of the county which set forth the number of cases tried in the courts of the county and their disposition and from this the careful student of social conditions may draw his conclusions as to whether the county is getting better or worse. There are reports giving the number of marriages, the number of divorces, the number of children born and there may be traced something of the home lives of the people of the county.

Other unofficial reports help to explain how the county lives. The many churches of the county issue annual statistical statements to their various national organizations. A study of these reports will show how many people belong to the church and just how many united with it during the previous year; they will also show the number enrolled in the Sunday school and the other auxiliary church organizations. Thus if the "goodness" of a people can be expressed in figures, it is possible to draw certain definite deductions by a study of these church statistics.

In other words a study of the statistics of the county will reveal the life of its people in a striking manner. Even so prosaic a statement as a delinquent tax list tells an interesting story. But the people of today are so much concerned with their daily efforts to provide for themselves and those depending upon them that they do not have the time to take a retrospective view of the life about them. As someone has stated, we keep our nose so close to the grindstone that the dust gets in our eyes and obscures our vision, thereby rendering us unable to see what is going on around us. There is certainly more than a modicum of truth in this statement.

A HALF-MILLION-DOLLAR STORY.

The following brief summary, compiled from the county recorder's annual report to the state statistician for 1916, shows in a concise manner a number of interesting facts pertaining to the county. It might be called a half-million-dollar story.

Deeds to the total value of eight hundred and forty-eight thousand one hundred and twenty dollars were taken and entered of record throughout the county.

During 1916 those residing outside the city gave mortgages on farms to the amount of \$337,043 and in the city and towns, mortgages amounting to \$307,371. To the casual observer this would look as though but little progress was made, the debts incurred nearly equaling the amount of property acquired.

But this is the item that counts: "Satisfactions," that is, the liquidation or reduction of mortgages on farm loans amounted during the year to \$286,099. On city or town property the satisfactions amounted to \$212,517, a net liquidation of \$537,403. Subtract this from the total amount of mortgages for the year which includes chattel mortgages and school fund and liens totaling \$812,220 and the net indebtedness of the county is \$274,817.

On the other side of the ledger, however, loans represented in deeds up to \$848,120 were taken. Deducting the net indebtedness from this shows a net gain in real estate wealth of well above half a million dollars.

As showing that the people have traveled far since the days when the state school fund, in the hands of the county auditor, was the main source from whence farmers and some others could obtain loans, the 1916 report shows that during all of 1916, but \$8,225 was borrowed from that fund! When it is added, as the report shows, that "satisfaction" of more than the amount borrowed, or \$9,400 was made to that fund, it is difficult to see how the state school fund can be a revenue producer for prosperous counties like Fayette.

The filing of liens, on buildings principally, swelled the total amount of the mortgage total by \$11,450. Nearly half of this, or \$5,348, had been satisfied. Another item increased that total by \$57,331, of which \$29,039, or more than half, has been paid. This is chattel mortgages, largely on horses and household furniture, and in no way has to do with real estate property or transactions.

The report indicates many deals in real estate during the past year. The giving of mortgages on real property is not an indication of stringency, but the reverse. Men venture only, as a rule, when they are hopeful and see inducements for venturing in the near future.

This report of the recorder includes, of course, the city of Connersville which is an integral part of the financial history of the county, but it is necessary to treat more of the city in detail.

CONNERSVILLE'S PECULIAR QUALIFICATIONS.

If John Conner could return in 1917 to the city where he had his little trading post in 1817 he would be more surprised at the transformation which one hundred years had wrought than Rip Van Winkle was when he awoke from his long slumber. His saw-mill and grist-mill have long since disappeared; the old blockhouse has met a similar fate; the Indian has long since been gathered to the Happy Hunting Ground. The Connersville of today

has but a landmark or two to link it with the Connersville of Conner's time; probably the old Buckley house and a part of Heinemann's grocery store are the only two buildings in the city in 1917 upon which the eyes of the founder of the city ever rested.

As has been said in another chapter John Conner arrived about 1808 or 1809 on the site of the city which now bears his name. It has been said that there were only three houses in the village in 1816 and there certainly were not more than eight or ten at the time the little village was selected as the county seat in the early spring of 1819. The village grew slowly until the forties and then with the promise of the canal it increased by leaps and bounds. The story of its growth has been told elsewhere, but as it is a part of this particular story to tell why it has become the city it is today it is necessary to say a word in this connection about its history within the past few decades.

The size of any urban community depends on a number of factors, chief of which is its location. A New York or a Chicago cannot come into existence at any place—not even in Fayette county. Proximity to the sea or to a navigable lake or river is always a large contributing factor in the growth of a city. A central, inland location, such as is enjoyed by Indianapolis, contributes to a healthy growth. And there are other factors which enter into the development of a city.

The question naturally arises in this connection—What are the peculiar qualifications possessed by Connersville which has made it the city it is in 1917? It is not on the sea, neither on a lake nor on a navigable river—even the old canal is gone. There does not appear any good geographical reason to account for its prosperity. True, it is in the center of the county, and a county-seat town; and it is also true that it has excellent railroad connections, but these facts, contributory though they may be to the city's growth, do not sufficiently explain its prominence. Some cities seem to possess every natural advantage which a city ought to have, and then they do not grow; while, on the other hand, other places seem to lack these same essentials to urban growth and yet prosper without them.

And such a place is Connersville. Possessing few of the essentials which go to make a city, yet it has grown to a thriving municipality of ten thousand. Some one has said that God made the country and man made the town. Thus it is with Connersville. The questioner who seeks after the underlying causes of the present prosperity of the city is told that the credit belongs to a very few men. A study of other municipalities reveals the fact that a half dozen wideawake and progressive men can overcome

seemingly insurmountable obstacles and make a prosperous city despite geographical disadvantages. And such men Connersville possesses.

EARLY INDUSTRIES OF THE CITY.

The founder of the city of Connersville was a good business man and it is to such men as Conner that the city owes its present condition. For many years prior to the Civil War, and even for some time after that struggle, the main industries of the town were milling, pork-packing and woolen manufacturing. Today two of these industries have disappeared entirely and the other, milling, is only a minor industry. The milling industry is the only one which has been in continuous operation since before the Civil War, the manufacture of blowers dating from 1860. Of the score of industrial plants now in operation practically all of them have come into existence within the past thirty years. Until the nineties the manufacture of vehicles and furniture constituted the chief industries in addition to the milling and blower industries. The three largest industries of the Civil War period—milling, pork-packing and woolen manufacturing—gave way to the manufacture of buggies and carriages and furniture in the eighties. The woolen-mill burned in the seventies and was never rebuilt.

The extensive flour-mill of A. B. Conwell on Eastern avenue was erected in 1846, shortly after the completion of the canal, and had a capacity of manufacturing up to two hundred barrels of flour a day. It continued to operate until 1866, when its waterpower was destroyed by the great freshet of that year. Later the Triple Sign Company occupied the building until it burned. A part of the foundation of Conwell's mill is still standing.

Pork-packing engaged the attention of a number of citizens of Connersville for about twenty-five years following the construction of the canal. Several extensive factories for the carrying on of that industry in its various branches were erected, and hog-slaughtering and pork-packing ranked with the leading industries. A. B. Conwell & Sons, George W. Frybarger, Daniel Hankins, Holton, Simpson & Company, Caldwell, McCollem & Company and the Fayette County Hog-slaughtering & Pork-packing Association, were among the firms engaged in the industry. The killing in 1846 amounted to 6,000 hogs; in 1856 about 11,000 were slaughtered and packed by the firms of A. B. Conwell & Sons and J. Holton & Company. The price paid was \$6 a hundred. In 1852 Conwell & Sons killed for Daniel Hankins, and by all firms there were over 25,000 hogs slaughtered in the town. In 1863 the firm of Caldwell & Company slaughtered upward of 13,000 hogs, the average being 242 pounds each.

The Fayette County Hog-slaughtering & Pork-packing Association was organized in February, 1862, the capital being \$18,000. Bezaled Beeson was president and James Heron secretary of the association. They took over the old Frybarger building, where the industry was carried on while they remained in business. Pork-packing ceased in 1874, Caldwell & Company being the last firm engaged in the business, killing in 1872-3 upwards of 28,000 hogs.

The pork-packing houses and large flour-mills required thousands of barrels, most of which were manufactured in the town, thus creating another industry of considerable importance. This branch of trade was begun in 1845 by Valentine Michael between Fifth and Sixth streets and carried it on until 1864, when John Uhl succeeded him, the latter doing an extensive business up to 1870, when he was followed by Henry Weitsel. Uhl, while in the business, turned out about 18,000 barrels a year. Florentine Michael, a son of Valentine, started barrel-making in 1865, in the southern part of the city and produced some 12,000 barrels a year.

The tanning business was active from the very beginning of the village of Connersville. Conwell, Reese and others were engaged in the industry for many years. In the early forties Brown & Burdrant operated a tannery. Later, the yard passed into the hands of John L. Gilchrist, who continued the industry for some years. About 1883 Myer Brothers started a tanyard on a small scale, but the business soon became unprofitable and was discontinued.

BEGINNING OF THE BLOWER PLANT.

William F. Gephart, of Dayton, Ohio, came to Connersville about 1846 and erected a large brick building in which he installed a stove foundry. The building later became a part of the Roots blower plant. Gephart continued to manufacture stoves for about ten years and then sold out to William J. Hankins. Prior to selling out, however, Gephart had leased a part of the building to John Ensley, of Richmond, who began the manufacture of threshing-machines, steam-engines and other kinds of machinery. Ensley built up a profitable business and about 1855 associated himself with James Mount and Josiah Mullikin, and the firm at once erected a large brick building which is still standing on Eastern avenue near the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railroad station. The new firm continued in the manufacture of machinery, but shortly afterward Ensley retired and the firm became Erwin, Mount & Mullikin. The new owners disposed of the business about 1866 to Wetherald & Sons, although prior to the disposition of the plant in

that year Mullikin, about 1860, had rented the foundry building, built in 1846 by Gephart, which had later been sold to Hankins. Mullikin continued to manufacture machinery for a short time, disposing of the plant to the firm of E. & E. L. Mullikin. The latter firm continued the business until the close of 1863, when it was discontinued.

The building was sold in January, 1864, to P. H. & F. M. Roots, who at once began the manufacture of a rotary-force blast blower. The firm has continued under this name down to the present time, although the brothers, Philander H. and Francis M., have long since passed away. The blower was patented by the Roots brothers in 1859 and was manufactured in machine shops in the city on a small scale until 1864 when they went into the building before mentioned. The brothers took out several patents on the blower, being granted not less than fifteen between 1860 and 1870. Since that time a great many more patents have been taken out.

It should be stated that the Roots blower was the first blower in the world and that all blowers which have been made since 1860 have been based upon patents and models developed by this company. The products of the company are shipped to all parts of the world. They are found in Canada, Mexico and South America: throughout Europe, South Africa, the continent of Asia and in the islands of Japan and Australia. Roots blowers are found wherever manufacturing on a large scale is to be found. The products of the company are catalogued under a wide variety of names, but they may all be summed up under the general title of rotary positive-pressure machinery. They include blowers for foundries, smelters, oil furnaces, mine ventilation, pneumatic service, steel converters and the like; gas exhausts for foul gas pumping service, high-pressure booster service, corrosive gas handling, etc.; water pumps for cooling towers, condensers, irrigation, etc.; vacuum pumps for heating systems, condensers, sugar-mills, paper-mills, vacuum cleaning, etc.; Acme blowers for oil furnaces, forges, tuyere irons, laundries, gas appliances, fire beds, etc.; Acme vacuum pumps for hotels, clubs and private homes; flexible couplings for power transmission; governors, valves for wing gates, gas valves, by-pass valves, quick opening blast gates, etc., etc.

The officers of the company are as follow: E. D. Johnston, president and general manager; George C. Hicks, Jr., vice-president and engineer; J. M. Shade, secretary and treasurer; William C. Basse, superintendent. The company employs an average of two hundred and fifty men, practically all of whom are skilled mechanics.

OTHER BLOWER CONCERNS.

In 1893 a group of business men of the city organized the Connersville Blower Company, and from a very small beginning it has grown steadily until it is now producing blowers for all parts of the world. The company has several large buildings equipped with the latest improved machinery and is in a position to manufacture all kinds of water, air, gas and vacuum pumps.

The United Vacuum Appliance Company was organized in 1910 for the manufacture and sale of vacuum cleaners. The company makes exclusive use of the blowers of the Connersville Blower Company and has built up an extensive business during the six years it has been in operation. It manufactures a number of sizes and designs, which find a ready market for use in factories, public buildings, business blocks, theatres, residences, etc.

THE OLD ROOTS' WOOLEN-MILL.

The Connersville Woolen Mill, a very important industry between 1847 and 1875, was established in the former year by A. & H. P. Roots. The senior partner, A. Roots, retired in 1852 and was succeeded by P. H. & F. M. Roots, who ran the business until 1871, when the name of the firm was changed to P. H. Roots & Company. Early in 1875 P. H. Roots withdrew all his interests in the business and Charles P. Roots, his son, became owner and business manager and the firm was then styled Roots & Company. The products of the factory—flannels, robes, hosiery, jeans, waterproofs and worsted bagging—had a market throughout the United States. Forty persons on an average were employed the year around. It was estimated that for twenty-eight years an annual average of 150,000 pounds of wool was consumed, and the products during the same period were valued at \$4,500,000. Fire destroyed the factory on June 13, 1875.

ANOTHER DEPARTED INDUSTRY.

In 1873 the Western Hosiery Mill was established by Leonard Brothers, with W. H. Caswell as superintendent. In the beginning two machines were used, which were operated at the superintendent's house. In 1881 Superintendent Caswell obtained a patent for driving knitting and other machinery by power and applied the same to the Lamb machines then in use. From June, 1882, to October, 1883, the firm was Chenoweth & Ralph. In the latter month Ralph purchased the interest of his partner and a joint-stock

company was organized, with J. N. Huston as president; Melvin Ellis, secretary; A. J. Ralph, manager and W. H. Caswell, superintendent. A. J. Ralph sold his interest to Hub Thomas and retired from the mill in 1884. The mill found employment for upwards of one hundred female operatives. The concern finally failed and its building is a part of the Connersville Ice Company's plant.

BEGINNING OF THE FURNITURE INDUSTRY.

In May, 1865, Connersville witnessed the inception of the manufacturing of furniture—an industry which has since become so extensive as to command a market in all the principal cities of the United States. In the year mentioned, Warren Wance, a carpenter, and A. C. Cooley, a cabinet-maker, joined their business interests and began the manufacture of furniture, but in the fall of the same year the partnership was dissolved. Shortly afterwards A. C. Cooley, George W. Gregg and William Newkirk formed a company for the manufacture of furniture and continued together until 1869. In addition to the factory they had a retail business in the town. When they dissolved Newkirk had possession of the factory building and machinery and Cooley and Gregg had the retail property. Some six months later Gregg sold his interest to Alexander Morrison, and in 1870 Cooley, Morrison & Company began operations as a furniture manufacturing concern on Eastern avenue, where they continued until July of the same year, then moving to Central avenue and there continued until 1874, when the concern was merged into a stock company.

The Cooley-Morrison furniture factory was on the corner of Seventh and Mason streets and was a substantial four-story brick building. Curtis Wright was president of the company and J. T. Rittenhouse acted as secretary and treasurer. They employed about one hundred hands and manufactured all kinds of household furniture.

In 1869 William Newkirk formed a partnership with Herman Munk in the manufacture of furniture. In 1874 Newkirk sold to James E. Roberts and the firm became Munk & Roberts. The factory was located in the north-western outskirts of the city, along the track of the White Water Valley railroad. The company employed, on an average, one hundred and fifty workmen. Newkirk, on selling his interests to James E. Roberts in 1874, formed the Indiana Furniture Company, with the following named incorporators: William Newkirk, J. B. McFarlan, John W. Ross, J. M. Wilson, B. F. Claypool, G. C. and F. A. Hanson. The officers were W. Newkirk,

president; W. H. Wherett, secretary and treasurer. The original stock of \$50,000 was later increased to \$100,000. The factory was located at the south end of Eastern avenue. A second building was erected in 1876 and a further addition made in 1878. The manufactured articles were confined exclusively to ash, walnut and cherry sets.

The Indiana Furniture Company continued in business until 1908, although for some time prior to that date it had not been doing much business. In 1908 the Krell Auto Grand Piano Company acquired the entire plant of the Indiana Furniture Company and has been engaged in the manufacture of pianos and piano players since that year.

Edwin B. Pfau has been the general manager of the piano factory since it came under the present management.

CONNERSVILLE FURNITURE COMPANY.

In 1869 John Wance started a coffin factory on the site of the present Connersville Furniture Company. Subsequently J. T. Parry was associated with him in the enterprise. In October, 1874, J. H. Bailey and Samuel Beck acquired an interest in the business, and early in 1875 a stock company was formed with a capital of \$57,000. The new firm at once constructed a five-story brick building, forty by eighty feet, at a cost of \$13,700. In May, 1879, part of the factory was destroyed by fire and as a consequence about ninety employees were thrown out of employment. The estimated loss was in the neighborhood of \$70,000, the company having 7,000 coffins in stock at the time. The firm went out of business with the fire and three years later the Connersville Furniture Company was organized and occupied the site.

The Connersville Furniture Company was organized as a joint-stock company in February, 1882, with the following officers: Francis M. Roots, president; Charles Mount, vice-president; N. W. Wright, secretary; E. V. Hawkins, factory superintendent. The first factory was six stories high, and in the early days gave employment to one hundred and fifty workmen. On January 30, 1884, a fire occurred which did considerable damage. The insurance adjustment resulted in the payment of \$14,500.

The original capital was \$55,000, which was subsequently increased to \$75,000. The rapid growth of the company's business demanded additional space and capital, and in 1911 the latter was increased to \$200,000 and a building of solid brick, eighty-six by two hundred fifteen feet, erected. The company employ two hundred twenty-five men. The company's products are

shipped to all important centers in America. The officers of the company are: E. V. Hawkins, president; M. L. Hawkins, vice-president; E. P. Hawkins, secretary, and F. J. Snider, treasurer. E. V. Hawkins is the only one of the original incorporators now with the company.

MANUFACTURE OF CARRIAGES AND AUTOMOBILES.

Until about 1850 but little was done in the way of carriage building. In the year mentioned the firm of Drew & McCracken began the manufacture of buggies and carriages on Central avenue, near Sixth street, but their operations were of short duration. In 1851 William P. and Andrew Applegate began the same branch of business on Central avenue, near Fifth street. The first kept running until 1870, when the first-named partner died, and the plant was sold to Henry & Swikley, and they in turn after a short time sold to J. B. McFarlan. While the Applegate plant was running about fifteen hands were employed during the year.

In 1851 the firm of Ware & Veatch opened a carriage factory on Sixth street, and continued in business for several years. Later, Charles Veatch became the proprietor and he operated the business until 1857. In the latter year J. B. McFarlan established a carriage and buggy factory under the name of the McFarlan Carriage Company. The old Veatch place fell into his hands and was the place of the beginning of his extensive operations, the buildings being on Sixth street and Central avenue. The company, comprising J. B., C. E., J., W. W., and J. E. McFarlan, was formed in 1883, and at that time employed about seventy-five men throughout the year. The company continued the manufacture of vehicles until the automobile industry forced them into that field.

The McFarlan Motor Company is an outgrowth of the carriage industry and was the pioneer in the automobile industry in Connersville. In 1909 it placed on the market the first medium-priced six-cylinder automobile in the United States. The company manufactures only high-priced pleasure cars and special closed bodies; they also make some fire trucks, hose and ladder wagons, patrol wagons, funeral cars, hospital ambulances, limousines and other cars for special purposes.

CONNERSVILLE BUGGY COMPANY.

The Connersville Buggy Company, organized in December, 1883, was first located on the corner of Eastern avenue and Charles street, the premises

being formerly occupied as a planing-mill. The first officers of the company were J. N. Huston, president; J. D. Larned, treasurer; L. T. Bower, secretary; John W. Pohlman, superintendent of manufacture. Within a short time Bower became superintendent and so continued until May, 1892, when he became president, continuing in this capacity until his death in 1912. In 1892, when Bower became president, Scott Michener was elected secretary-treasurer, a position he filled until the death of Bower in 1912. Mr. Michener then became president, his brother, E. M. Michener, becoming secretary-treasurer at the same time. This plant, like all vehicle factories in the country, was practically forced out of business by the automobile industry. In 1914 the company entered into a contract with the Van Auken Electric Car Company, of Detroit, for the manufacture of electric trucks. They manufactured a number of the trucks in that year, Harry K. Tarkington being superintendent of construction. During 1915 and 1916 the company manufactured automobile bodies. In January, 1917, the company was absorbed by the Dan Patch Novelty Company, the latter company occupying the extensive plant of the old buggy company.

TRIPLE SIGN COMPANY.

Manufacturing companies come and go in Connersville and one that was a flourishing industry for several years, but has come and gone, bore the unique title of the Triple Sign Company. This company was not exactly a company, but rather a voluntary association of two business men of Connersville, Theodore Heinemann and Francis T. Roots. In the latter part of the eighties Heinemann secured a patent on an advertising sign of an unusual character, now known all over the civilized world, and in 1888 associated Francis T. Roots with himself in the manufacture of the sign. They continued in business until the death of Roots in 1908, the other member of the firm disposing of the business at the same time because of his health.

During the twenty years that the sign was being manufactured in Connersville it did a business in excess of a million dollars. Roots secured the orders and Heinemann had charge of the manufacturing end. At one time the firm employed fifty men in order to take care of the large amount of business which was secured through the efforts of Roots. One order alone—to Lever Brothers, Limited, of England, soap manufacturers—amounted to fifty thousand dollars. Another heavy user of the sign was a well-known soap manufacturer in this country. The signs of this local concern found

their way into all corners of the world and were printed in scores of different languages.

With the dissolution of the firm in 1908 the business was sold to the Dan Patch Novelty Company of Connersville, but the new firm did not meet with the success which attended the efforts of the old firm. At the present time very few of the signs are being manufactured. But the history of the industrial life of Connersville would not be complete without an account of a business which once was the best advertisement that the city enjoyed.

THE ANSTED INDUSTRIES.

The next stage in the industrial history of Connersville opens in the early nineties, when E. W. Ansted established a spring factory in the city. When he started his factory here in 1891 only vehicle springs were made and it was not until four years later that the manufacture of axles was added. The Ansted Spring and Axle Company, the first of the many industrial plants established in Connersville by E. W. Ansted, has grown to be one of the largest plants of its kind in the United States. Starting with this one plant Mr. Ansted has established a series of industrial concerns in the city, all of which at the present time are correlated with the Lexington-Howard Company.

The story of E. W. Ansted's connection with the industrial life of Connersville is the story of a man of unusual business ability. During the twenty-six years he has been connected with the city he has undoubtedly done more for its industrial life than any one other man. For several years after coming to the city he devoted all his time to the manufacture of axles and springs for vehicles. It was not until 1898 that he began to extend his operations. In that year he organized the Central Manufacturing Company for the manufacture of vehicle wood work. In 1903 this plant began the manufacture of automobile bodies for the Cadillac Motor Car Company. In 1907 the company began to manufacture metal bodies for automobiles and is still engaged in that line of manufacture. They have added building after building in order to meet the demands of their increasing business and are now making metal automobile and buggy bodies, and selling only to manufacturers. The plant absorbed the Connersville Wheel Company in 1915. They make all the bodies for the Lexington-Howard Company and for a number of other automobile factories. It might be mentioned that the Connersville Wheel Company had a contract with the Empire Automobile Company of Indianapolis to construct

cars for that concern and was thus engaged from 1912 until absorbed by the Central Manufacturing Company in the latter part of 1915.

The third industry started by Mr. Ansted was the Indiana Lamp Company which was incorporated in 1904 for the manufacture of automobile and vehicle lamps of all kinds. The lamps are sold through jobbers and automobile supply houses throughout the United States. In 1913 Mr. Ansted established the Lexington-Howard Company, which succeeded to the manufacture of Lexington cars, commenced by an earlier and less successful company in 1908. During the four years which this company has been in operation it has built up a business which has made the name of the Lexington car known all over the United States. This company, as has been stated, is the center of the group of Ansted industries in Connersville. The Lexington-Howard Company assembles the car, the parts of which are manufactured by the subsidiary plants composing the group. All the iron castings for the Lexington are made by the Hoosier Casting Company; the springs and axles come from the Spring and Axle Company; the tops from the Rex Manufacturing Company, while the lamps are the product of the Indiana Lamp Company and the hoods and fenders from the Metal Auto Parts Company, of Indianapolis, another Ansted company. Thus, many of the parts which go into the Lexington car are manufactured by the Ansted factories in Connersville. It is said there is no automobile that is so wholly under the supervision of one man as is the Lexington car.

The increased demand for the Lexington car during the past year made it necessary for all of the Ansted factories to increase their output. It was not so long ago that the Lexington-Howard Company was turning out only one car a day and two years ago the company was only producing an average of six cars daily. During 1916 the plant was enlarged so that it is now possible to produce twenty-five cars daily and the company plans to produce at least seven thousand cars during 1917. Since the Lexington-Howard Company was organized in 1908, E. W. Ansted has been endeavoring to build up such a system of auxiliary plants in Connersville as would enable him to produce a high-grade automobile at the lowest possible cost of production. It was in accordance with this plan that he organized the Hoosier Casting Company in May, 1915, with a capital stock of \$35,000, since increased to \$100,000. This company is headed by W. H. DeVaney, who was formerly mechanical and production engineer with the Interstate Foundry of Cleveland, Ohio. The company makes automobile, stationary and marine-engine castings and a general line of light and medium weight gray iron castings for all purposes. The company bought the plant and building, sixty by one hundred

and thirty feet, of the old Connersville Safe and Lock Company. All the old machinery was cleared out, and a new equipment consisting of a cupola, core of ovens, pattern shop and all molding accessories. At the end of seven months they built a brick-and-frame addition, sixty-six by seventy-five feet, and at the end of fourteen months from date of organization, the present building was started, which covers the entire square from Seventh to Eighteenth street, on the east side of Columbia avenue. The company now employ over two hundred men in the factory, exclusive of the office force and management. The products of the company are shipped to many important points in the United States, including North Tonawanda, New York; Detroit, Poughkeepsie, New York, and Chicago.

SOME OTHER LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Another flourishing industry of Connersville is the manufacture of leather specialties. This industry is in charge of the George R. Carter Company and has been in operation in the city since 1903. It had previously been located at Williamsburg, Ohio, where it was established in 1897. The company manufactures gimps, welts, automobile top straps, cut leathers of all kinds to patterns for the carriage and automobile trades and furnishing special leather designs of every description. They do not cure or tan the leather, but confine their attention to the manufacture of products from the finished leather.

In 1911 the H. Cain Company began the manufacture of steel tank and troughs in Connersville, although the company had been in business since 1895, in general tinning and sheet metal work. In 1911 they installed machinery for the manufacture of steel tanks and troughs of all sizes and shapes and are now turning out several thousand each year. They make watering, storage, tower, dipping and wagon tanks, and poultry and stock watering troughs. They also install furnaces, do all kinds of galvanized-iron work and take contracts for metal roofing and eaves-troughing.

There are two large flour mills in the city, the McCann Milling Company and the Uhl-Snyder Milling Company. Milling is one of the oldest industries of the city and has existed practically from the beginning of the county.

George M. Fries is engaged in the manufacture of drain tile and has one of the best equipped plants in the state. His plant was totally destroyed in the flood of 1913, but he immediately rebuilt and is now operating on a larger scale than before the flood. He was the originator of the State Association of Drain Tile Manufacturers. G. P. Ariens & Son have an extensive brick plant adjoining the city.

There are four lumber companies in the city: The Connersville Lumber Company, Fayette Lumber Company, Thomas H. Stoops Lumber Company and W. H. Sherry & Son.

MINOR INDUSTRIES.

Ice cream and artificial ice are produced by the Bell Ice Cream Company. The Carnation Support Company manufactures and sells wire supports for flowers and also is engaged in jobbing in all kinds of floral supplies. The Connersville Ice Company manufactures distilled artificial ice and ice cream. J. L. Heinemann has been engaged in the manufacture of mirrors for nearly a quarter of a century and has one of the busiest plants in the city. He finds a ready market for his output in the furniture factories of Connersville and through the Lexington-Howard Company.

CONNERSVILLE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

There have been enumerated more than a score of the larger industrial concerns of the city, but in addition to these are a number of other concerns engaged in manufacturing on a smaller scale. The city has its full share of bakers, confectioners, jewelers, milliners, monument makers, plumbers, photographers, tailors, tinnern and wagon makers. There are the usual number of department stores, grocery stores, dry-goods stores, hardware stores, drug stores, and the like, all of which are enumerated in the appended directory, which includes the various business and professional interests of Connersville in 1917.

Ackerman, C. C., jeweler.

Adams Express Company, Z. O. Mullane, agent.

Ainsley, Joseph, tailor.

Allison, Roscoe, tinner.

American Express Company, H. E. Suhre, agent.

Ansted Spring and Axle Company.

Ashworth, J. L., drugs.

Auditorium The, William Shea, manager.

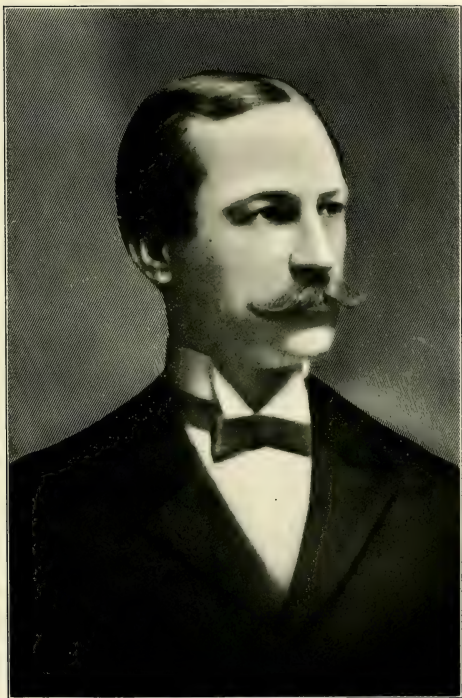
Ayers, Mrs. Albert, restaurant.

Ayers, John., second-hand goods.

Ball, Isabel, librarian.

Barker, V. J., hardware and implements.

Barrows, A. E. Company, insurance.



CLARENCE ROOTS.

Bell Ice Cream Company, Albert Bell.
 Berg, Charles, photographer.
 Blieden, Harry, clothing and shoes.
 Blum, W. L., meats.
 Booher, Irvin E., physician.
 Brand, Theodore, harness.
 Braun & Kehl, clothing.
 Broaddus & Florea, attorneys.
 Cain, Harry, tinner.
 Carlos, John F., grain and seeds.
 Carter, George R., Company, leather goods.
 Carver, C. H., insurance.
 Cassidy, E. P., life insurance.
 Central Manufacturing Company, vehicle bodies.
 Central State Bank.
 Chance Bros, grocers.
 Ching Tong, laundry.
 Chitwood, F. A., physician.
 Chrisman, A. L., attorney and real estate.
 Chrismer European Hotel, J. A. Chrismer, proprietor.
 Clark, J. H., physician.
 Clifford-Mathewson Company, insurance.
 Cochran, Murlin, insurance.
 Conner, Alonzo, attorney.
 Connersville Blower Company.
 Connersville Commercial Club.
 Connersville Commercial School, Irene Durham.
 Connersville Dry Cleaning Company, S. E. DeHaven, proprietor.
Connersville Examiner.
 Connersville Furniture Company.
 Connersville Ice Company.
 Connersville Lumber Company.
 Connersville Mirror Works.
 Connersville Publishing Company.
 Connersville Taxi Company.
Connersville Times.
 Connersville Vulcanizing Company.

Conner & Lewis, hardware and implements.
Conwell, LaFayette, architect.
Cooley, A. C., photographer.
Cooley, Frank M., grocer.
Corner Drug Store.
Courier Printing Company.
Crescent Enterprise Laundry Company.
Dan Patch Novelty Company.
Dillman, L. D., physician.
Doenges, Simon, postmaster.
Dorris, Andrew, confectioner.
Douglass, George, shoes.
Drebin, Myer, clothing and shoes.
Dudley, baker.
Elliott, R. H., physician.
Evening News, Times-News Company.
Farmers & Merchants Trust Company.
Fayette Lumber Company.
Fayette Manufacturing Company, confectioners.
Fayette National Bank.
Fayette Savings and Loan Association.
Citizens Telephone Company.
Fearis, J. H., insurance.
Fick, A. C., furniture.
First National Bank.
Fletcher, A. J., physician.
Frost, Goble & Himelick, attorneys.
Gardner, Bruce C., photographer.
General Repair Machine Company.
German Building and Loan Association.
Grand Hotel, Mrs. Albert Ayers, proprietor.
Green, L. E. and D. R., drugs.
Gregg, William M., monuments.
Griffin, H. M., architect.
Guttman, Harry, furniture.
Hackman-Heeb Company, furniture.
Hahn's Accessory Company, garage and accessories.
Hamilton, Jesse & Son, transfer.
Hankins, John S., attorney.

Harper, E. E., horse and auto livery.
Harr, J. C., veterinary surgeon.
Hassett, Michael, sporting goods.
Hassler, F. J., grocer.
Heinemann, Charles, grocer.
Helvie & Dragoo, veterinary surgeons.
Henry, O. M., harness and buggies.
Hilbert, J. H. wagonmaker.
Holberg, M. & Company, clothing.
Home Loan Association.
Hoosier Casting Company.
Huxtable, F. W., laundry.
Hydro-Electric Light and Power Company.
Ideal Candy Shop.
Indiana Lamp Company.
Inland Motor Sales Corporation, automobiles.
Israel, Edward, jeweler and optician.
Jessop's Candy Factory, C. W. Jessop, proprietor.
Johnson, J. H., physician.
Johnson, Zella, optometrist.
Johnson & Sparks, attorneys.
Jordan, Oliver, tailor.
Joseph, Phil, dry goods and milliners.
Kahn, Leo, clothing.
Kahn-Williams Company, shoes.
Kehl, A. (F. E. Kehl), jeweler.
Keller, John, repair shop.
Kennedy, Fred A., dentist.
Kinder, Tillie, tailor.
King & Moffet, livery and stock dealers.
Klein, W. C., jeweler.
Koch, J. L., meats.
Krell Auto Grand Piano Company, Lawrence Maxwell, owner.
Lambert, Walter R., taxicab and transfer.
Leiter, A. E., dry goods and millinery.
Lewis, William D., fruits and feed.
Lexington-Howard Company, motor cars.
Lines & Layson, cigar store.

Lockhart, W. M., grocer.
Luking, W. H., shoes.
Lyric Theater, J. A. Chrismer, proprietor.
McCann Milling Company.
McComb, G. F., dentist.
McCune, Mary, milliner and ladies furnishings.
McFarlan Hotel.
McKee, Wiles & Elliott, attorneys.
McQuestion, W., grocer.
Mancini, Peter, cigars and fruits.
Mancini Sisters, millinery.
Masters, G. L., dentist.
Mathews, H. J., plumber and electrician.
Maxine Company, dental supplies.
Mettel Brothers, bakers.
Miller, J. H., automobiles and garage.
Moffett, Miles K., drugs.
Moffett & Davis, live stock.
Morrison, J. H., dentist.
Mountain, J. R., Physician.
Muddell, John S., lawyer.
Mungavin, Thomas, tailor.
Myers, Charles, undertaker.
Nave, I. R., grocer.
Neal & Stoll, plumbers.
Ochiltree & Edwards, attorneys.
Oliger, A. J., livery.
Owl Pharmacy.
Palace Hotel, J. W. Reichle, proprietor.
Peters, John J., meats.
Porter, C. E., photographer.
Porter, W. J., physician.
Powell, John G., hardware and implements.
Pratt Shoe Store.
Pryor, F. M., meats.
Remington, J. A., cigars and sporting goods.
Rex Manufacturing Company.
Rice, J. S., physician.

Richman, Leslie, life insurance.
Ricord, Henry, restaurant.
Riley, C. P. & Son, plumbers.
Risher & Guttman, ladies' furnishing goods.
Roots, Clarence S., attorney.
Roots, P. H. & F. M., Company, blower manufacturers.
Roth, A. J., variety store.
Rubenstein, A., clothing store.
Sample, J. M., physician.
Schlichte, Edward J., department store.
Schneider, Peter, grocer.
Scholl, W. H. & Sons, grocers.
Schriever & Company, confectioners and seeds.
Sherry, W. H. & Son, coal and lumber.
Silvey-Luking Company, clothing.
Smith, Bernard R., physician.
Smith, Virginia, hair goods.
Smith, T. L. & Son, undertakers.
Sparks, William E., attorney.
Spencer, W. H. & Company, notions.
Spillman, Frank J., physician.
Stoll, John, grocer.
Stoops, Thomas H., planing-mill.
Strauss Mercantile Company, department store.
Sweetland, A. T., chiropractor.
Swindler & Spicely, drugs.
Tate, Grover C., second-hand goods.
Thompson, C. E., undertaker.
True, W. E., insurance.
Uhl-Snider Milling Company, flour-mill and grain.
United Vacuum Appliance Company.
Van Ausdall, Nellie, fish and oysters.
Van Hart, L. M. & Company.
Vaudette The, J. C. Shilling, manager.
Wainwright, W. W. & Son, engines.
Wait, John T., real estate and investments.
Walker, restaurant.
Wallace, William E., wall paper.

Walmer Company, notions.
Waybright, Julia, second-hand goods.
White Water Creamery Company.
Whiteis, J. N., mechano-therapist.
Williams, H. O., restaurant.
Willis, N. G., dentist.
Worster, J. A. & Son, live stock, automobile and garage.
Wrennick, J. H., cigars.
Young, I. B., books and office supplies.
Zehrung, H. M., dentist.

THE CONNERSVILLE OF TODAY.

What shall be said about Connersville as it appears today? The city has made wonderful strides during the past decade, but in no one year has it shown a greater growth than in 1916. The centennial year was epochal in many respects. Never before has the city seen such an era of constructive effort. In the industrial field the Connersville Manufacturing Company absorbed and occupied the plant of the Connersville Wheel Company, which had been in business fifteen years, adding altogether about one hundred per cent. to the Central Manufacturing Company's capacity for production. The Connersville Blower Works increased its capital stock from \$400,000 to \$750,000, and built a large brick addition to its machinery room, thereby adding fully one-third to its former capacity. The Lexington-Howard Company built a large addition and reorganized its plant in such a way as to treble its output and at the same time greatly increase the efficiency of the departments already in operation. W. W. Wainwright & Son built a large two-story addition to their machine shops which increased their space by at least one-third. The Hoosier Casting Company, one of Connersville's newest industries, doubled its floor space with the building of a substantial annex, and installed a new system of operation which makes it a much more efficient plant.

The P. H. & F. M. Roots Company, the oldest manufacturing institution in the city as well as one of the largest, built an addition to one of its buildings. The installation of new machinery made a substantial increase possible in its output. This company, it might be stated, dates from 1859 and is the pioneer blower factory of the world. The Connersville Furniture Company erected an addition to its west building, increasing its plant by about one-sixth. The buildings of this plant alone cover about four acres.

The Dan Patch Novelty Company, organized in 1912 to manufacture novelty vehicles for children and toys of all kinds, was reorganized in 1916 and at the same time increased its capital stock to \$100,000. It then acquired and occupied the Connersville Buggy Works, which had been established in 1883. It may be said that the European war was the direct cause of the re-organization of the company. The National Moorish Tile Flooring Company, the newest concern in the city, was organized in 1916 by E. P. Hawkins and acquired the building formerly occupied by the carpet factory in East Connersville. The building was remodeled and enlarged in order to make it available for the needs of the new company.

While the industrial plants just enumerated have all expanded, many of the other factories of the city have added more men to their force in order to increase their output. All the factories of the city have been running on full time, some of them being in operation twenty-four hours a day. There have been no strikes and no lock-outs, but on the other hand there has existed the most friendly feeling between employers and employees.

EVIDENCES OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISE.

This glance at the industrial life of Connersville during the year 1916 sets forth merely the outstanding, salient expansive movements. It can truly be said that there was a tremendous, almost dramatic quickening of the whole industrial system of the city during the year.

But the city did something else in 1916 which it never did before and which it will not do again for another hundred years. It conceived and held, with great success, a three-day centennial celebration which was one of the best of many held in the state during the year. Of course, the city did not do all of this itself; the citizens of the county had an active part in the celebration and contributed their full share toward its success. In the midst of all this industrial activity and stimulated by the centennial spirit, the city and county undertook the raising of fifty thousand dollars for the county hospital, and the fact that the amount was raised is a tribute to the thriftiness and generosity of a good people. It should be mentioned in this connection that the county during the year completed a magnificent county infirmary, at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Another evidence of the general prosperity enjoyed by the people of the city is shown by their desire to add street paving to the city. Since 1912, when the present program of concrete street paving was inaugurated, the city has paved many miles of its business and residence streets. The value

of good roads is recognized by the rural dwellers as well as by his brother in the city, a fact which is shown by the paving of the road between the city and East Connersville, and Grand avenue from the city limits to Roberts park. The pedestal lighting system was extended in the business district and a new lighting contract entered into with the Hydro-Electric Light and Power Company. The water mains and sewer system were extended and sidewalk, curb and gutter improvements were made in all parts of the city.

With all of these industrial activities there was a greater demand than ever for men to work in the factories. The city reached a point during 1916 where it became imperative to increase housing facilities. During the year every house in the city was occupied, all the boarding houses and hotels were filled to overflowing, and workmen were often compelled to find quarters in nearby towns. But the business men of Connersville prepared to meet the situation by employing what was known as an interagent to serve without cost to the homeseeker, in assisting him to find a place to live. This group of business men, headed by E. W. Ansted, bought ground and let a contract for the construction of thirty-two rental houses to be built in the northwestern part of the city.

CHURCH AND SCHOOL EXPANSION.

But not only has the industrial life of the city been quickened; the churches and schools have taken on new life, and increased their efficiency as factors in the general movement for a better and bigger Connersville. The school board was compelled to build a large addition to the Maplewood school, an addition made necessary by the heavy increase of population in that part of the city. The manual training department of the high school was enlarged and many other improvements made in the schools in order to meet the growing requirements of the city's increased population. In the beginning of 1917 the city faced the probability of having to build another school house and there seems to be no doubt that the next year or two will see the erection of the fifth school building in the city.

The fourteen churches of the city are doing their full share toward making a bigger and better Connersville. The many charitable and benevolent organizations are active in their respective fields. As the city faces the second century of its existence it seems to have all the factors necessary for a bright future. It is but one of thousands of cities of the same size in the country, but the people who call it home would like to have it said that it is the best. It takes people of the right sort to make a good city and Connersville has them in abundance. May the next century show as much progress as the last century.



PUBLIC LIBRARY, CONNERSVILLE.



FEDERAL BUILDING, CONNERSVILLE.

THE POSTOFFICE.

The first postoffice in Fayette county was established at Connersville on January 28, 1818, which was nearly a year before the county itself was established, the village being in Franklin county at the time that the postoffice started. It remained the only postoffice in the county for seven years, Waterloo, the second one established, dating from May 4, 1825. In fact, there were only three other postoffices in the county during the first ten years of its history, the other three being at Bentonville, Everton and Harrisburg. During the entire history of the county, covering a period of nearly one hundred years, there have been seventeen different postoffices established, but with the introduction of the rural free delivery of mail there are only five remaining: Connersville, Everton, Alpine, Falmouth and Bentonville. The discontinued offices are Alquina, Columbia, Ashland (later Nulltown), Orange, Bently, Waterloo, Springersville, Fairview, Harrisburg, Groves (later Melrose), Lyons Station and Philpotts Mills (later Longwood). At the present time there are ten rural routes connected with the Connersville postoffice, two with Everton, and one each with Alpine, Bentonville and Falmouth. There are also routes from adjoining counties which furnish service in Fayette county, while some of those in Fayette county extend to adjoining counties.

All the mail which reached Fayette county before 1845 was brought in by the old stage coach or on horseback. During the life of the canal part of the mail was brought in by boat, but it was not until 1862 that the first mail reached the county by the railroad. As might be expected, there was no daily mail service to Connersville for several years after the postoffice was established, and even as late as 1833, the town received mail only three times a week. With the arrival of the daily packet on the canal Connersville was given daily mail service.

The first postoffice in the town was located in the store of Joshua Harlan, the storekeeper being the first incumbent of the office and serving as such from 1818 to 1822. In the early history of the town there was not much trouble in selecting a postmaster and it was not until the salary reached such proportions that the postmaster was able to devote all of his attention to the office that any difficulty was experienced in the selection of the postmaster. For many years after the postoffice was established in 1818 the postmaster was compelled to engage in some other business in order to make enough for a living. The first postmaster to devote all of his time to the office was James H. Fearis, and since that time the office has been sufficiently

remunerative to enable the incumbent to make a comfortable living without having to engage in any other business. Until the office was raised to the second class in 1889 the salary was dependent upon the amount of business transacted by the office, but since that year it has been on a definite salary basis, the present salary of the postmaster being two thousand seven hundred dollars. For many years the postmaster performed all the duties of the office, but as the business increased it became necessary to provide assistants, the first assistant appearing in 1861. At the present time there are twenty-six employees in the office and seven city carriers. The city carrier service was inaugurated on December 1, 1889, the same year the office was raised from the third to the second class. On December 1, 1904, the first rural routes were established in connection with the local office and others have been added from time to time until in 1917 there were ten rural carriers radiating from the county seat.

The postoffice has been located at several different places during the last ninety-nine years and has been at its present site since 1911. In that year it was moved from 408 Central avenue to the newly completed stone structure which stands at the corner of Eighth street and Central avenue. This handsome building with the site cost sixty-five thousand dollars. In the same year, August 21, 1911, the postal-savings department was established in the local office.

The postmaster has usually, if not always, been of the same political faith as the President. John Tate who served from 1829 to 1846, held the office longer than any other incumbent. The complete list of postmasters, with the dates of their service follows: Joshua Harlan, 1818-22; John Sample, 1822-29; John Tate, 1829-46; Elisha Vance, 1846-47; George Frybarger, April 5, 1847-December 30, 1847; Henry Goodlander, 1847-49; Joseph Justice, 1849-53; Henry Goodlander, 1853-57; John B. Tate, 1857-61; Joseph Justice, 1861-63; Romeo Lewis, 1863-64; Alexander R. Morrison, 1864-66; John Kensler, 1866-74; George M. Sinks, 1874-83; John W. Ross, 1883-84; J. M. Higgs, 1884-89; J. H. Fearis, 1889-94; J. M. Higgs, 1894-98; John Payne, 1898-1902; Miles K. Moffit, 1902-10; S. E. Dehaven, 1910-14; Simon Doenges, 1914-

HISTORY OF THE CONNERSVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

By Katharine Heron.

The early pioneers in the village of Connorsville were aware of the advantages of a library and as early as 1820 a circulating library was in operation in the little hamlet. This little library was only to act as the

forerunner of greater possibilities and to prepare the way for future activities in the ultimate establishment of a permanent library. In 1825 the Fayette county library, containing one hundred and fifty-one volumes, was opened to the public and was under the management of a board of trustees who were very generous in providing that the library should be open every Saturday afternoon from one to six o'clock. The secretary gave notice in the weekly paper, the *Observer*, that there were volumes in the library to suit the taste and inquiries of all. The librarian further said that she hoped that the citizens would avail themselves of the advantages of the library and that all citizens over sixteen years of age might draw books by giving bond and security and the payment of fifty cents a year. The library was located in the court house.

A free reading room was maintained by the manufacturers and other business men during the later part of the year 1890, and continued as a reading room until the latter part of October, 1893. Bert R. Williams was the custodian and after his death the vacancy was filled by Alexander James.

On October 2, 1893, a petition from Creighton Wright and others for the establishment of a public library was presented to the city council, the members of which were W. J. Cain, D. V. Phillips, W. T. Cortleyou, William Merrill, Thomas Clark and Peter Lonmel. William F. Downs was the mayor. The petition was referred to the committee on education, composed of William Merrill, D. G. Phillips and Thomas Clark. On October 16 the committee reported the adoption of the petition and I. B. Young was appointed to appraise the contents of the reading room.

By a unanimous vote the council decided to make a special tax assessment of one-half of one mill for the maintenance of the new library. W. F. L. Sanders, L. L. Broadus and Creighton Wright were appointed directors until the regular meeting in June, 1894. At this meeting, held on June 4, 1894, Mazzie Maffett, librarian, and the trustees reported that the library contained six hundred and thirty-five volumes, one hundred and thirty-nine membership cards and a treasury deficit of twenty-five dollars and sixty-eight cents. On June 3, 1895, the amount for the maintenance of the library was raised to five hundred and thirty-eight dollars and sixty-seven cents a year.

At the council meeting of April 26, 1907, resolutions were drafted on the death of Creighton Wright and Charles Mount, and the removal from the city of J. N. Huston, Herman Munk and Austin Ready, who had been directors of the library. The following persons were appointed to fill the vacancies: Mrs. Lillian Wilson Beck, Katharine Heron, Mrs. Kate Beeson, J. H. Fearis and Andrew Rieman.

INCORPORATION OF THE LIBRARY.

The present library was incorporated under the laws of Indiana on April 29, 1907, and the old library dissolved. The charter was surrendered and the transfer of the library to the city of Connersville was made with the understanding that the city should accept said property and assume the management of the same. Thereupon the board of directors resigned. On April 30 Mayor F. I. Barrows accepted the property on behalf of the city.

At that time a law was in force by which the school trustees, the circuit judge and the city council could appoint library trustees. Accordingly, on May 7, 1907, Judge Gray appointed Mrs. Lillian Beck and Katharine Heron; the school trustees appointed W. F. L. Sanders, Alfred H. McFarlan and Mrs. Clara E. Carlos; the city council, L. L. Broadbudd and R. G. Wait. Mr. Wait shortly resigned and Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl was appointed to fill the vacancy.

When the decision of the court became known that the Conwell square had been divided into lots and was for sale at various prices, Mrs. John Wilkin and Mrs. Flora R. Beeson, the latter a director in the old library, conceived the idea of buying a site for a library. Up to this time the libraries had been housed in rented property. At the invitation of Mrs. Florea Beeson, six ladies representing the same number of literary clubs of the city, met at the home of Mrs. Wilkin and formed the Library Site Association. Katharine Heron was appointed to consult with P. L. Heeb, trustee of the Conwell estate, in regard to the purchase of a site. As a result an option was taken on the property now occupied by the library at a total cost of six thousand two hundred and ten dollars. Much opposition was encountered and many discouraging things arose to hinder the work in securing the needed funds. After a thorough campaign of the city had been made the sum of two thousand eight hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-four cents was collected and the sum of four thousand dollars subscribed. While in dire distress Lafayette Conwell and wife came to the rescue and donated the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, and the library board loaned the site association the balance. As a result the site association acquired the deed to lot No. 10, of the Conwell Homestead block on November 16, 1907.

THE CARNEGIE DONATION.

On January 30, 1908, the city council appropriated the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars for the purpose of purchasing additional

ground for the library. The remainder of the necessary sum was borrowed from four of the Connersville banks. After all debts had been cancelled negotiations were opened with Andrew Carnegie for the purpose of getting a donation with which to build a library building. Twenty thousand dollars was asked for but only seventeen thousand five hundred dollars was received at this time.

The plans of Dunlap & Glossup, of Indianapolis, were accepted and the conducted with Masonic ceremonies. Chalmers Hadley, secretary of the Indiana library commission, delivered the principal address. To Katharine Heron, secretary of the board of trustees, was given the honor of laying the first brick of the building.

The furniture of the library is said to be the handsomest of any in the state, and the first to be paid for by Andrew Carnegie.

On the afternoon of March 25, 1909, the library building was formally dedicated, the exercises consisting of a musical program, and addresses by Professor Sanders and Jacob P. Dunn, of Indianapolis.

Instead of the usual title, "Carnegie Public Library," we have over the main entrance "Public Library" and on the bronze tablets on each side of the doorway one reads as follows:

This Building is the
Gift of Andrew Carnegie
to the
People of Connersville
A. D. 1908.

On the other tablet reads the following:

Library Board
MCMVII
L. L. Broaddus, Pres.
Elizabeth Claypool Earl, Vice Pres.
Katharine Heron, Sec'y.
Lillian W. Beck, W. F. L. Sanders,
Clara E. Carlos, A. H. McFarlan.

On Friday, March 26, 1909, the first books of our present public library were placed in circulation. For the month of January, 1917, two thousand nine hundred and two books passed over the desk of the librarian, most of the books being read by children. What a contrast between the years 1917 and 1825 when no one under sixteen years of age could "draw a book."

The trustees of the present library board consist of the following: L. L. Broadbudd, president; Mrs. E. C. Earl, vice-president; W. F. L. Sanders, secretary; Katharine Heron, Mrs. John Carlos, Alfred H. McFarlan and Mrs. Huston D. Fearis. Isabell Ball is the present librarian, she having held the position for many years.

COMMERCIAL CLUB.

The organization of the present Connersville Commercial Club dates from June 13, 1906, but it is not the first organization of the citizens of Connersville along similar lines. Nearly forty years ago there was an organization known as the Board of Trade which was organized for the same general purpose as prompted the organization of the present Commercial Club. As early as 1880 the business men of the city felt the need of some kind of an organization, and the Board of Trade came into existence as the result of this feeling.

While the records of the old Board of Trade have disappeared, along with practically all of the members who were associated with it in its earlier history, yet it is known that it labored valiantly for the best interests of Connersville during the decade of its career. Such men as William Newkirk, James N. Huston, William Beck, William Wherrett, F. M. Roots, J. B. McFarlan, B. F. Claypool and A. B. Claypool were the prime movers in this first organization. Within a year or two after it came into existence E. V. Hawkins, then the superintendent of the old Indiana Furniture Company, first became identified with the organization, and it was due to the encouragement of some of the members that he was enabled to organize the Connersville Furniture Company in 1882. Mr. Hawkins is one of the very few members of the first organization left in the city.

The Board of Trade evidently passed out of existence sometime before 1888; at least, a notice in the local papers of January, 1888, states that it had just been reorganized. The meetings of the organization had been held in the room in the Palace Hotel now occupied by the barber shop, but just where the meetings were held after 1888 is not known. The Board of Trade was followed sometime in the early nineties by an organization formed along somewhat the same lines, the Manufacturers' Club. This club, as the name indicates, was devoted primarily to the interests of those engaged in manufacturing, and did not include the retail dealers of the city. Just when the Manufacturers' Club ceased its active career is not known, but it

was prior to 1906 and very likely sometime previous to that year. Since no official records are available to show what the club did, it is impossible to determine when it lost its usefulness.

GOOD WORK OF FRANCIS T. ROOTS.

The present Commercial Club owes its origin largely to the inspiration of Francis T. Roots. He had been endeavoring to effect an organization of all the business men of the city for some time prior to the actual beginning of the club in 1906. To this end he planned a trip for fifty business men of the city to Muncie, Indiana, where such an organization as he hoped to establish in Connersville was in successful operation. He chartered a special train and the party spent two days and one night on a junketing trip, each member of the party contributing ten dollars to bear the expense of the trip. They were welcomed by the Commercial Club of Muncie and shown over the city. The result of the trip was the organization of the present Commercial Club on June 13, 1906.

The first officers of the club were as follows: Francis T. Roots, president; W. L. Cortelyou, vice-president; R. N. Elliott, secretary; J. E. Huston, treasurer. A permanent house committee composed of E. P. Hawkins, A. E. Leiter and W. L. Cortelyou was appointed to equip the club rooms. The first quarters were in the auditorium building, where the club continued to live until the present quarters were occupied in November, 1916. The new club rooms, six in number, are in the Stewart building on East Fifth street. They contain a billiard room, reception room, reading room, business room and a large banquet hall, as well as rooms for other purposes.

It would take several pages to tell what the Commercial Club has done for the city of Connersville, and only a brief survey of its labors can be enumerated in this connection. Practically every business man of the city is a member, while there are a large number of farmers from all parts of the county who have affiliated with the organization, the club now having a membership of about five hundred. The membership is open to every honest, upright male citizen of the county who is interested in the vital welfare of his city and county. The club rooms are open at all times to every organization in Connersville, whether composed of men or women. The rooms are also open to every member, days and evenings, Sunday excepted, and a porter is always present to attend to the various wants of all who may visit the rooms.

SOCIAL AIMS OF THE CLUB.

Entertainments of exceptional merit are often given and elaborate banquets held, at which orators of national reputation discourse on subjects of general interest. No less a personage than the late Elbert Hubbard was once a speaker at one of these banquets and paid a glowing tribute to the work of the organization. A part of the "Little Journey to Connersville," which appeared as a result of Hubbard's visit to the city is given as the concluding part of this article. George Randolph Chester was also a speaker on one occasion, and the particular feature of the evening of his appearance was the fact that one of the local members, Earl Williams, a member of the *News* staff, recited an original poem which is remembered as the best thing of its kind ever produced in the county. Even the inimitable Chester rose to his feet and announced that he had no chance to display his talents against such a speaker. Nor is Williams the only member of the club who is able to meet all foreign speakers in their own field. The first president, Mr. Roots, was a recognized orator of high rank. E. V. Hawkins, another of the club's presidents, is a very able speaker, and his son, E. P. Hawkins, is a worthy follower of his father. E. W. Tatman is another local member who can face an audience with something to say. And there are others who are able to entertain in a most acceptable manner.

It is the aim of the Commercial Club to work in harmonious conjunction with the city and county officials, thus looking to the betterment of the civic, industrial and commercial interests of Connersville and Fayette county. It is also their earnest endeavor to be of assistance to the retail merchants of the city in the improvement of local merchandizing conditions. There is a close personal relationship between the city and farming interests, a feeling which is largely the result of the mingling of the urban and rural members in the regular meetings of the club.

There is probably no better expression which may be used to describe the club than the one which has been so often applied to it—"live wire." This apt expression is fully descriptive of the club and its members, each one of whom is vitally interested in the present and future progress and prosperity of Connersville and of the county of which that city is the county seat. Its officers, directors, committees and members have worked to build up an organization strong and forceful enough to make it a potent factor in the welfare of the city and county. It has no selfish ends to serve and



CONNERSVILLE COMMERCIAL CLUB BOYS BAND.

no pet schemes to foster. It is free from any alliances save and except the development of all the resources of the city and county, and expects to continue as in the past an active agency for the welfare, growth and happiness of the community.

PRESENT OFFICERS OF THE CLUB.

For the past two years the president of the club has been E. P. Hawkins, one of the younger business men of the city, a son of one of the oldest manufacturers in the city, and himself active in the life of the club since it started. Mr. Hawkins is one of those men who radiate enthusiasm all the time, a man from whose boundless energy others derive inspiration. Under his administration the centennial celebration was held and he is conceded to have been the guiding genius behind the whole affair. He has been untiring in his work in behalf of the interests of the Commercial Club, and he deserves a credit for the fine showing it has made during the two years of his presidency, though the same may be said of every president since the club was founded. Mr. Hawkins was succeeded early in 1917 by Arthur Dixon, another young man of boundless energy, and as well a patient detail worker.

The officers of the club in January, 1917, are as follows: Arthur Dixon, president; M. L. Hull, vice-president; E. P. Hawkins, treasurer; J. A. Remington, executive secretary. These officers with the addition of Judge Raymond S. Springer, B. G. Powell, A. J. Roth, G. L. Brown, B. M. Barrows and J. C. Mount, constitute the board of directors. The directors are supplemented by thirteen committees who have their various duties prescribed by the by-laws of the club.

COMMERCIAL CLUB BOYS' BAND.

One of the achievements of the Commercial Club is the organization of a boys band, a musical organization which, although but one year old, has already made a name for itself. On January 1, 1916, the club entered into a contract with J. W. Young, of Bethel, Ohio, to come to the city and organize a boys' band. Mr. Young and his wife are both accomplished musicians, and the success which has attended their efforts in the city is astonishing. Within a year a band of thirty-six members has been organized and the boys have been trained to the point where they can play all kinds of classical and popular music. Mr. Young has arranged the orchestration

of a large number of the selections the boys play. Three times each week since January, 1916, he has met with the band, and on very few occasions has there been a single member absent from practice. He goes to the homes of the members and gives them individual instruction, and in this way has been able to build up a band in a remarkably short time. His wife also assists in giving individual instruction and herself plays in the band. Most of the members are under fifteen years of age, the youngest member, Edward K. Hawkins, being only eight years of age. The band gave a concert last year which was a pronounced success, and intends to give one again in the early part of 1917. The members have been fitted out with handsome uniforms by the Lexington-Howard Company, while the caps were given by the Commercial Club.

The membership of the band is as follow: J. W. Young, director; cornets, Carl Stoll, Harry Reeder, Lindley Clark, Burdette Walker, Howard Schneider, Donald Schneider, Paul Davis, Bertwin Keller, James Nash, William Snyder; trombones, Earl Reeder, Rupert Hubbard, Frank Hendrickson, William Cloud; baritone, Schubert Tate; basses, Basil Hubbard, Russel Campbell, Theodore Rockwell; tenor, Talcot Keller; piccolo, Glen Johnson; saxophone, Ralph Riggs; altoes, Arthur Neal, Mrs. J. W. Young, Luke Beeson, John McDonough, Dale Flint and Edward K. Hawkins; clarinets, Thomas Clark, Keith Veatch, Marion Smith, James Fettig, Arthur Deaton, Cecil Altenbach, Walter Bradford, Almon Hall, Joseph Obrecht, John Weilman; drums, Roland DeVor, Edward Stone, Caswell McNaughton. All the members of the band are now in the public schools of the city with the exception of Mrs. Young, the wife of the leader, Earl Reeder, Rupert and Basil Hubbard, Walter Bradford, Roland DeVor, Paul Davis and Theodore Rockwell.

"A LITTLE JOURNEY TO CONNERSVILLE."

In the fall of 1914 the late Elbert Hubbard, one of America's greatest globetrotters and a man whose descriptions of places and things are known wherever the English language is spoken, paid a visit to the city of Connersville. He had written of "journeys" to famous cities all over the world, and it is said that no city as small as Connersville was ever included in the long list of cities which he has chosen as fit subjects for his celebrated "Little Journeys." Be that as it may, he came to Connersville in 1914, and as a result of his brief sojourn here he gave to the world one of his inimitable

classics—"A Little Journey to Connersville." It seems particularly appropriate to insert that part of his brochure which relates to the city proper. It follows:

Recently I attended a banquet of the Commercial Club at Connersville, Indiana. In all, I attended about a hundred banquets, luncheons and "get-together" talkfests during the year. A few of these I remember.

This Connersville bunch was a little different from any company that I have ever met with. The men present looked like ball-players. They were a sober, slim, earnest lot, who had cut out the booze and bromide, the foibles and the frills, and were there to get ideas, if by chance any were dropped from the oratorical Zeppelin. Here was a town of ten thousand people—the county seat of Fayette county.

A hundred of the members were farmers. When you get three hundred intelligent men in a town of ten thousand people to get together at a luncheon, you are doing something very unusual. And I saw I was in the presence of an unusual crowd—happy, healthy, bronzed, good-natured, out-of-door men.

Oratory is a collaboration between the speaker and the listener. In fact, the listeners key the caloric, and any audience that does not get much, probably receives what it deserves.

At this banquet the waiters were members of the club. All members under twenty-five years of age are liable to be conscripted. Any man in the Connersville Commercial Club who is requested to do a thing is never asked twice. The rule is imperative. And yet it is not a written rule, but the idea is abroad that any man who is requested to do a certain thing for the Commercial Club, the town, the county or the state is complimented, and shall obey without back-talk, criticism or questioning.

And in all my attendance at banquets I have never yet known of an instance where the members acted as waiters and did the so-called "menial work". And yet John Ruskin said that menial work was the only work that was necessary—the rest was superfluity.

This banquet was in charge of one of the members, and he had drafted into his service anybody whose services he needed. The hall was beautifully festooned with autumn foliage and wild flowers—goldenrod, wild asters of a dozen varieties, climbing clematis, sumac, and rustling oak-leaves. The tables had pyramids of apples and grapes. The whole thing was bounteous as a harvest festival. Many of the good things were home-grown, and were provided by the farmers present, free of cost.

The big auditorium where the banquet was held is owned by a stock company, all of whom are enthusiastic members of the Commercial Club. This company also owns the theatre underneath, and in the building enough offices are rented to cover the "overhead". Do not feel sorry for Connersville.

Connersville has the look of prosperity. It is the proud boast of the town that it has more miles of good pavement per capita than any other town in America. I would rather accept the proposition than dispute it, and it looks to me as if the statement were well within the limit. This thriving little city is situated amidst a wealth of foliage. Beeches, sycamores and maples give it a freshness and a beauty that are delightful.

On taking a little run out into the country I discovered that the multiplicity of peaches, pears, melons and sweet potatoes with which the tables were burdened the night before, were so cheap and plentiful that they could be had almost for the asking.

Connersville is beautifully lighted with cluster lamps and a multiplicity of electric signs. The show windows along the streets reveal a degree of art which one does not

look for in a country county seat. Prosperity without affluence was evident on every hand. In Connersville you will look in vain for slums. Here is neither poverty nor riches. And there is work for everybody who wants to work. You can always tell a house that is owned by the man who lives in it. Renters are a careless lot.

Backyards reveal character. And my guide, I noticed, was rather proud of sending his automobile up alleys, which were paved with brick. And these rides through the alleys revealed to me the backyards, which were free from lumber, garbage, trash—many of them devoted to flowers, others to vegetables, some with delightful stretches of soft, smooth lawn.

In a bird's-eye view of the town in a run of an hour we counted twenty-two distinct factories. Most of these factories were one-story—some of them with sawtooth roof—built of concrete or brick. Some of the factories were situated in little parks, with a forest of catalpa trees, foliage plants, and well-kept hedges surrounding them.

And usually there were concrete roadways. The railroad folks, even, had caught it, for the station, I noticed, was built of art brick, with warm, red-tile roof.

BUSINESS MEN'S CREDIT EXCHANGE.

The Connersville Business Men's Exchange was organized by A. Bogue of Rushville in February, 1916. The purposes of the exchange, as defined in the prospectus, are to assist members in the collection of accounts; to assist debtors in paying them; to protect members against spurious advertising schemes, and to strengthen the community by unity of action.

The offices are located in the Jemison building, Central avenue. A. E. Leiter is president; John G. Powell, vice-president; Ellen Tressler, treasurer, and A. Bogue, secretary. The board of directors includes the foregoing officers and Frank Hassler, F. B. Holter, H. L. Rouse, William Luking, Fred Heeb and Vernon Henry. In February, 1917, the membership was seventy.

SOME HISTORIC LANDMARKS.

In the history of every city there are certain landmarks marking the progress of its growth and Connersville is no exception to this rule. The appended list of dates and events sums up very briefly some important landmarks in the history of the city. The list might be extended indefinitely, but the facts enumerated will give at a glance most of the important events of the city.

1808—John Conner, the first white man, located in Connersville.

1813—The first plat recorded.

1818—Postoffice established.

1819—County seat established at Connersville.

1821—A. B. Conwell and George Frybarger located in Connersville.

- 1824—The first newspaper issued in the city.
- 1827—David Hankins located in Connersville.
- 1828—The county seminary opened with Samuel W. Parker as principal.
- 1833—The "Indiana Gazetteer" credited the village with a population of five hundred.
- 1845—The White Water canal reached Connersville.
- 1849—A combined court house and jail was erected; also the present town hall.
- 1851—The first telegraph line reached the city.
- 1852—The Bank of Connersville was established.
- 1857—County erected its first infirmary.
- 1859—The present firm of P. H. & F. M. Roots was established.
- 1862—The first railroad, now the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western, reached the city.
- 1865—The First National Bank was established.
- 1866—The names of the streets were changed and in the same year the streets were first lighted by coal-oil lamps.
- 1868—Fifty-two dwellings were erected this year at a total cost of \$150,152.
- 1869—Connersville became a city as a result of the election held on June 16, 1869, when three hundred votes out of three hundred sixty-five voted in favor of making the change.
- 1870—The city was first supplied with waterworks plant; the same year a permanent fire department was established.
- 1875—The city was lighted by gas for the first time.
- 1880—Present jail erected.
- 1882—The first telephone system was installed in the city.
- 1887—First daily newspaper appeared.
- 1889—The postoffice advanced to second class and city carrier service established.
- 1890—The court house was remodeled and given its present appearance; the first electric-light plant commenced operation.
- 1891—E. W. Ansted established the first one of his series of factories.
- 1903—The free fair was established; the present high school building was erected.
- 1904—Rural free delivery was established; the first interurban railway reached the city.
- 1909—The public library was opened.

- 1910—The present waterworks plant was erected.
- 1911—Hydro-Electric Light & Power Company commenced operations;
new postoffice occupied for the first time.
- 1912—The city began concrete street paving.
- 1916—New county infirmary opened.
- 1917—Fayette County Memorial Hospital started.
- 1917—Consolidation of two electric light companies under the name of
the Hydro-Electric Light and Power Company.

CHAPTER XXI.

FAYETTE COUNTY MEN OF A PAST GENERATION.

During the ninety-seven years of Fayette county history there have appeared a number of men in the county who have achieved more than local fame. It is one of the curious things of our American life that the fame of politicians should be more widely extended than that of men in any other calling. While it is true that men in other professions than the law reach just as high positions, yet their names have not received the notice that has been accorded those who have engaged in politics. The men from Fayette county who served in Congress, or held other official positions in the state and nation are better remembered than those who rose to eminence as result of their efforts in other directions.

Since the county was organized in 1819, it is not to be expected that any native-born citizens should become widely known to the outside world before the Civil War period, but several of the early settlers have left their names high on the scroll of our state and national history. From this county have gone forth United States senators, members of Presidential cabinets, congressmen, United States treasurers, United States district attorneys, attorney generals of the state, state geologists and a number of judges who made more than a local reputation. As will be noticed, all of these men held official positions of one kind or another, but there are others who are equally entitled to recognition as being representative citizens of the county. Such men as John Conner, A. B. Conwell, W. W. Frybarger, M. R. Hull, Philip Mason, the Roots brothers, Samuel J. Shipley, and scores of others have contributed of their respective abilities to the advancement of the different phases of growth of Fayette county.

In this chapter there may be found brief sketches of a number of Fayette county's eminent citizens of a past generation. In other chapters mention has been made of many others. Lawyers, physicians, newspaper editors and business men are mentioned in their respective chapters. It must not be understood that every worthy citizen of the county has been included, but it is believed that all the men who have been mentioned have contributed in one way or another to the progress of the county. Every good citizen

of the county has helped to make its history, but it is not possible to chronicle the deeds of everyone, and no attempt has been made in this chapter to set forth the achievements of those now living. A large number of these are fully represented in the biographical section of this volume.

OLIVER HAMPTON SMITH.

Oliver H. Smith, a resident of Connersville from 1820 to 1839, will go down in history as one of Indiana's great men. He was a member of the state Legislature, a member of Congress, a member of the United States Senate and always a statesman of the highest rank. His talents were diversified; as a lawyer he ranks with the best in the state; as a financier and practical business man he attained a position among the leaders in the state; as an author he left one volume which throws the best light on many phases of early Indiana history that has ever appeared in the state. This volume, entitled "Early Indiana Trials and Sketches," appeared in 1857. It would be easy to write a volume upon the life of Oliver H. Smith, but it is not possible to cover his life in detail in this connection.

Oliver H. Smith was born on October 23, 1794, on a small island near Trenton, New Jersey, and came to Indiana in 1817. He first located at Rising Sun, but a short time afterward moved to Lawrenceburg, where he commenced the study of law. In March, 1819, he was admitted to the bar and then located in Versailles, in Ripley county. He remained there only a short time, removing to Connersville in May, 1820.

Two years later Smith was elected to the Legislature from Fayette county. He was appointed prosecutor of the third judicial circuit in 1824, but resigned on August 1, 1826, to become a candidate for Congress and was elected by over fifteen hundred majority. After the close of his first term in Congress he returned to Connersville and devoted all of his time and attention to the practice of his profession until 1836, when he was elected to the United States Senate. He served with distinction for six years in the Senate, but was defeated for re-election in 1842 by E. A. Hannegan and never again asked for political preferment.

The last sixteen years of his life (1843-59) were largely devoted to railroad matters, and Indianapolis and the state of Indiana are mainly indebted to him for building the railroad, now known as the Big Four, to Indianapolis. At different times he was president of two railroads and he exercised the same ability in railroad matters that characterized his work as a lawyer.

Smith died in Indianapolis on March 19, 1859, and the *Indianapolis Journal* two days later, in commenting upon his death, said: "There is not a corner in the state in which the melancholy announcement of the death of Hon. Oliver H. Smith, which we make this morning, will not wake feelings of deep and sincere sorrow. He died as he lived, a sincere Christian. His eminent career, his great service to the cause of internal improvements, and his unspotted private life, make him a place in the public regard that few have filled more worthily."

CALEB BLOOD SMITH.

Caleb B. Smith, a resident of Connersville from 1827 to 1851, a member of Congress for three terms and secretary of the interior under Lincoln, was one of the most distinguished men Indiana has ever produced. He served his state in the Legislature and the nation in Congress and as a member of President Lincoln's Civil War cabinet. At the opening of the Civil War an enumeration of a dozen of the nation's greatest men would have found the name of Caleb B. Smith one of the number.

Caleb B. Smith was born in Boston, April 16, 1808, and when six years of age located with his parents in Cincinnati. After completing the course of studies given in the University of Cincinnati he entered Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1827. He had read law while in college and continued his study during the summer of 1827, and in the fall of that year located in Connersville, where he resumed his legal studies under the tutelage of Oliver H. Smith.

No better description of Caleb B. Smith has ever been written than that prepared by his mentor, Oliver H. Smith. It is here given as it appeared in his "Early Indiana Trials and Sketches."

One day I was sitting in my office at Connersville, when there entered a small youth about five feet, eight inches high, large head, thin brown hair, light blue eyes, high, capacious forehead, and good features, and introduced himself as Caleb B. Smith, of Cincinnati. He stated his business in a lisping tone. He had come to read law with me if I would receive him. I assented to his wishes, and he remained with me until he was admitted to practice, and commenced his professional, as well as his political, career at Connersville. He rose rapidly at the bar, was remarkably fluent, rapid and eloquent before a jury, never at a loss for ideas or words to express them: if he had a fault as an advocate, it was that he suffered his nature to press forward his ideas for utterance faster than the minds of the jurors were prepared to receive them. Still, he was very successful before the court and jury.

Caleb B. Smith completed his studies under O. H. Smith and was admitted to the bar in 1828, although he was not yet of age. In 1831, being only

twenty-three years of age at the time, he made the race for the Legislature, but was defeated by a narrow margin. In June of the following year he associated himself with M. R. Hull in the establishment of a newspaper known as the *Indiana Sentinel*. He made a second race for the Legislature in 1833, was elected and was re-elected for the three following sessions, serving as speaker of the House in the sessions of 1835 and 1836. In 1840 he was elected to the Legislature for the fifth time and in that same year was chosen as one of the Presidential electors on the Harrison ticket.

Mr. Smith was first elected to Congress in 1843 and was re-elected in 1845 and again in 1847, serving six years in all. During his three terms in Congress he was the leader of the Indiana delegation and at the close of his last term was probably not only the most prominent man in national affairs from Indiana, but also one of the most prominent men who has ever represented the state in either branch of Congress.

In the early fifties Caleb B. Smith became interested in railroads and in 1851 was made president of the Cincinnati & Chicago Railroad Company, with headquarters at Cincinnati. The railroad proved a losing venture and the company soon became bankrupt, Smith himself losing a considerable portion of his fortune. In 1856 he was a presidential elector from Ohio on the Fremont ticket. He had been a resident of Cincinnati since 1851, and made his home in that city for eight years.

In 1859 Mr. Smith removed from Cincinnati to Indianapolis in order to devote all his time to his law practice. He was chairman of the Indiana delegation at the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1860 and was no small factor in bringing about the nomination of Lincoln. Such were his services in the campaign of 1860 in behalf of Lincoln that the President recognized him by making him a member of his cabinet. He served as secretary of the interior from the beginning of the administration, March 4, 1861, until December 25, 1862, when he resigned to accept the judgeship of the United States court for the district of Indiana. He took this office on the first of the following year, and died about a year later, January 17, 1864. He died in the court building at Indianapolis as a result of a hemorrhage.

As an orator, Caleb B. Smith had few equals, particularly excelling in "stump" speaking. He had a singularly clear, sonorous and penetrating voice, which made it easy for him to address large crowds. His language was copious and musical, often striking and always clear. At his death President Lincoln sent a telegram to Indianapolis ordering that the post-

office be draped in mourning for fourteen days in honor of him "as a prudent and loyal counselor and faithful and effective coadjutor of the administration in an hour of public difficulty and peril."

Smith was married July 8, 1831, to Elizabeth B. Watton, of Connersville. They had several children, all of whom are now deceased. His widow survived him several years.

SAMUEL W. PARKER.

Samuel W. Parker, a member of Congress from 1851 to 1855 and a resident of Connersville from 1828 until his death in 1859, was born on September 9, 1805, in Watertown, New York. When ten years of age he removed with his family to Cincinnati, and three years later the family located at Oxford, where young Parker completed his education at Miami University, graduating at the head of his class in 1828.

Shortly after his graduation, Samuel W. Parker located in Connersville, and in November, 1828, opened a private school in the village, which he taught for several terms. He was principal of the county seminary when it opened, and maintained his connection with that institution until April, 1830, when he resigned to engage in newspaper work in the village. The newspaper chapter elsewhere in this volume sets forth his connection with the press at Connersville.

While teaching and later while engaged in newspaper work, Mr. Parker devoted his spare moments to the study of law in the office of O. H. Smith. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1831, and from that time until his death he was engaged in the active practice of his profession, with the exception of the time he spent in Congress. He served in both branches of the General Assembly of the state and also served by appointment as prosecuting attorney. His first election to Congress was in 1850 and by re-election he served from March 4, 1851, to March 4, 1855. He could easily have been elected for the third term had he so chosen, but he declined to accept the renomination. As soon as he had left the halls of Congress he returned to his home in Connersville and from that time until his death divided his attention between the practice of law and the direction of the various railroad interests with which he was identified. He was president of the Junction Railroad Company at the time of his death, February 1, 1859, and had for several years previous been president of the White Water Canal Company.

Parker was the leader of the Whig party in Indiana for twenty years and his services as a campaign speaker were in constant demand throughout

the country. He was married on July 16, 1834, to Susannah Watton, of Connersville, who survived him many years.

WILLIAM WATSON WICK.

William W. Wick, the first lawyer in Connersville and a resident of Fayette county until 1822, was born at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, February 23, 1796. When he was four years of age he removed with his parents to the Western Reserve of Ohio, where he grew to manhood. During the two years following 1814 he taught school in Washington county, Pennsylvania; and in the spring of 1816 went to Cincinnati. There he taught school and began the study of medicine, but later decided to forsake the medical profession and engage in the practice of law. About 1818 he began the study of law at Lebanon, Ohio, and sometime during the following year was admitted to the bar in that state. Having been admitted to the bar, the next question was where to locate. He heard of the newly-organized county of Fayette in Indiana and finally decided to cast his lot with its county seat. Accordingly in December, 1819, he located in Connersville, the first lawyer to settle in the county. In December, 1820, he was chosen clerk of the Indiana House of Representatives and served through two sessions in that capacity. The Legislature elected him president judge of the fifth judicial circuit, February 7, 1822, and with his election to that office he severed his connection with Connersville forever, and located in Indianapolis.

There is probably not a man in Indiana who filled more official positions than William W. Wick. The different official positions he held covered practically the whole period from 1822 to 1857. his official positions following: President judge, 1822-25; secretary of state, 1825-29; quartermaster general, 1826; prosecuting attorney, 1829-33; president judge, 1834-39; congress, 1839-41 and 1845-49; president and circuit judge, 1849-53; postmaster of Indianapolis, 1853-57.

Wick was first married in 1821 to Laura Finch, a sister of Fabius M. Finch, one of Indiana's best lawyers. After the death of his first wife in 1832, Wick was married, in 1839, to Isabella Barbee, who died in 1875. He spent his declining years at the home of his daughter at Franklin, Indiana, where he died on May 19, 1868.

JONATHAN M'CARTY.

Jonathan McCarty, one of the famous distinguished residents of Fayette county, although not born in the county, was nevertheless prominently

identified with its early history. He was born in Virginia, August 3, 1795; removed with his parents to Franklin county, Indiana, in 1804, was reared in sight of Brookville, and lived in that county until Fayette county was organized in 1819. He served as deputy clerk of Franklin county under his brother, Enoch, spent his spare moments reading law and was eventually admitted to the bar. He early began to interest himself in politics, was elected to the Legislature from Franklin county and introduced the bill which provided for the organization of Fayette county. Upon the organization of the county on January 1, 1819, he removed to Connersville and was elected as the first clerk of the circuit court, serving also as recorder.

Mr. McCarty filled the office until 1828, when he resigned, having been notified of his impending appointment as receiver of the land office to be established at Ft. Wayne, Indiana. He took charge of the land office in 1829 and the following year made the race for Congress against John Test. In the course of the campaign he made the following statement in one of his speeches:

I have resided for more than twenty-five years in the territorial limits of what now forms this congressional district; first in the county of Dearborn [this was before Franklin was organized in 1811], then in Franklin, then in Fayette, my present residence. * * * * * Having been reared and educated in the western country, accustomed to its policy and laws, I necessarily imbibed, at an early period, those republican principles so repeatedly and practically illustrated in the Western states—and have always been proud of the name and title of a Republican.

While McCarty called himself a Republican, it must be understood that it was not the party that it is today; in fact he was a follower of Jackson, really a Democrat. His opponent, John Test, was a National Republican. Though McCarty was defeated in his race for Congress in 1828, he was successful two years later, defeating his former competitor, Test, and Oliver H. Smith. In the course of the campaign, Samuel W. Parker, then editor of the *Political Clarion* at Connersville, and a violent fighter against McCarty, referred to the latter in the following manner:

General McCarty for four or five years had particular notoriety as a heated partisan of President Jackson. As a man he is possessed of natural abilities which rate considerable above mediocrity; abilities which could not but have rendered him truly and justly conspicuous, had they been properly disciplined and directed. From village to national politics, he is shrewd, calculating, artful and indefatigable, and in his demeanor he is affable, courteous and interesting.

This statement from a political adversary, as will be noticed, recognized the ability of the man. Another, and probably a truer estimate of the man,

is recorded by O. H. Smith in his "Early Indiana Trials and Sketches." In speaking of McCarty, Smith said:

He was one of the most talented men in the state. He was defective in education, but had great native powers; represented his district in Congress for several years [he served from 1831 to 1837] with ability. As a stump speaker he was ardent and effective; his person was above the medium size; his head and face of fine mould; his voice strong and clear, and his actions good.

In 1848 or 1849 McCarty left Indiana and located in Keokuk, Iowa, for the practice of law, but had only fairly established himself in that city when his death occurred. He died in Keokuk in 1852 and his remains rest there.

MINOR MEEKER.

Minor Meeker, a farmer of Harrison township, was a man of unusual ability. Born in Orange county, New York, July 5, 1795, he was left an orphan at the age of two years, fought in the War of 1812 in a New York regiment, and then learned the tanner's trade in Steuben county, in his native state. In 1819 he started for the West in company with Minor Thomas and others, the party going down the Ohio river and stopping off at a point about five miles above Cincinnati. From that point they made their way overland to Fayette county, Indiana. Meeker settled in Connersville and at once engaged in the tanning business.

In January, of the following year, he married Rachel Thomas, the daughter of Minor Thomas, the leader of the party to this county. After his marriage he moved onto his father-in-law's farm and subsequently bought a farm in Harrison township. He built a log cabin on his farm, moved into it before it was completed, began clearing his land, and there on that farm he lived the remainder of his days. Before his death he was one of the largest landowners of the township.

Minor Meeker divided his attention between farming, tanning and shoe- and boot-making, distilling and the pork-packing business. He was also one of the directors in the White Water Canal Company and always took an active part in urging public improvements of all kinds. Successful as he was as a farmer and business man, it is his record as a public official which insures him a place in the hall of Fayette county's distinguished men. It is said of him that so popular was he in the county that he was never defeated for any office to which he aspired. He was first elected as representative to the Legislature in 1841, serving in the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions, and again in 1845, serving in the thirtieth and thirty-first

sessions. In 1852 he was elected to the state Senate and served in the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions. An examination of the House and Senate journals shows that he was a prominent figure in both houses of the Legislature, and active in shaping legislation.

Meeker died on May 10, 1865, and his widow died on March 1, 1885. They had two children, Marcella, born on October 23, 1823, and Chester C., July 27, 1828.

JAMES COTTINGHAM M'INTOSH.

James C. McIntosh, one of the leading lawyers of Connersville for many years, was born on January 13, 1827, in Connersville. His parents, Joshua and Nancy McIntosh, natives of Virginia and Maryland, respectively, settled in Connersville in 1824. The elder McIntosh was a local preacher in the Methodist church and for many years one of the associate judges of Fayette county. The son was educated in the schools of Connersville and then entered Asbury (now DePauw) University, at Greencastle, Indiana, and graduated at the head of his class in 1849, completing the regular four-year course in three years.

For a short time after graduating Mr. McIntosh taught school in Lagrange, Indiana, but in 1850 he commenced the study of law, his preceptor being Samuel W. Parker, of Connersville. In 1851 he was admitted to the bar, and from that date until his death, August 27, 1878, he devoted himself to the practice of his profession. He never cared to mingle in politics and frequently declined to make the race for office. In commenting on the life of this distinguished lawyer, a local biographer thus characterized his life:

From the beginning he worked his way upward in his profession until he made a reputation as a lawyer surpassed by a very few. And be it noted that the public prominence he attained was as a lawyer—politics had nothing to do with it. He never asked for office; in fact, he refused to allow his name to be used in that connection, and while many of his associates in the state have left their names to be tossed about on the billows of politics, he quietly toiled on in his profession, leaving a work that will last as long as jurisprudence has a place in the state he loved.

His devotion to his legal studies and duties, however, had no effect in diminishing his religious interest, nor did it then, or ever, interfere in the slightest degree with his faithful performance of his church duties. Always calm and dignified, never demonstrative, his entire Christian life was a steady, persistent, elevated plea for the truth of Christian doctrines, and the purity and elevation of Christian character. He did not flash with the fitful and momentary glare of the brilliant meteor, but glowed with the steady light of the planet that keeps the track of its orbit.

James C. McIntosh was married April 28, 1851, to Elizabeth W. Martindale, and at his death left his widow and five children.

COL. JAMES C. REA.

Col. James C. Rea, a veteran of the War of 1812, a resident of Fayette county from 1818 until his death in 1876, a successful farmer, school teacher, justice of peace for nearly a quarter of a century and holder of other public offices, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, June 16, 1789. He served in the War of 1812 with a company of Virginia militia, and in 1818 was appointed lieutenant of the Thirteenth Brigade, Thirteenth Regiment Virginia Militia.

Colonel Rea's connection with Fayette county, Indiana, began in the summer of 1818, in which year he and his brother Daniel came to the county and settled in Harrison township. He took a prominent part in the militia of the county and before the system was abolished in 1846 he had reached the rank of colonel. He lived on the farm in Harrison township, where he first settled, until his death, September 25, 1876.

Colonel Rea was married, April 20, 1823, to Mary Stockdale. They were the parents of a large family of children, nine of whom became successful teachers in the county, a record which has never been approached during the whole history of the county. The names of the children follow: Elizabeth M., Hetty J., Rheumy, John, Robert, James C., Joseph B., Nancy H., Sarah A., and India B. The mother of these children died on November 10, 1846.

Colonel Rea was looked upon as one of the leaders in the county for half a century. He taught school for a number of years, even being found in the school room when he reached the age of seventy-eight years. He served on the board of tax commissioners in 1833, filled the office of justice of peace in his township from 1834 until 1857, and was appointed in 1851 to appraise the real estate of Waterloo, Harrison and Posey townships. He was a Jackson Democrat, an "old school" Presbyterian, and a man of firm and resolute character in every respect; a fine type of the sterling pioneers of the county, who reared large families to lives of usefulness and honor, took an active part in the life of their respective communities, and in every way worked for the good of the county honored by their residence.

ABRAM B. CONWELL.

Abram B. Conwell, for years the most prominent merchant of Connersville, and identified with the history of the city from 1819 until 1886, was born in Lewiston, Delaware, August 15, 1796. He was apprenticed to a tanner at the age of fifteen and served an apprenticeship of five years. In 1818 he and his brother, James, left their native town for the West, and on arriving at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, James secured a position in a shipyard, leaving Abram to continue his journey westward alone. He went on down the Ohio river and stopped in Kentucky, but a year later he left that state and came to Fayette county, Indiana, and located at Connersville, where he lived until the day of his death, November 1, 1886, being in his ninetieth year.

In the fall of 1818 three of the Conwell brothers, James, William and Isaac, made a prospecting trip throughout the Northwest looking for a suitable location. James, a Methodist preacher, located at Laurel, Franklin county; William settled at Cambridge City, Wayne county; Isaac chose Liberty, Union county; while Abram finally decided to cast his lot with Connersville. All of the brothers became successful merchants in their respective communities, Abram achieving the most pronounced financial success.

Having learned the trade of a tanner it was but natural that Conwell should start a tannery as soon as he got located in Connersville. He bought one acre from John Conner, the founder of the town, and proceeded to build a fine residence on the same, the building still being in an excellent state of preservation. He was married February 22, 1821, to Elizabeth Sparks, a daughter of Matthew Sparks, one of the earliest settlers of Franklin county. They were the parents of three children, Lafayette, who was associated with his father in business until his death; Anna K., who became the wife of William Merrell, a banker and merchant of Connersville, and Charles K., who died in 1876.

To tell the business career of Abram B. Conwell, extending as it did over three-quarters of a century, would transcend the limits of this article. He was financially interested in a large number of projects in the city and county, and nearly all of them were successful. Primarily he was a merchant—a store keeper, he called himself—and it was in trading that he made his greatest success. He gradually branched out into other lines of activity and such was his versatility that he was capable of handling his many diverse

interests in a way to make them successful. He bought a mill in the village and later built a new one, installing the latest and most improved machinery. Still later he became interested in the pork-packing business and it is said that during some years he sold more than six hundred thousand dollars' worth of pork. In the meantime he was buying up land in the county and at one time he owned about fifteen hundred acres. Thus he had four enterprises in hand at the same time—his store, flourmill, pork-packing establishment and finally his hundreds of acres of farming land.

When the question of completing the White Water canal through Connersville was being agitated in 1839 and 1840, Mr. Conwell became one of the leading promoters of the new company, which finally secured the right to complete the canal, and he was one of the heaviest stockholders. Likewise, when the proposition of building the present Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railroad was broached, he took a prominent part in raising the money to build the branch, connecting Dayton and Rushville. He invested sixty thousand dollars in the project and got no other returns except such as came indirectly through the improvement of the city.

Mr. Conwell was one of the charter members of the first Masonic lodge established in Connersville. In politics he was a life-long Democrat, but never during his long career would he consent to become a candidate for a public office. His life work was in the business world, and with an indomitable will, ceaseless energy, unquestioned integrity and well-directed effort he built up a truly remarkable business for his day and generation. During all of his life he took a hearty interest in the welfare of the community and contributed generously of his means to all worthy causes. His life spanned four score and ten years and with his death in 1886 there passed away the greatest merchant Fayette county has ever produced.

FRANCIS M. ROOTS.

Francis M. Roots, for many years one of the leading business men of Connersville, was born at Oxford, Ohio, October 28, 1824. His parents, natives of Vermont, had located at that place in 1816, his father, Alanson Roots, at once establishing a woolen factory at Oxford. Alanson Roots' three elder sons assisted in the factory and in this way learned all the details of the business. Francis M. entered Miami University, located in Oxford, when he was sixteen years of age, and was graduated from the scientific course.

When he was twenty-one years of age, Francis M. Roots and his brother,

Philander H., decided to come to Connersville and establish a woolen-mill. At that time (1845) the White Water canal was just being opened through the town and this fact, together with the opportunity of utilizing water power for their factory, offered such an attractive inducement to the two brothers that they decided to establish a large woolen-mill here.

The Roots brothers at once erected a five-story building, one hundred by forty feet, and when operated at full capacity, as they did during the Civil War period, employed at least one hundred men. This building was in constant operation from the time it was opened for manufacturing until it was destroyed by fire in 1875.

Before the woolen factory burned the Roots brothers had become interested in another manufacturing enterprise of even greater magnitude. In 1860 they succeeded in getting patented what became known as Roots' rotary blower. This machine was awarded first premiums at three international expositions: Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873; Philadelphia, 1875. It sold extensively not only in this country, but in Europe as well. By 1885 no fewer than five thousand had been sold in England alone, while as many more had been sold on the continent.

Francis M. Roots became interested in banking in Connersville in 1873, and was president of the First National Bank from 1879 until his death, October 25, 1889. An extended sketch of his life, which covers his business career in detail, is given in the biographical section of this volume.

LIEUT. SAMUEL J. SHIPLEY.

Samuel J. Shipley, a resident of Fayette county from 1819 until his death in 1897, a member of the first class to graduate from the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, a participant in the Civil War and one of the best beloved men of a past generation in the county, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, December 24, 1813, the son of Joseph and Mary H. (Test) Shipley. He came with his mother to Fayette county when he was six years of age, his father having died leaving his wife with four small children.

It was the childish ambition of Shipley to become a sailor, and when he was nineteen years of age Jonathan McCarty, then congressman from this district, secured an appointment for him as midshipman in the navy. This was before there was a naval academy and it was not until 1839 that Congress established such an institution, the first one being located at Philadelphia. Shipley was enrolled as a student at the time of its inception and

when the academy was removed to Annapolis the following year, he became a member of the first class, graduating in the spring of 1840.

Shipley continued his career at sea year after year, being advanced to a lieutenancy in 1847 at the close of the Mexican War. At the opening of the Civil War he was stationed at Fortress Monroe as commander of the "Brandywine," but his health became impaired and he was compelled to retire from his command in 1863. He at once returned to his home in Fayette county and settled down on his farm in Harrison township, which he had purchased in 1837. There he continued to reside with his daughter until a few years before his death, when he moved to Connersville where he died on July 11, 1897.

Lieutenant Shipley was married on November 14, 1841, to Martha Holden, but his wife died two years later, leaving a daughter, Jennie, who is still living in Connersville.

LOUIS THEODORE MICHENER.

Louis T. Michener, attorney-general of Indiana from 1886 to 1890, was born near Connersville, Indiana, December 21, 1848, a son of William and Mary Michener. After receiving a common-school education he spent one year in Brookville College and then began the study of law with James C. McIntosh, at Connersville. He was admitted to the bar in 1871 and located in Brookville for the practice of his profession. The same year he was appointed deputy common pleas attorney for his district and served in that capacity for two years. In 1873 he moved to Winfield, Kansas, but a year later returned to Indiana and located at Shelbyville, where he formed a partnership with Thomas B. Adams. He continued to practice in Shelbyville until he was elected attorney-general of Indiana, serving by re-election from 1886 to 1890. After retiring from the office he went to Washington, D. C., where he has been practicing several years.

Mr. Michener took an active part in politics in former years. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1884, and was political manager for Gen. Benjamin Harrison from 1884 to 1892. From 1884 to 1886 he was secretary of the Republican state committee of Indiana, and during 1889-90 was chairman of the state committee. He was married on May 30, 1872, to Mary E. Adams, of Brookville, Indiana.

CHAPTER XXII.

GLIMPSES OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

The most voluminous writer on early Fayette county history was Oliver H. Smith, who issued a volume entitled "Early Indiana Trials and Sketches," in 1858. While a considerable portion of his volume of more than six hundred pages is devoted to a discussion of lawyers and courts in the state, yet there are a large number of brief sketches pertaining particularly to Fayette county. It seems appropriate to present a few of these sketches of Fayette county to the readers of this history. Smith located in the county in 1820, the year after it was organized, and was in continuous residence there until he permanently located in Indianapolis in 1839.

Smith had a style peculiarly his own, and his pithy sketches abound in witty situations which he portrays in a most humorous manner. He had a vivid sense of the ridiculous, and, along with this, the ability to express his ideas in a picturesque style. All of the sketches which are found in this volume were first printed in the *Indianapolis Journal*, and were so well received by the public at large that he was induced to collect them and issue them in book form. A few of his sketches pertaining to Fayette county are here reproduced.

ARRIVAL IN CONNERSVILLE.

In the spring of 1820 I left Versailles, and settled in Connorsville, in the beautiful White Water valley. John Conner, the proprietor, lived there at that time, and as he had been many years in his youth among the Indians, at their homes, Connorsville was daily filled with his first forest friends. The only hotel was kept by my distinguished friend, Newton Claypool; the only attorney in the place was my friend, William W. Wick, who was soon after elected judge of the "new purchase circuit," including the seat of government. Court was in session when I arrived. The great case of Isaac Jones against Edward Harper was on trial.

When I arrived in Connorsville in May of the year 1820, I stopped at the hotel of Newton Claypool. He was about my age. I had been licensed to practice in March before, and was looking for a location. My last dollar had escaped from the top of my pocket. Breakfast over, I met Mr. Claypool in the bar-room; as we met I remarked:

"Look at me and see whether you will risk me for my board a year."

"Who are you? Where did you come from? What is your trade, and how do you expect to pay for your board?"

"My name is Smith; I am from Lawrenceburg; I am a young lawyer, and I expect to pay you from my practice."

"Rather a bad chance, but I will risk you."

That day my acquaintance with Mr. Claypool commenced, and I found him my friend in need, as well as in deed. An intimacy grew up between us, which has lasted thirty-seven years, without the slightest interruption, and which I have no doubt will continue while we live. He never was a candidate for office that I did not support him, nor was I ever before the people or the Legislature, that he was not my fast friend. Mr. Claypool represented the county of Fayette many years, in both branches of the General Assembly, with signal ability. He voted for me for United States Senator when I was elected. His greatest *forte* was in his practical knowledge applied to the subject by his strong common-sense. He was one of the most efficient men of the Legislature for many years. The boarding was paid, and in after years I had both the honor and pleasure of receiving his son, Benjamin F., into my office as a student.

A "POLITICAL PREACHER" IN A "FIX."

I was early initiated into the mysteries of electioneering, by several of the most adroit men of the county. Among them I name Marks Crume, who afterward held several high offices and was one of the commissioners who concluded the treaty with the Pottawatamies of the Wabash. He was a warm supporter of General Jackson, while I sustained Henry Clay. He had represented Fayette county several times in the Legislature, and in 1836 was again a candidate. I was anxious for his success, as I was about to become a candidate before the next Legislature for the United States Senate, and I knew him to be my fast friend. His competitor was a nameless newlight preacher—long, lank and stoop-shouldered, wearing a blue muslin gown, a queue hanging down to his waist, and his head covered with one of these old-fashioned corn-shuck hats, with a rim extending to his shoulders. He was a fair electioneerer, in open day. This, Crume could meet. But he also preached at night. Here Crume entirely failed, although he was the son of Rev. Moses Crume, of Ohio, who was said to have borne a striking resemblance to General Washington.

There remained but a week before the election. Crume became alarmed. It was evidently to be a close contest. The next week the battalion muster, at Squire Conner's, four miles below Connorsville, on Whitewater, was to come off. This was looked to by the candidates with much interest, as the closing of the campaign before the election. The preacher lived a few miles west of town, and having no horse walked down early in the morning, expecting to get one there. Crume and his friends kindly offered to procure one, and borrowed of Robert Griffin a very small jackass. The preacher mounted, when it was found that his feet would drag upon the ground. This they immediately remedied by taking up the stirrups, drawing up the legs of the preacher like the letter K, his gown covering the whole jack but his head and ears, and off they started for the muster.

Arriving at the field, the horsemen rode in at the bars, but the jack of the preacher "took the studs," and in spite of all the kicking, pounding and whipping, refused to budge an inch. The eyes of the battalion were soon directed to the preacher and his jackass, when suddenly the stubborn animal was seen to spring forward, and forcing his head through the rails, the hat of the preacher towering over the top of the fence, commenced braying at the top of his musical voice, while shout followed shout from the field. This was too much for the nerves of the candidate. With a great effort he forced back the head of the jack from the fence and turned his countenance toward town. A traveler met him slowly jogging up the road, evidently ruminating on the vicissitudes of political life. The morning paper gave us notice that he had declined. Crume was elected without further opposition, and, best of all, he gave me his vote for United States Senator.

A POLITICAL JURY.

The Fayette circuit court was held soon after the great contest for president had terminated in favor of General Jackson against Henry Clay. There was perhaps never a more exciting election in the country. Gabriel Ginn was the Jackson candidate for sheriff, and Robert D. Helm the Clay candidate.

A few days before the election John Murphy, a very respectable citizen, and others, put in circulation a handbill against Helm, making charges against his integrity. Helm was defeated, and employed myself and Samuel C. Sample to bring suit for libel. The action was brought and came on for trial at the next court. Both the sheriff and his deputies were warm Jackson men, and it so happened that ten of the regular panel of jurors were of the same politics. James Rariden, John T. McKinney and Gen. James Noble appeared for the defendant. The regular panel were called and all answered.

The Court—"Does the plaintiff take the jury?"

"We are content."

General Noble at once challenged, peremptorily, the two Clay men; the sheriff immediately filled their places with two leading Jacksonians.

"We take the jury," says Rariden.

"So do we; let them be sworn."

My client ran forward and whispered in my ear, "All is gone, they are all Jackson men."

We proved the publication beyond question. Mr. Sample opened very briefly for the plaintiff, and was followed by the defendant's attorneys with their usual force, upon the question of law and fact. Each closed with a strong appeal to the politics of the jury, and the fact that the defendant was a Jacksonian and the plaintiff a Clayite, was pressed with all their power. My client whispered to me to give up the case and suffer a non-suit.

As General Noble closed his speech, about half past eleven in the forenoon, Judge Eggleston inquired, "Shall we adjourn now?"

"I prefer closing before dinner."

"You certainly cannot do that."

"I'll try."

"Gentlemen of the jury, we are trying one of the most important questions that has ever been tried in the county. I hold the affirmative of the issue, the counsel opposed to me the negative, and you are to decide it by your verdict. It is, whether a Jackson man will regard his oath, and find according to the law and evidence. You were selected because the counsel for the defendant supposed that you would perjure yourselves to acquit their client. I believe that a Jackson man is just as honest as a Clay man, and will be no more likely to perjure himself to acquit a Jackson man, than would a Clay man to convict him. Your names are on the record; the eyes of the people are upon you; my client will not take a cent of your verdict; I only ask you to give him his counsel fees, one hundred dollars."

I occupied about fifteen minutes. The jury retired, and before court adjourned returned a verdict for the plaintiff of one hundred dollars damages. Judgment accordingly.

THE STORY OF BETTY FRAZIER.

In early times, before the first land sales of the beautiful White Water valley, where Connorsville, Liberty, Cambridge City, Centerville and Richmond now stand, there lived upon the east bank of White Water, a mile above Connorsville, a most remarkable woman by the name of Betty Frazier. She was a small, tough-looking, rather swarthy woman; her husband, George Frazier, was a poor cripple, and with their children were supported entirely by Betty. They had settled upon a small fraction of

government land, intending to purchase at the sales. The landoffice was at Cincinnati, and Gen. James Findlay was the receiver. The spring of the year, after a severe winter, had come; the sales were to take place the next winter, and Betty had the season before her to raise the money to pay for her land. She commenced with a young stock of hogs, caring for them daily, driving them to the best mast, and preparing a good patch of corn for the fattening process. She had one horse only to tend her crop, and to ride to Cincinnati when she drove her hogs down to sell, and buy her land.

One day about midsummer she saw a horseman ride up to her cabin in full uniform. She met him at the bars: "Well, General Hanna, how do you do?"

"Very well, Mrs. Frazier."

"What on earth has brought you all the way from Brookville to my poor cabin?"

"I am very sorry to tell you, Mrs. Frazier, that I am the sheriff, and have an execution against your property."

"Well, General, I always submit to the law; come with me to the stable and I will give you my only horse as the best I can do."

There were no "exemption laws" then. Betty and the General proceeded to the stable. It was a strong log building with a single door, no window, overlaid with a solid platform of logs, and filled with hay for the horse. The door fastened outside with a large wooden pin in a log.

"There, General, is the horse—take him."

The General stepped in and commenced untying the horse. Betty immediately fastened the door outside, driving the pin into the hole to its full length, and left the General to his reflections while she attended to her household affairs. Time passed away; night came on; but no relief to the captured general. Morning came, and with it came Betty.

"Well, General, how did you sleep last night?"

"Not very well. I am ready to compromise this matter; if you will let me out and show me the ford over White Water (the river was muddy and high), I will leave you and the horse and return the execution 'no property found.'"

"Upon honor?"

"Yes, upon honor."

Betty opened the door. The General mounted his horse and silently followed Betty down to the river side.

"There, General, you will go in just above the big sycamore, and come out at that haw-bush you see."

The General started; at the second step both horse and rider were under water out of sight, and the chapeau of the General was seen floating down the river. Still, he being one of the pioneers, and his horse a trained swimmer, gallantly stemmed the current, and exactly struck the haw-bush, his horse swimming to the very shore, while Betty stood on the bank screaming—"I guess the Brookville officers will let me alone now till I have sold my pigs and bought my land."

The General rode on dripping wet to his brigade that mustered that day. But the end was not yet. Time rolled on; the pigs grew to be well-fatted hogs. Betty mounted her pony; the little boys started the hogs for Cincinnati; they had ten days to get there before the land sales; the distance was about seventy miles. Nothing unusual occurred on the road until they arrived at New Trenton, at Squire Rockafellow's. The night was stormy; the snow fell deep; next morning found Betty at the usual hour on the pony, well wrapped, *with an infant a few hours old in her bosom*. She arrived with her hogs at Cincinnati the day before the sale, sold them for cash, and the late General Findlay told me that she stood by his side on the box and bid off her land, with her infant in her arms. Surely, "truth is stranger than fiction."

A "DIVINELY COMMISSIONED" THIEF CATCHER.

One night in the spring of 1823, John Williams had his horse stolen from his stable in Connersville. The woods for miles around was scoured by the citizens, and the horse was found in a thicket fastened to a tree. A watch was set, and William Boice was taken in the act of feeding the animal. Boice was tried, convicted and sentenced to two years at hard labor in the penitentiary, at the next term of the Fayette circuit court. I was attorney for the state at that time. Boice was taken to the state's prison by the sheriff. The word soon came from the keeper of the penitentiary that Boice had broken jail and escaped, and offering a reward of one hundred dollars for his capture and return to prison. The above common occurrence is merely introductory of what follows. It so happened that in this very period of time there lived not far from Connersville, a man I call Joseph Abrams, who was laboring under a peculiar delusion. He believed in "special providences"—that all men were created equal for special purposes, and set apart for the particular work by the Almighty; that they had no power to resist, nor could any harm come to them while engaged in this particular calling. In this particular case he believed that he was specially created and commissioned to take horse thieves; that he was required to be diligent in his calling. He had no doubt whatever, that he could take with his single arm any number of horse thieves, however armed, without any power on their part to do him harm. He never went armed himself, but always carried with him his pockets full of ropes to tie the horse thieves as he caught them. He was a large, young, powerful man, as active as a cat and fearless as a rifle. He believed, that as a part of his mission, he had the power given him of recognizing a horse thief the moment he saw him.

The news that Boice had escaped prison reached Abrams about sunset in the evening; he said nothing to anyone, but left town about ten o'clock that night. Squire Ross was traveling the road leading by the cabin of Boice, when all at once he heard loud screams ahead. Spurring his horse he soon arrived at the cabin. "As I rode up to the fence," he said. "I saw Abrams dragging Boice out of the door of the cabin, tied fast with ropes, and Boice's wife beating Abrams over the head and shoulders with a clap-board." It appears that Abrams had demanded of Boice to open the door, that Boice had refused and armed himself with a butcher knife; that Abrams broke down the door, seized Boice and wrested the knife from him, threw him upon the floor and tied him, while the wife of Boice was belaboring Abrams all the time. Abrams placed Boice upon his horse, tied his feet together and immediately started with him to the penitentiary, and actually delivered him up to the keeper, and received his reward. Boice was a powerful man, weighing not less than two hundred pounds and courageous as a lion.

Soon after this occurrence, Abrams met John Willey, sheriff of the county, took him off his horse, tied him and carried him to a justice of peace. I was sent for and had him discharged late at night. The fact that I appeared for Willey caused Abrams to suspect me of being an accomplice, and the next day on my way to the Franklin circuit court. I met him in the road. I saw his pockets full of rope. "You are a horse thief; get down and I will tie you." I smiled in his face, "Can't you wait until I come back and then tie me?" "Will you say upon honor, that you will meet me at Connersville next Saturday?" "Yes, I will." "Go then, but fail not at your peril." We parted. I returned home on Saturday morning; Abrams was there. As we met in front of the old court house, he gave me his hand with a fixed look, "You are discharged, you are no horse thief, you have kept your promise." "Thank you, Mr. Abrams, I knew that you would learn from the spirit of your mission that I was not one of them." He smiled and we parted.

JOHN M'CORMICK—CONNERSVILLE AND INDIANAPOLIS.

According to the best authorities the first settler on the present site of Indianapolis was John McCormick, who was one of the first settlers in Connorsville. O. H. Smith states that McCormick was the first man to build a house outside of the stockade in Connorsville and that he continued to reside there until February, 1820. In view of the fact that Connorsville furnished the first permanent resident of Indianapolis it seems fitting to give in this connection some facts of McCormick's career. It is planned to erect a monument of some kind at Indianapolis on the site of McCormick's cabin, which was located near the east end of the Washington street bridge over White river.

John McCormick, Sr., the founder of the McCormick family, so far as accurate records are obtainable, was born near Winchester, Virginia, August 30, 1754. He enlisted three times in the War of the Revolution, twice from Virginia and once from Pennsylvania. His last enlistment was in 1780. His place of residence at that time was Bedford, Pennsylvania. The facts just stated are taken from the records on file in the office of the secretary of war at Washington.

On March 24, 1785, he was united in marriage with Catherine Drennen of Pennsylvania. Miss Drennen was born on January 25, 1769.

HAD FOURTEEN CHILDREN.

To them was born a family of fourteen children, nearly all of whom lived to be three-score and ten, and some of more than four-score and ten years. John McCormick, Jr., the fourth child of John and Catherine McCormick, was born in Pennsylvania, September 15, 1791. Later he came to Ohio with his parents and was married to Bethiah Case of Hamilton, Ohio, in the year 1811. A short time after their marriage the second war with Great Britain was declared, and like the father he took up arms in defense of his country.

The war records show that John McCormick served as a private in Capt. Allen Scrogg's company, First Andrews Regiment, Ohio Militia, war of 1812; that his service began on September 21, 1812, and that he was transferred on December 9, 1812, to Captain Allan's company. The records also show that he was transferred again on February 28, 1813, regiment or company not given.

SETTLED NEAR CONNERSVILLE.

After peace had been declared he and his wife came to Indiana and settled near Connersville, Fayette county, where his father was then living, having moved there in 1809.

They continued to reside at Connersville for a few years, when the spirit of adventure led him to seek a residence in the tract of land known as the "New Purchase," where he became the first settler of the proud capital of Indiana.

John McCormick was accompanied by his brothers, James and Samuel, also nine other men who assisted in cutting the trail. They literally "hewed" their way through the wilderness, landing on the banks of White river on February 26, 1820. Indians were the only human inhabitants of the locality, and there was an Indian's camp at that time on the banks of the creek where the Union railway station now stands.

MEN BEGAN WORK ON CABIN.

Immediately after they arrived the men set to work felling trees, which were to be used in building a cabin. The wagons were used for shelter and protection until the cabin was completed and ready to be occupied.

Huge log heaps were kept burning to make it as comfortable for Mrs. McCormick and the children as possible. There were seven children in the McCormick family at the time of their removal to their new home in the wilderness. After the cabin was completed the brothers of John McCormick with the nine men returned to Connersville, leaving the family with no other neighbors except the Indians, and they frequently made the statement in later years that they did not see the face of a single white person, except the members of the family, until the return of James McCormick sometime during the month of March.

The Harding, Wilson and Pogue families came in a short time, which gave a feeling of security to the first arrivals.

OPERATED FERRY BOAT.

John McCormick built and operated a ferry across the river, near where the new bridge spans the stream on West Washington street. The old book in which he kept a record of his business is still in possession of a member of the McCormick family.

He later built a mill on the river near the present site of Crown Hill cemetery and operated the same until his death, which occurred in 1825.

Mrs. McCormick, wife of the "first settler," is remembered by the younger members of the family as the champion story teller of the McCormicks. She used to sit by the hour and tell of the incidents of the pioneer days. The early annals of the country abound in incidents and anecdotes illustrating fortitude under suffering, and heroism in scenes of peril among the wives and mothers of the early pioneers.

INDIANS OFTEN DANGEROUS.

On one occasion a well-known and desperate Delaware called "Big Bottle" had come to the opposite bank of the river and demanded to be brought over. Mr. McCormick not being at home, his wife refused to take the canoe over for him, knowing he wanted whisky, and when drinking was very dangerous. He placed his gun against a tree and swam across. The cries of Mrs. McCormick brought the neighbors, as the Indian was preparing to cut his way through the door with his tomahawk. He was taken across the river and told not to return. He became very angry and flourished his scalping knife, intimating that he would take her scalp, but he never did.

After the death of John McCormick the widow married John King in 1828 and moved near the bluffs of White river, near Waverly, where she continued to reside until the death of Mr. King. She then took up her residence with her daughters, living at Arcadia, Indiana, where her death occurred January 28, 1874, in her eightieth year.

REMINISCENCES.

A writer, styling himself "Rambler", published at intervals the following reminiscences in the county press during 1870, a series of recollections of other days that will no doubt prove interesting to students of Fayette county history:

While standing in the rear of the school building, taking a view of the landscape there presented, the past comes in view to the memory, and many incidents of schoolboy days that occurred forty years ago, come fresh to my mind, and changes are visible at every turn.

The road leading east from town was then on the high ground north of Conwell's mill, then down by the old saw-mill directly east, crossing the river a short distance below the railroad bridge, and intersecting the present road at the old McCann homestead.

The first grist-mill in the county was erected by John Conner, below the house named, and about three hundred yards east of the present mill. Conner sold the mill to DeCamp, and he to Conwell, who ran the same until it was worn out. That old mill was familiar to all the pioneers for many miles around. Going to mill was a task in those days, and often a trip of forty or fifty miles on horseback. Each grist was numbered, and frequently was several days awaiting its turn, while a number of the customers would be in camp close by. The Saturdays of our boyhood days were spent in ramblings, and as a guest of Lafe Conwell, our schoolmate at that time, that old mill was examined with boyish curiosity, and its mysteries solved. In after years, when there with grists, we were more interested in seeing the miller manipulate the toll dish. The honesty of the miller is proverbial, but they were sometimes absent-minded, and would repeat the operation of taking toll, and have been known to forget that important proceeding, as I have received, as the product of a grist, a range of from twenty-eight pounds to forty-six pounds of flour to each bushel of wheat at that same old mill.

BRUN BOOSTS BUSINESS.

Mr. Conwell had a tanyard not far from the grist-mill, and for a while furnished quite an object of interest to the boys, as well as to the "children of larger growth" who frequented the place. A pet bear was utilized and labored faithfully by working a tread-mill, thereby pumping water to fill the vats. These incidents may not interest youths of the present day, or the stranger who may be taking a view of the surroundings, as all traces of the old grist-mill, the saw-mill, the tanyard, the bridge across the race and the ford are gone, but there are some persons left in the vicinity [in 1870] to whom the statement will call up pleasant memories.

The incidents of early days, as related by the original pioneers, always created a lively interest and often a happy thought. I remember of hearing old Alex Hamilton tell about a sneaking, thieving Indian who was regarded as a nuisance, and while out hunting on the hill northwest of town one day, he got sight of the fellow and tracked him into a pond in the vicinity of Cal Burton's. But he never could find any tracks whither the Indian came out, and from the comical expression as he finished his story, we inferred that he helped the Indian to make those tracks, as last seen.

Colonel Frybarger can tell about having witnessed a savage encounter with a wolf by several men and dogs, and the wolf was killed on the street, about opposite Frank Dale's property. That happened about the year 1828.

I have heard Jonathan John, Sr., tell about when he came to this county, discouraged and heart-sick; they remained in camp for three weeks without unloading their movables, intending day after day to start back to old Kentucky. Finally they became more reconciled and settled on the hill northwest of town, and never had cause to regret the choice. The excellent spring at the foot of the hill, below John's house, was the inducement to create the famous camping ground in the vicinity, and one of the principal Indian trails leading to the northwest passed by there and in the direction of Harrisburg. The principal trail from Cincinnati and Brookville came up the east fork from Brookville to Fairfield, then up Ellis Creek, through by Everton, and crossed the river at the ford south of town, and on as stated. Those Indian trails were used by the early settlers, and improved for wagon roads until the lands were surveyed and enclosed. The present generation can form but little idea of the unbroken forest, especially in the low lands, where it was almost impenetrable, so thick were the timber, bushes and vines. There was an important trail up the valley with a camping ground on the Larkin Sims place, near the excellent spring of water there.

THE STAGE COACH ARRIVES.

I remember when we boys watched down street for the stage coach coming as evening approached, and listened for the notes of the bugle horn. Sometimes we would go down and meet the coach at the ford of the river opposite where Root's foundry now stands, and persuade the driver to let us get up with him to ride into town. He was a good fellow, and how we envied him, and wished we were big enough to drive stage, as he sat so proudly on his seat. The driver prepared for a sensation after he pulled up out of the river and rested his team, then let them up lively as he came across the commons, turned into the main street where Jimmie Mount's corner is, then dashed up street and halted at the postoffice, delivered the mail to Major Tate, at the recorder's office, which served a double purpose, as it stood on the southeast corner of the court house yard and fronted close on the street. It cost twenty-five cents postage on a letter then. The next point was across to the old tavern kept by Tom Hamilton, which was burned down about twenty years ago, and is now the Huston block.

The stage route passed Cincinnati, then left the main road at the cross roads, over by Swift's and Orr's, and came in by old Sol Claypool's, then across the strip of woods in the river bottom to the ford. The bridge across the river being built where it now stands, caused the short route by Claypool's to be abandoned. That was about 1840. Alas! What changes in many ways since that date. There was a woolen factory and a saw-mill on the edge of the river, east side, just across from Andy Turner's residence. The power was supplied by a mill-dam and feeder race. The mill burned down, and the floods have removed every vestige or sight of this once important improvement—the pride of the owner—and, except, perhaps, a few timbers or brushwood that show where the dam was located. The property was owned by Asher Cox, who is yet alive [1870] and lives with his son-in-law near Indianapolis. He can tell many incidents in connection with the old mill, which eventually broke him up financially, and caused him to “go West and grow up” again. The old man is remarkably lively and full of vim; is rather small in stature, quite grey, and expects to meet some of his old friends at the next Fayette county fair.

I remember what a strife it was to locate the site for the bridge across the river. Colonel Hankins and others wanted it placed at the end of Third street, that faces out from Rushville road. Uncle Abe Conwell offered extra inducements for the present location. The strife was intense and bitter feeling was engendered. Silas Woodcock, that good and venerable old gentleman we all remember so well, built the bridge, which was a marvel of immensity to us boys, and we wondered how the old man could get the timbers so straight, with his head to one side as caused by affliction.

PIONEER DAYS IN FAYETTE COUNTY.

Written by Samuel Little in 1879.

To recount the toils of the past, enumerate the privations and note the pleasures of pioneer life in Fayette county, and contrast the “then” of the past with the “now” of the present, must produce a glow of honest pride in the breasts of the aged few who yet remain to recount the past and survey the present.

Each of you for yourself can look at the present as it lies before you,

and I will not attempt to picture it, but hope to recall somewhat of the conditions of the county in 1833, when I located among you.

That portion of the county lying east of the old boundary line being settled ten years earlier than the west side, had nearly passed the stage of the log cabins. Every farm had its occupant, many had comfortable frame or brick dwellings, and some had barns and fruit-bearing orchards; but nearly all of the improvements on our western border were of a primitive character, and it is mainly of this part of the county, in which I lived for forty-three years, I would speak.

Farms ranged in size from a forty-acre tract to a quarter section and nearly all of them had some improvement. The log cabin was the prevailing dwelling, and it was almost always surrounded by a cleared patch, or deadening, ripening for the fire, by whose agency it was cleared for the plow. So dense was the forest that the only evidences of other occupied farms near by was the sound of the ax, the crowing fowls or barking watch dog.

Paths leading from cabin to cabin passed around large trees or logs and over streamlets, led us through the tangle of spicewood or pawpaw in our neighborly visits, and highways were marked out and corduroy bridges bore us over streams on our way to market, public worship, or to mill in our wagons, up hill and down the same, and through streams, which were all without bridges. The stumps, roots and logs gave the beaten track a serpentine direction, which required great skill in the teamster. If Levi Conwell were here he could tell you all about it, or if you ask Uncle Billy Simpson how he used to freight A. B. Conwell's whiskey and flour to Cincinnati and return with a load of store goods, he can describe it better than I can. Pork and the articles named were our staple productions. Cincinnati was our only market. Our pork was driven on foot, requiring an average of eight days to reach our destination, three to close out the sale, and two more to return.

The entire trip consumed about two weeks' time. Wheat sold in Cincinnati in 1834 at fifty cents per bushel, flour for two dollars and seventy-five cents per barrel, and Uncle Abe can give you the price of whiskey; as I did not handle it, my memory is at fault. We got but little money, and we spent but little. Our food grew on our farms, and our clothing was mostly home-made, growing in the flax patch or on the sheep's back, and in manufacture was mostly domestic. The flax-pulling and wool-picking were frequently done by combination or neighborhood frolics, and were occasions of great social pleasure. There are mothers present who could tell how

they raced with their sweethearts at the flax-pullings, and some of them recollect how the points of their fingers ached after pulling the burs and stick-tights out of the wool. Yes, and how they enjoyed their trip on foot to the spelling-match or singing-school with their beaux by their side, just to help them over the fences and mud holes. Or, perchance they rode behind on the same horse, so that if the horse stumbled they could both hold on. I can answer for the other sex that a girl behind me on a stumbling horse was rather awkward, but not at all unpleasant.

Don't you grandames recollect how the flyers of the flax wheel hummed whilst your gent sat by you, or how your bare feet tripped over the puncheon floor to the sound of the big wheel as you drew out those long threads of yarn which were to be converted into the winter's wear. I assure you it was a pleasure to sit by whilst the shuttle flew from hand to hand as that yarn grew into cloth. The wheel and loom did not sound so refined as the organ and the piano, but their product was more useful. Most families were thus clothed. We used but little tea or coffee, and the sugar camp furnished our sweets. Our log-rollings, house-raising and harvesting cultivated a social spirit and placed us all on an equality, as we were mutually dependent. Men and women did their own work with but little hired help. Wages were low (from ten to twelve dollars per month), but money was scarce. I reaped with a reaping hook, in the harvest of 1834 for sixty-two and a half cents a day, and cradled the following harvest for a dollar per day. Our farm tools were quite simple, but cost but little money. We used the "bull" plow with wooden mould-board and iron share for turning the soil, and the single-shovel plow for cultivating the crop. This, with a swingle-tree and harness, trace-chains and back-band, furnished out our rig. We had no cultivators, single or double, nor riding plows. We had never seen a reaper, or mower, nor could we have used them among the stumps. Nor had we any threshing machines. Our small grain was threshed by flail or tramped out by horses on an earthen floor prepared for the purpose, and cleaned by a fanning-mill with wooden cogs. The fall season was mostly occupied in burning off the rubbish of our deadenings, and keeping our "niggers" busy in preparing the logs for rolling in the spring. Our logs were rolled into heaps and burned in the spring, the rails or fencing having been made during the intervening winter. Stormy days and winter nights were used to make and repair the family shoes from leather tanned in our country, and largely made by the farmers at their own firesides, which were wide and warmed by a bountiful supply of fuel. If some of you old folks

will mentally take an inventory of an average dwelling of those days, you would find as a part of those appendages a shoe-bench, with needed tools; spinning-wheels for flax and wool; the hand loom and warping-bars; the washtub, in which the clothes were cleansed without even a washboard; the Dutch oven, in which the corn-pone and chicken-pie were baked, and by its side, a dinnerpot, skillet and teakettle, but no cook stove. A Bible and some school books, added to some furniture of home make, almost complete the picture. The active men and women here today were born and reared in just this kind of a place. Our streams were bridgeless; our commerce had neither turnpikes nor railroads; our business was done without telegraph, and we talked without telephones, and when you take a survey of your surroundings, the present generation, your offspring, your rich and beautiful farms, villages, cities and their manufactories, together with all your moral, social and religious advantages, don't you think that we did well, and don't you join me in the wish that our children may do better?

EARLY CONNERSVILLE BUSINESS MEN.

In a letter to the *Connersville Times and News*, dated Muncie, Indiana, March 27, 1905, C. C. Meeker, a member of one of Fayette county's pioneer families, contributes the following valuable addition to pioneer reminiscences:

"I feel very much interested in the work your school superintendent, Mr. W. S. Rowe, has undertaken and I feel willing to aid him in the work if I can. I think he has struck the right key and if he can get his scholars interested in the struggles, trials and sacrifices that the pioneers of Fayette county met with, in making it what it is today, he will have accomplished a great work for his scholars and for future generations. I often wonder that the children of today don't take more interest in the early history of their own state and county, where they were born, which give them every convenience and luxury that heart could wish for, and especially in matters of education. I well remember when I was a boy I would leave my young comrades at play to hear old men and women talk about old times and the troubles and trials they had in getting a home started, in what was then a dense wilderness.

"I presume that most of the readers of your paper know that Connersville was laid out by John Conner, in 1817, and that he had the first store. Before he came to Connersville he had an Indian wife, but when he came to settle in Connersville he married a white woman. This Indian wife used to come to his store once or twice a year and he used to give her what goods she wanted. In

1833 Connersville had five hundred people. I think about the next general store was owned by Clark & Lewis. It was on the southwest corner of Fourth street and Central avenue.

"I think about the next general store, after Clark & Lewis, was started by Meredith Helm, who came with his father, Judge Helm, in an early day, and settled in Fayette county. They came from Kentucky. Philip Mason, I think, had the first drug store. He came from New York state. All the people I shall name in this article came to Connersville over seventy years ago. John McCormick was among the first settlers. He came from Preble county, Ohio. I think the first term of court held in Fayette county was held at his home. He was the father of Lewis McCormick, who was sheriff of the county and whose children still reside there. John Willey was another early settler and sheriff of the county. The house he lived in is still standing and is used by the Connersville Buggy Company for an office. When it was built, it was out of the town limits. Samuel W. Parker edited a paper there over seventy years ago. It was called the *Political Clarion*. George L. Fearis probably came there nearly eighty years ago.

"In the year 1830, Matthew R. Hull edited the *Indiana Sentinel* and at that time there were but thirty papers published in the state, and two of them in Fayette county. One at Philometh, in Waterloo township, called *The Star and Sentinel*, published by S. Tizzard. These persons are a few of the first settlers of Connersville. There are many more I could name who came only six or eight years later and who could be classed as early pioneers and who aided in laying the foundation and building up of Connersville to take a place second to no city of its size in the state.

"For some of my information, and especially as to dates, I am under obligation to my old friend, William Tyner, who has not lived in Connersville for a great many years, but who was born about two and a half miles northwest of the city, six months before Indiana was admitted to statehood. He learned his trade of harness-making with George L. Fearis, about seventy years ago, and worked at it until about one year ago. He has always lived in this state; and I doubt if there are many born in the state who never lived in any other besides him."

THE OLD SINGING SCHOOL.

In these days when vocal music is taught in every school in Fayette county the opportunity to learn the rudiments of the subject is within the reach of every child who attends the school. There was a time, however,

when music was not taught in the public schools of the county, and it was in those days that a unique school for the teaching of music alone was in vogue in some parts of the county. It is not known how many of these old singing schools were in operation in the early history of the county, but there was one which attained a reputation which extended far beyond the limits of the county.

This famous singing school was located at Lyons Station, now Lyonsville, in the northern part of Jennings township. In this neighborhood there lived in the latter part of the sixties and the forepart of the seventies a Lutheran minister of the name of Keller, who was very much interested in music and whose daughter was quite a musician. To these people is given the credit of starting the singing school at Lyons Station that was eventually to become the most noted in the county. A man of the name of Smith, or, as he was commonly known, "Old Smith, the singing teacher," was secured as the instructor. He brought with him a little melodeon, a novelty to the people at that time. He was a very successful leader and during his stay in the community accomplished well his purpose. Subsequently came another music teacher, Frank Boylen, who taught several terms. The rudiments of music were drilled into the pupils until they were able to read "by sight" and the wayfarer who might have passed the old church on any night the class was being conducted would have been met with a medley of sounds in which he could have discerned *do, ra, me, fa*, etc. Two sisters, Phoebe and Sallie McMullen, who lived north of Lyons Station in the Dodridge neighborhood, taught vocal music in the latter seventies and early eighties and were very successful.

Sometime after the singing school was started in the early seventies, it began giving concerts not only in the local church, but in other parts of the county. The "old singing-school class" attended school celebrations far and near and sang at "musical congresses" at Milton and at College Corner for many years. Thus it is impossible to estimate the value of the old singing school to the community where it held forth during the early seventies and extending into the eighties.

Many of the singers of the old school kept up their interest in the musical field and one in particular, B. F. Miller, now of Rushville, Indiana, who has made a national reputation as a tenor singer. The interest in music was responsible for many an organ being sold in the community and for many years Lyons Station had the deserved reputation of being the musical center of the county. Rosella Riggs, of Connersville, Elias Scholl (deceased) and others received their first inspiration in music as a result of this old singing

school. An organ was early installed in the Lutheran church at Lyonsville. The first organist was Nancy Simpson, now Mrs. F. M. Riggs, of Lyonsville.

The institution, for such it may be called, gradually died down and by the early eighties the meetings became infrequent and eventually were discontinued altogether. Many of the singers are still living in the country and they still recall with pleasant memories the days of the old singing school. It has passed away; its history has been told; but it was one of those features of life in other days which always stood for brighter and better things.

INDEPENDENCE DAY, 1831.

The citizens of Connersville and of Fayette county observed the Fourth of July, 1831, by a celebration at a grove about one-half mile below the village.

The day was ushered in by the firing of cannon. A procession was formed in front of the court house, led by the military, and marched to the grove, where about three thousand persons had assembled. The marshals of the day were Colonel Caldwell and N. McClure, and the officers in charge of the exercises were John Hubbell, president; Allen Crisler, vice-president; Rev. William Miller, chaplain; S. W. Parker, orator; James Ross, reader. Prayer was offered by the chaplain, which was followed by the reading of the Declaration of Independence. Next came a volley from the artillery; then music, which was followed by an oration, and music and firing of the artillery followed, which closed the exercises of the morning. An excellent dinner was served at the grove by Newton Claypool, and some fourteen toasts were drunk. The day was fine, though a shower fell just as the exercises were closing. In the evening a ball was held at the Claypool tavern.

INDUSTRIES OF FAYETTE COUNTY IN EARLY DAYS.

From an early industrial review of Fayette county, not including the early industries of the county seat, it is noted that during the forties there were in this county thirty still-houses, twenty-nine saw-mills, twenty-four grist-mills, six tanyards, one tile and brick yard, one oil mill, four carding and fulling plants, one wooden-bowl factory, one hominy-mill, one woolen-mill, one looking-glass factory, one hemp-mill and one shingle-mill. Of these Connersville township had four saw-mills, seven grist-mills and ten still-houses; Harrison township had seven saw-mills, four grist-mills and three still-houses; Jackson township, four saw-mills, four grist-mills and four still-houses; Posey township, one saw-mill and one grist-mill; Jennings, one saw-

mill, one grist-mill and seven still-houses; Waterloo, one saw-mill; Fairview, two saw-mills; Orange, three saw-mills and two grist-mills, and Columbia, six saw-mills, five grist-mills and five still-houses. Harrison township had one tanyard; Jackson, two; Posey, one; Fairview, one, and Orange, one. The only brick yard was in Harrison township and Jackson and Posey each had a woolen mill. Harrison had a shingle factory and a wooden-bowl factory, while Jackson had the only hominy mill. The oil-mill was in Connersville township.

THE WAWASSA PAPER-MILL.

More than forty years ago there existed a flourishing industry along the banks of the old White Water canal about one mile south of the present village of Alpine, an industry which was established a year or two after the Civil War and continued uninterruptedly until it was destroyed by fire in 1875. This industry, the first and only paper-mill ever established in Fayette county, employed from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty employees, many of whom were women, when it was running at full capacity, and distributed hundreds of thousands of dollars during its career of a decade. Important as was this industry for the decade that it existed there are few people of the county now living who have any idea of its magnitude; that it was an extensive plant covering at least fifteen acres; that raw material was shipped in from South America and Europe; that the manufactured product was shipped out in carload lots to the four corners of the earth.

The Wawassa paper-mills, the name "Wawassa" being a curious corruption of the initials of W. A. Smith, the principal owner of the mill, was established as a branch of the paper-mills of Bremmaker, Moore & Company, of Louisville, Kentucky. The mill was operated by water power exclusively, the company utilizing the old canal bed, diverting the water from the river by a dam across the river just above Alpine. There were times, it is true, when the mill had to shut down on account of low water; other times when men had to be sent up to the diversion dam to break the ice in order to get the water turned into the canal; but these shut-down intervals were few, and for the most part of the ten years the mills were in operation they were run day and night, and seven days in the week.

The main building was about two hundred feet long and eighty feet wide, while attached to this were numerous other smaller buildings, all of which were connected to the main structure. There were large warehouses for the storing of raw supplies, the manufactured product, and for offices. The company also built two large boarding houses for the use of its

employees, one for the women and the other for the men. A cluster of about a dozen houses sprang up around the mill; a school house was built; a physician located there; a shoe cobbler found plenty of work among the employees; church services were held, although no house of worship was erected; but, strange to say, there was never a store established at the place. The employees traded at Laurel, two miles to the south; at Alpine, one mile north; or at Connersville, seven miles up the river.

When the mills were opened they began to manufacture paper out of poplar, at first using the tops and branches of the trees, but later putting in machinery to handle the boles of the trees. They sometimes bought a tract of wooded land, cut out the poplar, sold the remainder of the marketable timber, and then disposed of the land. After the poplar began to get scarce, they began to make paper out of straw. They even went so far as to install a threshing machine adjoining their plant, and farmers in the community hauled their grain to the company's plant to be threshed, the farmer receiving a good price for his straw as well as getting his threshing done for him. Straw was also shipped in from the northern part of the state, this being the first baled straw seen in the neighborhood. This threshing machine, probably the first in the county, was installed about 1870.

Still later the company successfully manufactured paper out of cornstalks, and the farmers in the community hauled the stalks in by the thousands of tons. This, however, was not profitable for the farmer, and the company soon found that they could not depend on the cornstalk output. They next turned to South America for raw material, and the Fayette county cornstalk was replaced by jute from Argentina, but the problem of transportation was too expensive to allow any extensive use of jute. Of course, during all the years the mills were in operation rags had been used for the highest grade of paper. What the future of the mills would have been, if they had not been destroyed by fire, can only be conjectured, but it seems from the best evidence at hand that they were fast becoming, if not already, a losing proposition for their owners. In fact, it was believed at the time of the fire that it was not altogether a matter of accident. Certainly the owners had the plant fully insured, and they expressed no disappointment when it burned to the ground.

The establishment was never rebuilt and this first paper-mill in the county was also the last one. Several years later Stephen Limpus bought eleven thousand pounds of scrap iron which was picked up around the plant, and a few years later several more thousands were found in the bottoms of

decayed vats or covered over with refuse. The wayfarer who today tries to find any evidence of the location of the once flourishing industry will look in vain. Every vestige of it has disappeared; only the memory of it is left.

RELICS OF FAYETTE COUNTY IN INDIANA UNIVERSITY.

During the past few years, and especially during 1916, efforts have been made to collect all kinds of Indian relics as well as the various tools, implements, utensils and the like, used by the pioneers in the early period of the state's settlement. Indiana University has been very active in building up a museum of these relics of an early day and has been fortunate in securing a number of donations of this character.

One of the most valuable of these collections came from Fayette county and represented the painstaking work of a lifetime on the part of the late Milton Trusler. At his death his collection passed into the hands of his daughter, Mrs. Anna Brumfiel, and she in turn left it to her son, Milton Brumfiel, who presented it to the University. The collection numbered several hundred pieces, representing almost every phase of Indian labor and achievement, some of the pieces even dating back to the days of the Mound Builders. A short time before his death Mr. Trusler was offered six hundred dollars for the collection, but he refused to consider any kind of a financial offer, the collection to him not being a thing whose value was to be considered from a financial standpoint.

It is indeed fortunate that the collection is to be kept in the state and certainly no more appropriate place for it could have been found than in the State University. The university has made it a part of the large collection which it has succeeded in securing during the past few years, and there it may be found in the future, the university receiving it with the understanding that it be kept intact.

A TRIO OF CATASTROPHES IN CONNERSVILLE.

The first catastrophe resulting in the loss of more than one life in Connerville occurred in the evening of March 21, 1866. On the afternoon of that day a terrible cyclone swept over the northern part of the town and in addition to unroofing a number of houses, as well as completely destroying some, it seriously damaged the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad bridge across White Water. Whether the amount of damage done to the

bridge was known or not, it is evident that the evening train was not aware of its weakened condition. The train plunged into the river just after getting on the bridge and three people lost their lives.

The second disaster, while resulting in no lives being lost, yet was one of the most serious railroad wrecks that has ever occurred in the county. On July 15, 1892, two freight trains met at the end of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton bridge and came together with such force that one was driven back across the bridge, while at the same time the end span of the bridge on either side was torn out, leaving the center span intact, and with a few of the cars still standing on it. A picture of the wreck in the possession of Theodore Heinemann gives a good view of the wreck and leaves the impression that the "buckling up" of the trains as actually happened would be an impossibility. But it did happen; the picture tells the story. Fortunately no one was killed.

The third catastrophe, and one resulting in the loss of four lives, was the result of a natural-gas explosion on December 12, 1898, in the Perry block on Fifth street, on the site now occupied by the Commercial Club. The proprietor of the store in which the explosion took place was Henry Luking. On the afternoon of the day when the accident occurred, he complained of feeling ill and sent for Dr. G. W. McNutt, his intimate friend. While waiting for the physician, J. D. McNaughton, a plumber, came into the store to locate the leak which was presumably the cause of the illness of Luking. About the same time Patrick Ready came into the store, followed shortly afterwards by Doctor McNutt. The physician had scarcely entered the door when the explosion occurred. It completely demolished the building, killed the four men and shook the entire city. School had been dismissed just a few minutes before the accident happened and scores of school children had passed along in front of the building just before the explosion took place. Had it occurred a few minutes sooner undoubtedly a number of the children would have been killed.

A MONUMENT OF TEETH.

It takes all kinds of men to make this world. One of the many varieties of men who have made Connersville their home in past generations was a dentist by the name of John Doughty. This dentist was nothing if not peculiar, as is evidenced by the unique monument which he designed for himself before his death. In the course of a long and eventful tooth-pulling career he had amassed thousands of teeth, all of which he very religiously

saved, but it was not until his death that it was known why he saved them. It appears that he wanted to use them to make a monument to place over his remains that future generations might know the vocation he followed while on earth. To this end he cemented together his accumulated teeth of many years into a pyramid and left directions that this unique monument be incased in a glass case and placed over his grave. The glass case is still there, but the teeth have disappeared, but when or why they were removed is one of the many things which the historian has not discovered.

MRS. NANCY HAWKINS HACKLEMAN.

It is not definitely known who has the honor of being the oldest person who has ever lived in Fayette county, but there can be little doubt that Mrs. Nancy Hawkins Hackleman is the oldest native-born person now living in the county.

Mrs. Hackleman is a daughter of John and Susan Hawkins and was born in the western part of Harrison township, December 7, 1821, being now in her ninety-sixth year. She was the youngest of eleven children born to her parents. After her mother's death her father married a second time, and to this marriage were born two sons and two daughters, the sons, Elisha and Pleasant, now living in Illinois.

When Nancy Hawkins was sixteen years of age she married William Hackleman, their marriage occurring on October 22, 1837. They were the parents of six sons, one of whom died in infancy. Three, now deceased, served in the Civil War, one of them dying in the service and the other two from disease contracted while at the front. Two sons, John and Edmund, are still living, the mother making her home with the latter in Harrison township. The husband of Mrs. Hackleman died on July 23, 1856, and she has remained a widow for the sixty-one years which have elapsed since the death of her husband.

In spite of her age, Mrs. Hackleman is very active and is able to read without the use of glasses. At the last election she assisted at a pole-raising by running up the flag after the pole had been set. When asked as to what incident in her long life had remained the most vivid in her recollection, she said that it was a Christmas dinner which was given when she was about fourteen years of age. On the day before her father had gone out into the woods with his gun to get some fresh meat of some kind—hoping to shoot a deer or bear. Late in the afternoon, while the children were sitting

around the old fireplace, their father came in dragging a large bear and the family feasted on roast bear meat the following day.

Many things have been advanced as essentials toward a long life. Mrs. Hackleman attributes her long life to the fact that she has always eaten meat three times a day and has never worried about things she could not help. She has never been ill and still manifests a cheery disposition towards those around her. She expects to be in good health four years from now, and be in shape to make a good start on the second century of her life. May she have her wish.

CONNERSVILLE AS A SHOW TOWN.

Every person who was living in Connersville in the latter part of the sixties and during the seventies will recall the interest that was taken in the old time circus. For at least a decade there was nothing quite so exciting in the city as the annual coming in and going out of the circus which made its winter headquarters here. In those days the ambition of nearly every young man in the city was to be identified with the show as a performer or as a member of the executive staff of the show. At least one young man succeeded in making a name for himself as a performer, while there were several who held some official position with the show.

The performer was William Conwell, who is credited with being the first acrobat in the world to be able to turn a triple sommersault. As may be well imagined he excited so much envy in the hearts of the other young men of the city that large numbers of them tried, but in vain, to emulate him. It is said by those who recall those days that there was scarcely a boy in the city who did not imperil his life in an endeavor to turn a flipflop or perform some other feat of acrobatic skill. But Conwell was the only one who ever became famous in this line. While with his show in Russia he met and married a Russian girl. His widow is still living in Connersville and their son, Fritz, is now a well known artist of Chicago. Connersville has also produced one circus clown, who at one time was a feature of John Robinson's shows. His show name was Bartine, but to his Connersville friends he was plain Charles Bassore. After retiring from Robinson's shows he made a few ineffectual attempts to start a show of his own.

The show which made Connersville its headquarters for several years was the Van Amburg-Golden show, probably the best-known of the wagon shows of its day. At one time the animals were kept in the large brick building which still stands near the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Rail-

road station. It was in this building that the largest elephant then in captivity in this country died. This elephant, known as "Tip-Po," was an unruly beast, particularly after having to remain in inactivity for a time, and it is supposed that a dose of poison hastened his retirement from circus life. After his death the question of the disposition of his huge body was of a size commensurate with his bulk. It was finally decided to draw and quarter the body and haul it off in sections to a large hill about a mile northwest of the city for interment. This was finally done and the hill was at once christened Elephant Hill, a name it bears to this day, though the osseous remains of the huge pachyderm have long since been disinterred and now occupy a prominent place in the museum of Earlham College at Richmond, Indiana, where the visitor may see "Tip-Po's" articulated ossified structure in all its bony grandeur.

Probably the best known of the showmen of those days was Frank Hiatt, a native of New York, and now a resident of Connersville, who was for many years manager of Barnum's show. He became identified with Connersville because of his marriage to a girl of the city. Another of the well-remembered citizens of Connersville in the show business was the uncle of Hyatt L. Frost, who was ticket agent with Van Amberg-Goldens for several years. Other local men who figured in the circus life forty years ago were Samuel and Charles Beck and Manford E. Dale.

The shows wintering in Connersville had many of their wagons made by local shops and all of them were annually redecorated by the scenic artists of the city. The two biggest days of the year for Connersville were the days in the spring when the shows took the road for the summer and the days when they returned in the fall to go into winter quarters. But the wagon show, like the canal, is a thing of the past as far as Connersville is concerned; no more will the youth of the city indulge in the festive flipflop; no more will the gaily painted chariots be seen unloading here for the winter; but the county will have one thing left for all time to come which shall be as a reminder of those days that are no more—Elephant Hill will continue to cast its huge shadow over the surrounding territory and stand as a monument to the circus days of Connersville.

BUNKER HILL.

To the historian, Bunker Hill is one of the most interesting spots in Fayette county. Surrounding the place in the northwestern part of Connersville township are many traditions all of which have more or less his-

toric value. But it can be truthfully said that at one time Bunker Hill was the chief industrial center of the county. It was during the construction of the old national road and later the White Water canal that the vicinity of Bunker Hill was a seat of great activity. Stone was quarried out of the hills for all of the canal locks and the contractors, Capt. James Vance and Gen. William Caldwell, employed as high as two to three hundred men at one time in the quarries. Not only was stone furnished for the canal, but it was also used for the foundations of many business houses in Connersville, and for the abutments of bridges on the national road between Centerville and Lewisville. The lumber industry was also one of importance in the immediate vicinity.

No tradition in connection with this locality is more interesting than that surrounding the origin of the name, Bunker Hill, as applied to this particular spot. During the time that the old stone quarries were running full blast, and the hill region was distinctly a center of activity, there were two local citizens, who, for some reason lost in the pages of history, had had trouble with each other of a serious nature. Their friends, seeing the thickening of bad blood between them, urged upon them that there was only one way to settle the matter, namely, to fight a duel. At a point on the top of a commanding hill selected by mutual friends, on a certain day and hour and in the presence of judges and a crowd of spectators, the enemies faced each other with the weapons characteristic of a duel. They advanced toward each other at the command to fire, but instead of discharging their pistols, they shook hands—and the duel was over. The crowd, feeling that they had been outrageously deceived, then and there dubbed the hill Bunker Hill, in honor of the eminence of that name which was the scene of a sanguinary fight in the Revolution. Thus the name comes down to the present, a kind of embalmed reminder that there was a time when so-called affairs of honor were not unknown in this vicinity.

ORIGIN OF RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

Few people living in Fayette county are aware of the fact that the present rural free delivery as it exists in the United States originated in the fertile brain of a farmer of this county; that in a two-story grange hall in the southeastern corner of Jackson township was born the idea which was ultimately to result in bringing the daily mail of the farmer to his doorstep; that a plain, unpretentious farmer in a regular meeting of the grange one

evening in this same hall first promulgated the idea that the farmer was as much entitled to daily mail service as his brother in the city.

Such is the case however. The hall still stands just across the road from the Ireland Universalist church; the night in question was in the year 1880; the farmer with the idea was the late Milton Trusler. On this particular night some of the state officials of the grange were present, and after hearing Mr. Trusler, the master of the grange, set forth his ideas along this line, they became as enthusiastic in its favor as the speaker. In fact, they prevailed upon Mr. Trusler to travel over the state and agitate the question of rural free mail delivery. In a short time the name of Trusler was known throughout the length and breadth of the state as the father of the system, and his name and idea were associated in the papers throughout the nation. The *Indiana Farmer* devoted one page in its issue to him, publishing a picture of the grange hall and of Mr. Trusler, calling him the "Author of Rural Free Delivery." The Associated Press featured him as the originator of the idea, and the papers from Maine to California carried articles to this effect.

As a result of his speeches before the granges of the state, Mr. Trusler became master of the state grange and retained this position for nine successive years. As head of the state grange he attended the national conventions of the order and there he always spoke on the question nearest his heart. This constant agitation on his part, ably seconded by the papers of the country, finally resulted in the establishment of the rural free delivery service. Before Mr. Trusler died he had the satisfaction of getting his mail delivered to his door each day—and thus was realized the idea born in the fertile brain of a plain farmer of Fayette county.

AGENTS FOR LOANING OF SURPLUS REVENUE FUND.

It is not generally known that the United States at one time was entirely out of debt and had more money in the treasury than it could use for any immediate or even prospective need. This happened in 1836, during the administration of Andrew Jackson. Congress decided after much discussion to deposit all of this surplus fund with the various states with the exception of five million dollars, proportioning it among them on the basis of the representation in Congress. The total amount to be thus distributed, in four equal installments, was \$37,468,859, and the act of June 23, 1836, was hailed throughout the Union as the most popular act that Congress had

ever enacted. Three installments had been paid to the states before the panic of 1837 swept over the country, and the fourth installment was never paid.

Of the amount actually distributed Indiana received \$806,254.44. It is very interesting to note what the various states did with the money thus received. Some prorated their share among the whole population; others devoted it to the construction of roads, canals and railroads; others kept the entire amount intact in the state treasury and used the income for state purposes. Indiana was one of the states which made a wise use of their share. The state Legislature in 1837 divided the fund into two equal parts: one-half to be distributed to the counties in proportion to the number of citizens of twenty-one years of age and over, to be loaned out in amounts not to exceed four hundred dollars to any one individual, at eight per cent. interest; the other half was to be invested in stock of the state bank which had been organized in 1834. The interest on loans and the dividends on the bank stock were to be placed in the common-school fund.

The act of 1837 had provided that the first two installments should go to the counties, and the bank therefore shared only in the third installment. Of the total amount received the counties received \$537,502.96 and the bank only \$268,751.48, and of the latter amount the state took \$40,000 to pay interest on internal improvement bonds. Of the amount turned over to the counties a large amount was lost through bad loans, carelessness in enforcing collection and the depression in values following the panic of 1837. The portion recovered of the county distribution was turned over to the bank in 1841, and this sum, added to the returns on the bank investment, was sufficient to create a fund actually larger than the amount received from the federal government. When the state bank was discontinued in 1859, the entire fund was placed at the disposal of the common schools, where it still remains.

The legislative act of 1837 providing for the disposition of the fund, created an official for each county to handle the fund distributed to the counties, his title being "agent for loaning of surplus revenue fund." The agents were appointed by the Legislature for a term of one year from March 1. The names of the first two agents for Fayette county have not been found, but the third was Robert D. Helm and the fourth, and last, was Samuel Reese, who served from March 1, 1840, until the fund was taken from the counties and invested in state-bank stock.

FAYETTE COUNTY'S VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The 1816 Constitution provided for a vote every ten years on the question of a constitutional convention, and pursuant to this provision five elections were held. The vote of Fayette county at the first election, August 23, 1823, was 23 for the proposition and 685 against it. At the second election, August 4, 1828, there were 123 voters for the proposition. At the third election, August 3, 1840, 130 votes were recorded in favor of a constitutional convention and 1,520 against the proposition. On August 4, 1846, 484 votes were cast in favor of the convention and 778 against, while at the decisive election on August 6, 1849, 1,280 votes were cast in favor of the convention and 552 against it. At the election of 1912 the voters of Fayette county cast 1,285 votes in favor of the question of calling a constitutional convention and 2,700 votes against the proposition.

AN ADVERTISEMENT OF 1839.

It has often been said that the Hoosiers are possessed of real poetical ability, and a perusal of the newspapers of ante-bellum days shows that poetry then was frequently used as a medium of advertising. In a Connersville paper of 1839 some genius attempted a poetical advertisement for the firm of Tully & Tate, the same being an appeal to the public to purchase their hats from the firm. The effusion follows:

Hats! Hats! and Caps of every hue,
By wholesale and retail too;
The latest fashions, and the best
That ever graced a Hoosier's nest.

Both brush and silk, and beaver fine,
The otter, seal, rich and sublime,
The nuter and the Russia cat,
And our domestic musky rat,

And wool, both red and black and white,
As fine as silk—(almost, not quite,)
But good enough for you and I,
And General Jackson, if he'd try;

Or Davy Wallace, and the rest
That sit in our big Hoosier's nest,
Unless, by some wild speculation,
The silk-worm met their contemplation,

Whose skill, arranged on nature's plan,
Defies the vulgar arts of man,
And partial to a man of state,
Should weave a silk cap around his pate;

And we poor wretches left to squirm,
Because we were not born a worm.
But hats and caps of every size,
The best that Hoosierland supplied,

Of every touch that you can find,
To suit the gay or solemn mind,
We have to sell, for cash in hand;
Or corn, or beans, or bacon, ham,

And furs and trimmings, every size,
For hatters that may want supplies,
Whose orders we'll attend with every care,
And send their plunder anywhere.

And merchants that our hats would sell,
Just call and see—We'll use you well,
And fill with care the largest bill
With good hats made in Connersville.

And if the science that ordains
That wisdom is a pile of brains
Should want the biggest hat—why then
We'll block one on the chicken pen;

For hats and caps, both small and great,
Are made and sold by TULLY & TATE.

N. B.—Shop at the establishment formerly occupied by
J & J. Miller.

Connersville, Indiana, Dec. 6, 1839.

THE FIRST GERMAN FAMILY.

The first German family in Connersville lived in a log cabin which was built on a plat of ground near Sixth street. The women wore turbans and wooden shoes, short dress skirts and blue calico aprons. Everything that they carried was placed on their heads. The children of the town were afraid and would keep at long range from them. The family used iron-bound chests for a double purpose—as a piece of furniture in which to keep their clothes and as a dining table. Wooden forks and pocket knives were the eating utensils.

FIRST MARRIAGE LICENSE IN COUNTY.

The first marriage license recorded after the organization of Fayette county was issued to Stephen Philpott and Rebecca Hawkins on February 9, 1819. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Adam Banks.

THE FIRST DEED RECORDED IN COUNTY.

The first deed recorded in the county was that of Paul Davis and wife, Margaret, of Connersville township, January 31, 1819, to James Davis. The deed called for the south half of the northeast quarter of section 21, township 14, range 12, east.

FIRST WILL RECORDED.

The first will recorded in Fayette county was that of George Kirschman, August 26, 1819.

STRICTLY HAND-MADE SHOES.

During the days of early settlement in Fayette county the people wore home-made shoes. A cobbler would go from house to house and make shoes for the entire family. When a beef was killed the hide was taken to the tannery, where it was kept for nearly two years in order that it might be a perfect hide. The hide was then taken home and each member of the family was measured for a pair of shoes which were "strictly hand made." The making of the shoes was usually paid for with butter and eggs and other farm produce.

THE FIRST HORSELESS VEHICLE.

The first horseless vehicle ever made was a steam wagon designed and devised by Harvin Tryon, of Connersville, and antedates the automobile of Haynes. While Tryon was making the wagon everyone thought him of unsound mind. The machine was built in the early seventies for the purpose of taking a trip to his old home in Georgia. On his journey he attempted to cross a stream in southern Kentucky and upon getting into quicksand the wagon sank. When the water reached the boiler an explosion occurred and the first horseless vehicle suddenly passed into oblivion.

STRIFE OVER FIFTH STREET BRIDGE.

Locating the site for a bridge across the river at Connersville gave rise to a bitter strife. Colonel Hankins and others whose business interests were in the south part of the town wanted the bridge at the end of Third street. Abraham Conwell and those whose property and business were two squares up the street wanted it leading from Fifth street. On the day that the question was to be decided George Frybarger, with a hammer in his hand, stepped to the center of the street, at the intersection of Central avenue and Fifth street and drove a large nail into the earth, at the same time saying, "Gentlemen, for years to come these four corners will be the center of the town," a prediction that has come true, and a decision which meant the ultimate selection of a site for the bridge.

FIRST WHITE CHILD BORN IN COUNTY.

Elmer Edwards, father of William T. Edwards, was the first child born in Fayette county. The house in which he was born stood on Main street in Connersville, north of the Heeb rink. The father and mother made the Ohio river trip from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati by flatboat, thence to Connersville by wagon. It was a fond dream of the son to be married in a suit of broad-cloth and in order that this ambition might be accomplished he peeled, cut and dried many bushels of apples which he sold and with the money thus earned bought the suit. Mr. Edwards was the first farmer in the county to use tile in draining land.

FIRST MAP OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

To no other man other than Daniel Morrison should credit be given for drawing the first map of Fayette county. It was Mr. Morrison who assisted the engineers in surveying the route of the canal and it was this training that qualified him to draw the map, a task that required two years to accomplish.

CORN FAIR AND MUSICAL CONGRESS.

A corn fair and a musical congress was held in September, 1890, under the management of L. J. Edwards. A table seventy-five feet long was covered with all kinds of corn. A grand musical was the closing feature, the talent being some of the best in the states of Indiana and Ohio.

MANIFESTATIONS OF LIBERAL SPIRIT.

"Tis not what we give, but what we share;
For the gift without the giver is bare."

Many years before the above lines were written the city of Connersville was made the beneficiary of gifts at the hands of its public spirited citizens. In fact, history records that at the time the question of the location of the county seat was being discussed that a number of the citizens of the village came forward with gifts of money, land or lots, offering them to the county in return for the privilege of having the seat of justice located in the village. Just who these public spirited men were, and just how much they donated is not on record, but it is known that their joint donations were sufficient to pay for the building of the first court house and jail. This initial generosity on the part of the founders of the city has been emulated by many citizens during the nearly one hundred years which have elapsed since this first outburst of generosity on the part of the founders of the city.

It is well understood that every church in the city has been built as the result of the donations of citizens, and often many others than the members have contributed of their means to their erection. Private gifts frequently made it possible to maintain schools in the period before the days of free public schools. Thus religion and education, the handmaidens of civilization, were fostered in the early days by the munificence of the citizens of the village, and if private means had not been forthcoming these two agencies would have been sorely tried in their efforts to maintain themselves. The first public library also belongs to that class of public institutions which was made possible only by the voluntary contributions of patriotic, if not always literate, citizens.

In recent years there have been a number of public benefactions made for the general welfare of the city and county. The most valuable of such gifts was made in 1902 by Col. James E. Roberts, now a resident of Indianapolis, his generosity consisting of the presenting of a tract of eighty acres in the northern part of the city to the county seat, the same to be known as Roberts Park. This park was made the home of a free county fair, the first and only one of its kind in the country, the dedication of the park to such a purpose taking place on September 9, 1903. Further reference to this fair is given in the agricultural chapter.

Since the generous gift of Mr. Roberts a number of citizens of Connersville have made various kinds of donations to the city. Manford E. Dale

has given "Daleview," one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the state; Daniel Hankins left the city Hankins Chapel in honor of his father and mother, while his brother, William E. Hankins, provided all of the interior furnishings; E. V. Hawkins and wife presented the city a tract for a playground for the children of the city, the city later building a suitable house on the grounds and equipping the same with the latest and most improved playground apparatus; Roy Williams and wife have given eight drinking fountains which may be found in various parts of the city; the Clio Club presented the fountain to the city which stands at the corner of Virginia, Central and Ohio streets. B. F. Thiebaud and wife have established a scholarship to Earlham College for the benefit of graduates of the local high school, the gift being in memory of their daughter, Marguerite, a graduate of the college; in June, 1916, E. W. Ansted presented the city with the buildings and the ground at the corner of Virginia and Fourteenth street, which have been used by the Fayette Sanitarium for several years, the gift being contingent upon the citizens of the county to raise the sum of thirty-six thousand dollars.

One public spirited citizen of the United States, who has generously given of his millions to thousands of cities throughout the country, has included Connersville in the list of those which have been recipients of his benefactions. This man is Andrew Carnegie and it is to him that the city owes its present beautiful library building, his donation of twenty thousand dollars having made its construction possible.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF 1916.

The state of Indiana celebrated its centennial in 1916 with a series of county celebrations and one state celebration at Indianapolis, during October. Fayette county had one of the best county celebrations in the state, but only those actually engaged in getting ready for the three-days performance had any idea of the enormous amount of labor involved in making it the splendid spectacle that it proved to be. When it is considered that a pageant of nearly five hours duration, covering as it did, a hundred years of the county's history, was presented by a body of five hundred performers, it may be seen that the task of getting such a spectacle ready entailed a heavy burden on someone.

Early in the year it was decided to hold the celebration from July 3 to July 5, inclusive, and plans were laid in February, 1916, to that end. In order to handle the celebration it was necessary to build up a large organization. The general officers consisted of the following: E. P. Hawkins,

chairman; J. L. Kennedy, secretary; T. C. Bryson, treasurer; O. M. Hempleman, superintendent of amusements and concessions; Gilbert Hannah, grand marshal; Arthur Dixon, assistant marshal. These officers were supplemented by M. Holberg and M. Hassett to form an executive committee. The executive committee appointed twenty-five other committees composed of from three to thirty-five members each. Besides there was a committee of three from each township. Another one of the committees had charge of the pageant proper. E. P. Hawkins gave practically all of five months of his time to the centennial and during much of this time employed a number of stenographers to handle the multitude of details which had to be looked after. The pageant itself was written and directed by Harriett E. Williams. It was printed in a brochure containing the dialogue, all of the various committees, the banquet toasts in full and the official program of the three-days' celebration—the whole making a booklet of sixty pages.

CENTENNIAL FEATURE OF CELEBRATION.

The pageant, the central feature of the celebration, was given on Wednesday evening, July 5, on the ground south of the plant of the Connersville Furniture Company. The pageant was divided into ten episodes which may be briefly summarized as follows:

Episode I. Capture of John Conner by Indians in 1788; escape of Jonas Williams' family.

Episode II. John Conner's post in 1813; a plat of the post, arrival of Indian traders; coming of new emigrants.

Episode III. Pioneer life in 1820—Claypool's Inn; a member of the new capital committee; the pioneer preacher arrives; the Masonic lodge; Indian captures; the murder of Ben Davis; fiddlers' contest.

Episode IV. Wedding scene in 1834: an Indianapolis-Connersville wedding; twin McCormick sisters married twin Mart brothers.

Episode V. A school of the forties.

Episode VI. The singing school.

Episode VII. Life in the forties and fifties: apple peeling; husking bees; a Harrison-Tyler parade.

Episode VIII. Civil War period: band drill; boys' drill; girls' drill.

Episode IX. A centennial committee meeting in 1916.

Episode X. A memorial party: pageant of old fashioned games; a Commercial Club banquet; song—"Indiana."

FORMAL OPENING OF CELEBRATION.

The program opened on Sunday evening, July 2, 1916, with an address by Rev. L. E. Brown, of the local Christian church. On the following morning the formal opening of the celebration took place at the corner of Ninth street and Central avenue, where a handsome arch, sixty-two feet high, had been thrown across the street. The arch represented the gates of the city and when Mayor Braun presented the keys of the arch to E. P. Hawkins, the chairman of the centennial committee, the formal opening may be said to have taken place. Following this performance the queen of the centennial, Irene Smith, was crowned with all the regal formality befitting her Hoosier dignity. The parade which followed was by all odds the most spectacular the county has ever witnessed. There were floats representing every industry in the county, all the fraternal orders, the churches, schools and other phases of the county's history, while hundreds of marching children added to the beauty of the parade. It took two hours and forty minutes for the parade to pass a given point.

The speakers of the centennial celebration included Senator James E. Watson, Gov. Samuel R. Ralston and Judge Marshall Williams. Besides these orators there were a number of addresses made by local citizens, and others by former residents of the county. Music during the three days was furnished by the children's chorus, the Connersville Commercial Club boys' band, Carl Smith's orchestra and the Indianapolis News newsboys band.

A feature of the centennial was the exhibition of old relics and curios in the windows of the business houses of the city. Many old buildings were suitably labeled, telling the passerby what part they had once played in the history of the county. Not the least important phase of the whole celebration was the bringing together of a large number of former residents of the city, many of whom had not been back for years. It was estimated that there were at least twenty thousand visitors in the city each day, while probably thirty thousand were in the city on Wednesday night when the pageant was given. The pageant was the climax of the three-days performance, and it is not too much to say that the credit for this particular part of the centennial was due to the efforts of Miss Harriett Williams, who not only wrote the dialogue but also directed its staging and actual presentation.

Future generations may wonder what kind of a centennial celebration

Fayette county had and for this reason it seems fitting to include at this point the full program. The county will give another celebration in 2016 and while few of this generation will be here to participate in it, yet those who have it in charge will be sure to examine with a great deal of interest this program of 1916. It follows:

JULY 2—CENTENNIAL SUNDAY.

7:30-8:00—Sacred Concert.....In charge of Music Committee
 8:00—Address—One Hundred Years of Hoosier History.....Rev. L. E. Brown
 At the Central Christian Church.

MONDAY, JULY 3—CORNER NINTH AND CENTRAL.

10:00—Formal Opening of Centennial and Crowning of the Queen.
 10:30—Historical, Fraternal, Civic, Industrial and Automobile Parade.

AFTERNOON—COURT HOUSE.

1:30-2:00—Band Concert.....Connersville Commercial Boys' Band
 2:00-2:30—Children's Chorus—
 1. The Call to Arms.....Veazie
 2. O Columbia the Gem of the Ocean.....Shaw
 3. A Merry Life.....Deuza
 4. America.....Carey
 5. My Own United States.....Edwards
 6. Indiana.....Meissner
 7. Home, Home, Sweet Home.....Payne

Under the Direction of A. A. Glockzin, Supervisor of Music
 in the Public Schools.

2:30-3:30—Address.....Judge Marshall Williams
 3:30-4:40—Indianapolis News Boys' Band.

EVENING.

6:30—Connersville High School Alumni Banquet, Auditorium Hall.
 7:15-7:45—Connersville Commercial Club Boys' Band, Court House.
 7:45—Address—Hon. James E. Watson, Court House.

DAILY PARK PROGRAM.

White Water Base Ball Park.

2:30—Base Ball Games between Professional Teams.
 Followed by Balloon Ascensions and Parachute Leaps.

AUDITORIUM THEATRE.

The Historical Indiana Moving Picture.
 Every Afternoon and Evening.

Clean Amusement Features at Various Places on
 Main Streets of Business Districts.

AMUSEMENTS—EXHIBITS.

Exhibits of Relics and Curios Were Displayed in the Windows of the Stores Daily.

TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1916—HOME-COMING DAY—COURT HOUSE.

10:30—Band Concert, Indianapolis News Boys' Band.

11:00—Reception to Visitors and Reunion of Former Residents.

AFTERNOON—HAWKINS PLAYGROUND.

1:30-2:00—Band Concert, Connersville Commercial Club Boys' Band.

2:00-2:45—Home Coming Addresses—L. J. Edwards, James McIntosh, E. V. Hawkins,

Rev. E. E. Lines, O. K. Jones, Bernel Tatman, James Roberts,
Nat Wright, and others

2:45—Athletic Events and Drills.

EVENING—HAWKINS PLAYGROUND.

7:30—Band Concert, Indianapolis News Boys' Band.

8:30—Grand Display of Pyrotechnics.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.

At Intersection of Virginia and Central Avenue.

10:00—Band Concert, Connersville Commercial Club Boys' Band.

10:30—Formal Presentation of Fountain to the City of Connersville by the Clio Club,
Accepted by E. P. Hawkins.Presentation and Dedication of the Centennial Memorial Hospital,
Accepted by E. P. Hawkins.

COURT HOUSE.

2:00—Band Concert, Indianapolis News Boys' Band.

2:30—Centennial Address-----Hon. Samuel M. Ralston, Governor of Indiana
Reception to Governor and Other Distinguished Visitors.

EVENING—CENTENNIAL PAGEANT.

Grounds South of Connersville Furniture Company.

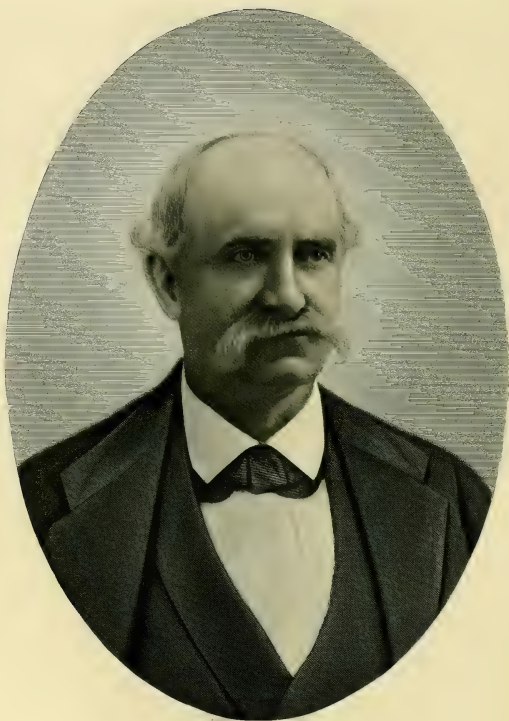
7:30—Band Concert, Connersville Commercial Club Boys' Band.

7:50—Overture, Carl Smith's Orchestra.

8:00—Centennial Pageant of Connersville and Fayette County.

Miss Harriett Williams, Director.

It should be said in conclusion that the centennial was a financial success. It was so well managed that it not only paid all of its expenses, but even had nearly one thousand dollars to turn over to the hospital fund. None of the actual performers or members of the various committees received any compensation. Even Miss Williams, who wrote, staged and directed the pageant, contributed her services. The Pathe Film Company had a representative on the ground during the three days and took several thousand feet of film. This preserves for future generations the main spectacular features of the centennial.



L. M. Root

BIOGRAPHICAL

FRANCIS M. ROOTS.

The life of Francis M. Roots meant much to the development of Connersville and of Fayette county and was full of inspiration to lofty aims and diligent effort. Although Francis M. Roots has been dead for more than a quarter of a century, his influence still lives, a continuing and potent factor hereabout, and no history of the time would be complete without the presentation in that connection of a fitting memorial to the man whose industry and upright walk before men exerted so large an influence on the life of the past generation in this community.

A hundred-page volume has been written concerning the life and the works of Francis M. Roots and it is all so fascinating and instructive that strangers, as well as those who knew him well in life, lay down the book reluctantly, wishing there were more of it. The ancestors of Francis M. Roots, thought to have been of French Huguenot descent, came from Balby, near London, and were among the earliest settlers of the colony of Massachusetts. The subject of this memorial sketch was of the sixth generation in direct male descent from Josiah Rootes, who emigrated from England and settled in the Massachusetts colony in 1634. Among the descendants of this Josiah who were the direct antecedents of Francis M. Roots, native ability, the desire for education, tireless industry, with a deep religious conviction controlling all, have been dominant characteristics.

Francis M. Roots was born at Oxford, Ohio, October 28, 1824, a son of Alanson and Sylvia (Yale) Roots (the latter a member of that family of Yales from which sprang Eli Yale, the founder of Yale University), who had emigrated from Charlotte, Vermont, in 1824 and had settled at Oxford, where Alanson Roots set up a woolen-mill, which became a big institution for that time and place. At an early age Francis M. Roots became thoroughly familiar with every department of the mill and even from boyhood his mechanical bent of mind was finding an outlet in constant efforts to improve the processes of milling. His local schooling was supplemented by a short course in Miami University. At the age of nineteen he received a religious awakening that proved a dominating factor in all his later life and he united

with the Presbyterian church. When he was twenty-one years of age he was sent out by his father with a wagon to visit the sparsely settled districts of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, selling goods and making collections, and thus enlarged his experience. In the summer of 1846 Alanson Roots and his son, Francis M. and Philander H., secured the right to the water power carried in that portion of the canal from Connersville to Cambridge City and in Connersville, on Sixth street, at the west side of the canal, erected a large, four-story frame building for a woolen-mill and equipped the same with the best machinery obtainable for that purpose at that time. In the meantime, Francis M. Roots continued to make his headquarters at Oxford, though most of his time was spent on the road with his goods wagon. Letters written to his sister at various times during that period of travel are filled with expressions of love and thoughtfulness for those at home, his love of nature and his constant striving to live the true, earnest life of a Christian.

After locating at Connersville Francis M. Roots became engaged to marry Esther E. Pumphrey and being thus filled with a laudable ambition to have something more of a competency before asking her to share his lot, made the long overland journey to the newly-discovered gold fields of California. It has been noted that upon starting on this venturesome quest Mr. Root's greatest misgiving was not of the physical perils he should encounter, though they were real and many, but he was most concerned lest he should be spiritually and morally injured by the unavoidably close association with the lawless characters that also were flocking to the gold fields. Space here will not permit the recounting of his experiences, his sadness at parting from home friends, his adventures and how he won the respect and friendship of his associates and his influence over them, although the incidents of that trip alone would furnish material for a good book. Mr. Roots was more fortunate than many in his quest for gold and found a claim that paid. Having worked that claim to his satisfaction he started home, by way of Panama, in May, 1850, and on October 8 of that same year was united in marriage to the lady for whose welfare he had undertaken the long trip across the continent. It may be mentioned in passing that on going on their wedding trip to Mammoth Cave, Mr. Roots and his bride were all night going by through stage from Cambridge City to Indianapolis, with horses changed every ten miles, for at that time even the best roads in the state were full of quagmires.

Following his marriage Francis M. Roots lived at the old home in Oxford until his father died on October 16, 1851. After that the mill at Oxford was discontinued and he moved to Connersville, where his brother, Philander H. Roots, had been living for several years, in active management

of the milling interests of the family at that point. In 1853 a New School Presbyterian church was organized at Connersville and in 1856 the brick building at Seventh street and Central avenue was erected. It has been said that the physical and spiritual history of that church is largely a biography of Francis M. Roots. He and his brother, Philander, worked on it with their own hands, and although it has since been remodeled and modernized, some of their work is still to be seen there. From that time forward Francis M. Roots held one or more positions of responsibility and activity in the church and Sunday school. When he was elected an elder he remarked with deep feeling that he considered it more honor to be an elder in the Presbyterian church than to be President of the United States. After the removal of F. M. Roots to Connersville the business of the two brothers at the woolen-mill was carried on energetically and with success. Mr. Roots was of a mechanical and inventive turn of mind and his improvements of the looms and other machinery of the mill from time to time had been productive of the most gratifying results, both in the way of greater production and in the saving of labor. About 1859 the two brothers became engaged in devising an improved form of water-wheel to take the place of the old one which was providing the motive power for the mill. After years of effort and experiment they found their device was not practicable as a water-wheel, but was an excellent device for a positive-pressure blower. They took out their first patent on this blower in 1866 and calling the same the Roots positive-pressure blower.

In 1869 the Roots brothers took a trip to the leading industrial capitals of Europe in the interest of their blower patents and by much effort and the exercise of constant tact succeeded in introducing their invention in England and on the continent. In 1872 F. M. Roots and his wife, together with a small party, went by railroad to California, visiting in comfort the places Mr. Roots had reached in the days of his young manhood only by slow, toilsome travel and through many perils. By this time Mr. Roots had severed his connection with the woolen-mills and was giving his undivided attention to the upbuilding of the blower factory. In 1874 the two brothers again went to England, France, Germany, Austria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Alsace and Belgium. While in Ghent, on his fiftieth birthday, F. M. Roots wrote a letter to his wife in which he reviewed his life's unremitting struggle, the many high hopes of youth that were unfulfilled and the resolute determinations that had been blocked by undreamed-of obstacles. In that letter he so well expressed himself in simple words of deep feeling and great longing, the sincere outpouring of an honest and ardent heart, that the letter is worthy to be preserved as a classic. In 1876 the Roots brothers were

foremost among the exhibitors in the machinery section at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia and received a gold medal for excellence of workmanship and adaptation of invention to mechanical uses. Philander H. Roots died in 1879. In 1881 F. M. Roots so improved the blower that the improvement amounted to a new invention and in August of that year he took another trip to Europe in that behalf. In 1882 business necessities and a new patent for a rotary pump induced him to take another trip to Europe.

It was in 1873 that, in connection with his brothers, Philander H. and Guernsey Roots, and his friends, Charles Mount and William Huston, F. M. Roots bought up the capital stock of the First National Bank of Connersville. Philander H. Roots was then made president of the bank and continued in that position until his death, a period of six years, after which F. M. Roots was made president and so continued until his death, the affairs of the bank being uniformly prosperous under his wise administration. In 1888 the present handsome bank building was erected at the corner of Central avenue and Fifth street. Mr. Roots also was for seven years president of the Connersville Furniture Company, organized in March, 1882, for the manufacture of bedroom furniture. There, as at the bank, the meetings of the directors during his administration were always opened with prayer, and if a peculiarly difficult problem arose Mr. Roots would say, "Well, gentlemen, let us take this matter home with us and lay it before the Lord for His guidance. We shall then know better how to manage it." As is well known, the Roots business enterprises were successful, and the furniture factory became one of the largest in Indiana.

Francis M. Roots was called to his eternal home on October 25, 1889, just three days before his sixty-fifth birthday. Although it is customary to say, "He is dead," yet his influence still lives in Connersville. His widow survived him for nearly thirteen years, her death occurring on August 22, 1902.

JAMES HERON.

In the memorial annals of Fayette county no name is entitled to better remembrance than that of James Heron, who died at his home in Connersville in 1876 and whose widow is still living in that city, one of the honored and most highly respected old settlers of this county. James Heron was a native of Maryland, but had been a resident of this county since the days of his boyhood and had consequently been a witness to and a participant in much of the more substantial development of Connersville during the period

which marked the beginning of that city's permanent industrial expansion. Though he lived only to middle age, being taken from the community by death just in the prime of his busy and active life, he had done much for the development of the community in which he took so earnest an interest, and his memory is cherished by all who hold the history and traditions of this county closely to heart.

James Heron was born in the city of Baltimore in June, 1824, and was but twelve or thirteen years of age when he came to Indiana with his parents and settled in the vicinity of Connersville in the year 1837. His parents, James and Barbara (Kevan) Heron, were natives of Scotland and upon coming to this country located at Baltimore, where the elder Heron engaged in the dry-goods business and was thus engaged for years, becoming a very successful merchant and being regarded as a quite well-to-do man for that period. His health failing, he was advised to seek relief in the free, open life of what, by Easterners, was then regarded as the "wilds" of the West. With this object in view he disposed of his mercantile interests in Baltimore and with his family made the long trip by stage out to Indiana. When the stop was made at the old Claypool tavern at the southern edge of what is now the expanding city of Connersville both Mr. Heron and his wife were so charmed with the location and the possibilities of the same for carrying out the purpose of their journey Westward that they made inquiries as to whether the place was for sale. Upon being advised that it was, James Heron offered the owner ten thousand dollars, cash "in hand," for the farm and straightway entered upon the ownership of the same and there established his home. With the city man's notions of farming he introduced some innovations in his methods of managing his place and became known in the pioneer community as "the gentleman farmer." James Heron was just beginning to see his way clear to the successful fruition of his plans as a farmer when death overtook him, his decease occurring about two years after his settlement in this county, as a result of injuries received while loading hay. He was a native of Wigtonshire, Scotland, and had been an extensive traveler, having crossed the ocean seven times. His widow continued to manage the farm, reared her children there and there spent the rest of her life, living to the great age of eighty-six years, one of the most honored pioneer residents of this county. The elder James Heron and his wife were the parents of six children, five sons and one daughter, James, Alexander, Samuel, Nathan and William and Helen, who married George Hibben, of Chicago.

As noted above, the junior James Heron was about twelve or thirteen

years of age when he came to this county with his parents and upon the death of his father about two years later, as the eldest son, much of the responsibility of helping his mother continue the management of the home place fell upon his youthful shoulders, a trust which he faithfully performed until presently his brother, Alexander, relieved him of that responsibility, becoming the farmer, while he engaged in mercantile pursuits in the then rapidly developing city of Connersville. James Heron seemed to have inherited his father's native ability as a merchant and business man and for years was actively identified with several of the leading business concerns of Connersville. In connection with the Caldwells he became heavily interested in the pork-packing business and helped to build up a large industry in that line in his home town, the firm doing business under the name of the White Water Caldwell Pork-Packing Company. The packing house was situated at what is now the intersection of Fifth street and the Big Four railroad, a site now occupied by the Andrea theater, and the slaughter pens were located on the river bank in East Connersville, at the point now occupied by the bathing beach. James Heron was but fifty-one years of age at the time of his death on June 17, 1876, but he had performed a great service to the community by reason of his activity in helping to develop Connersville's industrial life, and his memory is not forgotten. He was a Democrat and was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

On May 8, 1855, James Heron was united in marriage to Caroline McCarty, who was born on a pioneer farm three miles south of Brookville, in the neighboring county of Franklin, on the grounds where the first land entry in that county was made, a daughter of Enoch and Elizabeth (Logan) McCarty, who were among the most influential pioneers of that community. Enoch McCarty was a son of Benjamin and Sarah, or "Sallie" (Conner) McCarty, natives of North Carolina, who settled in Culpeper county, Virginia, and later came to Indiana, settling in Franklin county during Territorial days. Benjamin McCarty was appointed first judge of Franklin county, under the territorial administration, and made the first land entry in that county, May 25, 1803, and built the first log cabin in Franklin county. His first act as a judge was to appoint commissioners to take charge of the school lands of the county and to dispose of them for the public good. Judge McCarty and his wife spent their last days on their pioneer farm in the vicinity of Brookville and it was there that Enoch McCarty grew to manhood and later established his home. Enoch McCarty became one of the most active and influential men in Franklin county. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature, was a member of the first

state constitutional convention and continued his legislative service after the state was erected. He also served the public in a local way and was, at one time and another, elected to nearly every office in the gift of the people of Franklin county, including that of judge of the court. He became a large landowner and both he and his wife lived to ripe old age. In their later years they moved to Brookville and there their last days were spent. Enoch McCarty's wife, who before her marriage was Elizabeth Logan, was a daughter of William and Jane (Buchanan) Logan, natives of Pennsylvania, and the latter a full cousin of President James Buchanan, and who became pioneers of Franklin county, this state, and there spent the remainder of their lives. William Logan was a soldier of the patriot army during the Revolutionary War and became one of Franklin county's substantial and influential citizens. To Enoch McCarty and wife thirteen children were born, Sarah, Jane, Franklin, Monroe, Jonathan, Alfred, Mary, Desdemona, Caroline and Catherine (twins), Milton, Helen and Thomas J. Jonathan McCarty, a brother of Enoch McCarty, was a soldier during the War of 1812, and Monroe McCarty, a brother of Mrs. Heron, received a commission as a colonel during the Mexican War and commanded a regiment in General Scott's army.

To James and Caroline (McCarty) Heron three children were born, Katharine, James M., a well-known manufacturer of Connersville and a biographical sketch of whom is presented elsewhere in this volume, and Noreh. Katharine Heron completed the course in the Connersville public schools and later attended the Wesleyan University at Cincinnati. She has been an extensive traveler, has visited nearly all points of interest in this country and in 1890 made a comprehensive tour through Europe, including all points of chief interest on the continent, as well as in the British Isles and the Scandinavian peninsula. Miss Heron has written quite extensively concerning her travels, her articles for publication having attracted much attention, and she has for years given her most earnest attention to all movements having to do with the cultural activities of her home town. She was secretary and treasurer of the local library board at the time the Connersville public library was erected and continues as a trustee of that institution. Miss Heron was the organizer of "The Merry-go-round," Connersville's leading social club; is a member of the Wednesday Club and was a charter member of the "A. D. O. U." She also organized the Connersville Humane Society and has been of large influence in this community in the way of securing to orphaned or neglected children proper home influences. Noreh Heron married Samuel M. Johnson, of Portsmouth,

Ohio, and has five children, Heron M., Emma K., Sherrard Mc., Kanyon M. and Karleene.

Mrs. Caroline Heron is a member of the Presbyterian church, as was her husband, and has since the days of her girlhood taken an earnest interest in church work. Despite the fact that she is now well past eighty-seven years of age, Mrs. Heron retains her mental and physical vigor to an extraordinary degree and continues to take the liveliest interest in current affairs. Her long residence in Connersville and her earlier residence in the neighboring county of Franklin make her life a veritable epitome of the history of this section of the state and there are few matters of importance relating to the earlier history of this section on which she does not retain a clear and most informative recollection.

DANIEL T. ROOTS.

Daniel T. Roots, of Connersville, capitalist and landowner, was born in Connersville and has lived there all his life, for many years one of the most active factors in the industrial and commercial development of that city. He was born on October 22, 1859, son of Francis M. and Esther E. (Pumphrey) Roots, both now deceased, who were for years accounted among the most prominent and influential residents of Connersville. In a memorial sketch relating to Francis M. Roots, presented elsewhere in this volume, there is set out at some length something of the distinguished service rendered by that gentleman during the days of his active career in Connersville, together with interesting details of his busy and useful life, and it is not necessary here to go into those details or to repeat the genealogical information relating to the Roots family, the reader's attention being respectfully invited to that memorial sketch in this connection.

Upon completing the course in the public schools of his native city Daniel T. Roots entered Chickering Institute, a private school, at Cincinnati, and after a course of four or five years there became practically connected with the large affairs of the P. H. & F. M. Roots Company, a history of which concern is set out in the memorial sketch above referred to, and early learned the details of the management of that concern, one of the greatest industrial establishments in Connersville. He presently was made manager of the company's extensive plant and after the death of his father became president of the company, a position he retained for ten

years or more. Mr. Roots formerly was a heavy stockholder in the Roots Company and still holds some of the stock. He also was a stockholder and a member of the board of directors of the Connersville Furniture Company, of which his father for years was the president, and is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Connersville and was a member of the board of directors of that institution until recently, when he retired from activity in that regard. About ten years ago Mr. Roots sold most of his stock in the P. H. & F. M. Roots Company, the concern created by his father and his uncle for the manufacture of positive-pressure blowers, and invested in farm land, being now the owner of about four hundred acres of fine land just north of Connersville, extending north from the railroad bridge. Farm land adjoining that tract has sold for two hundred and twenty-one dollars an acre. Mr. Roots has ever been interested in the upbuilding of his home city and one of his most notable contributions to the same is the large office building, the D. T. Roots building, he erected on Central avenue.

On February 6, 1892, Daniel T. Roots was united in marriage to Irene Ellis, who was born in Harrison township, this county, daughter of Melvin and Harriet (King) Ellis, who moved from the farm into Connersville when she was about six years of age. For some time Melvin Ellis was engaged in the hardware and agricultural-implement business at Connersville and there he spent his last days. Mr. and Mrs. Roots are members of the Presbyterian church.

HON. MILTON TRUSLER.

It is probably not too much to say that no more enduring reputation ever was built up in Fayette county than that established by the late Milton Trusler, who for many years was regarded as one of the leading and most influential citizens of Indiana. For many years the head of the Grange in this state, Hon. Milton Trusler was one of the most useful pioneers in the movement for the improvement of rural conditions not only in Indiana but throughout the country at large, and he is generally recognized as having been the "father" of the present well-established system of rural mail delivery in the United States. As a representative from this district to the state legislature and as state senator he for years occupied a responsible and useful position in the public life of Indiana, and his influence in behalf of the common welfare in that connection was fruitful of much good to the

people of the state at large. A pioneer of the Everton neighborhood, he was the owner of a fine bit of farm property in Jackson township and made that his home until his retirement from the farm in 1894 and removal to East Connersville, where he spent his last days.

The Hon. Milton Trusler was a native Hoosier, a fact of which he was always proud. He was born on a pioneer farm in the neighboring county of Franklin on October 31, 1825, a son of Samuel W. and Martha (Curry) Trusler, the former of whom was a son of James Trusler, a Virginian, who came to Indiana territory with his family about the year 1812 and settled near the Fairfield settlement in Franklin county, where he developed a good farm and where he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring about 1840, he then being eighty-two years of age. James Trusler was a soldier in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War and was a man of strong individuality, influential in his community and successful in his operations. He and his wife were earnest Methodists and their children were reared in that faith. There were seven of these children, five sons and two daughters, and the descendants of this active pioneer now form a numerous family in this part of the state.

Samuel Wilson Trusler, son of James Trusler and father of Milton Trusler, was born in Virginia on July 9, 1795, and was about seventeen years of age when his parents came out here into what then was the "wilds" of Indiana Territory and settled in Franklin county. There he presently married and made his home until in 1830, when he moved up into Fayette county and settled on a farm in Jackson township, where he spent the remainder of his life, a substantial farmer, the owner of a well-developed farm of one hundred and twenty acres, and an active and useful citizen, who, as township officer and as school officer, did much for the development of Jackson township in the early days. Samuel W. Trusler died at his home in Jackson township on August 4, 1846, and the homestead place passed to his son Milton.

Milton Trusler was five years of age when his parents moved from Franklin county to Fayette county, and he grew to manhood on the home place in Jackson township, continuing to make that place his home until his retirement in old age. His schooling was completed in the high school at Liberty and after his marriage in 1848 he established his home on the old home place that had come to him after the death of his father, and continued developing that place, at the same time gradually enlarging his holdings until he became the owner of a half section of land, all well improved and profitably cultivated. During the time of the Civil War Milton Trus-

ler was appointed enrolling officer for Fayette county and in that capacity performed a notable service in behalf of the cause of the Union. Two of his brothers, Nelson and Gilbert Trusler, were officers in the Union army during the long struggle between the states. Milton Trusler was an ardent Republican and for many years was regarded as one of the leaders of that party in this part of the state. He rendered excellent service in behalf of his local community in township offices and was holding the office of township trustee when, in 1872, he was elected to the state Legislature as the representative from this district. Mr. Trusler served two terms in the lower house of the General Assembly and then, in 1876, was elected to the state Senate, in which he served for a term with equal faithfulness. In the campaign of 1892 he was the nominee of his party for the office of secretary of state, and although he ran two thousand votes ahead of his ticket, went down to defeat in the Democratic "landslide" of that year. It was perhaps in his long and unselfish service in behalf of the Indiana State Grange that Mr. Trusler achieved his most distinctive fame, and it was during that period of service that he did much for the promotion of the best interests of the farmers of Indiana as well as of the farmers of the country at large. For seven years Mr. Trusler was master of the state Grange and in that capacity rendered a notable service in behalf of that then powerful organization. It was he who conceived the idea of a free mail-delivery service for the rural patrons of the postoffice and his indefatigable labors in that behalf undoubtedly advanced the establishment of the present system of rural mail delivery in the United States, a fact so universally recognized that Milton Trusler will ever be known as the "father" of rural mail delivery in this country. Mr. Trusler was a charter member of the Everton lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and for more than fifty years, or as long as he lived, took an active part in the affairs of Odd Fellowship in this state, for years one of the most influential figures in the grand lodge of the state. On April 17, 1894, he left the old home place and moved to East Connersville, where he passed his last days in quiet and comfortable retirement.

It was on March 9, 1848, that Milton Trusler was united in marriage to Isabelle Thompson, who was born in Fayette county, a member of one of the pioneer families in this part of the state, daughter of Joseph D. Thompson, who settled in Jackson township, this county, about the year 1820. Joseph D. Thompson was descended from Maurice Thompson, of Hampshire, England, who at one time was governor of the East India Company. To Milton and Isabelle (Thompson) Trusler eight children

were born, namely: Anna, who married Daniel Brumfield; Laura J., who married James M. Backhouse; Samuel F., a farmer, of Jackson township; N. Henry, also a Fayette county farmer; Sidney E., of Anderson, this state; Nina C., who married J. B. Rose, of Miami county, this state; Ira T., a lawyer at Connersville, now deceased, and Juanita, who married William S. Stewart, of Idaho, and who, as well as her husband, is also deceased.

JEFFERSON H. CLAYPOOL.

Though for nearly twenty-five years past, Jefferson H. Claypool, lawyer, publicist and banker, has been a resident of the city of Indianapolis, his extensive real-estate and other interests having taken him to the capital city of Indiana in 1893, he has ever retained the most earnest interest in the affairs of the city and county of his birth and no review of the times in Connersville or Fayette county would be complete without passing mention of this, one of the best-known and most influential of the sons of old Fayette. Indeed, so closely interwoven with the history of Fayette county is the history of the Claypool family during the past four or five generations that reference to the one hardly could be made without touching in a general way the history of the other, and the reader of this volume will find throughout this general review of the history of Fayette county frequent reference to the part taken by the Claypools in the general social, political and industrial life of this community, even from the days of the beginning of a social order hereabout, for the Claypool family has been represented in this county since territorial days, the founder of the family in Indiana having settled here in 1813, among the very earliest of the pioneers of this section of the state.

Jefferson Helm Claypool was born in Connersville on August 15, 1856, son of Benjamin F. and Alice (Helm) Claypool, prominent and influential residents of that city, whose last days were spent there. Benjamin F. Claypool, for many years one of Indiana's most distinguished citizens, also was a native son of Connersville and spent all his life there, an influential lawyer, statesman, banker and landowner. He was born on December 12, 1825, son of Newton and Mary (Kerns) Claypool, pioneers of Fayette county and potent influences for good during the formative period of this now well-established and flourishing community and further and fitting reference to whom is made elsewhere in this volume of history and biography. Newton

Claypool was a Virginian who came over into Indiana from Ross county, Ohio, in 1813 and established his home in this county, becoming a considerable landowner at the very edge of what after awhile came to be the thriving city of Connersville. He was a man of education, of great native force of character and naturally became one of the leaders in the new community, it being undoubted that his influence had very much to do with the establishment of the firm foundation upon which this community now rests. In his day he represented this district in both the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Indiana General Assembly and in other ways contributed of his time and his talents to the public service.

Benjamin F. Claypool was reared in Connersville and supplemented his course in the public schools of that city by a valuable course of private instruction under the efficient tutelage of Professor Nutting, a prominent local educator of that period, who had come to this state from Massachusetts, acquiring under that tutelage a knowledge of the various branches taught in the seminaries of that day, together with an acquaintance with the Latin and French languages. In the fall of 1843 he entered old Asbury (now DePauw) University and remained there until the spring of 1845, when he entered the law office of the Hon. O. H. Smith at Indianapolis and after a thorough course of reading under that able preceptor was admitted to the bar in March, 1847. Shortly thereafter he opened an office for the practice of his profession in his home city and it was not long until he was occupying a foremost position at the bar of Fayette county. Mr. Claypool's practice was not confined to the local bar and for many years he was found engaged on one side or another of most of the important cases tried in the courts of this part of the state. Reared a Whig, Mr. Claypool took an active part in political affairs even before he had reached his majority and when the Republican party was organized he was one of the most active men in Indiana in that behalf. In 1856 he was a delegate to the convention at Philadelphia that nominated John C. Fremont for the Presidency; in 1864 was presidential elector for the fifth congressional district and in 1868 one of the electors for the state at large. In 1860 Mr. Claypool was elected state senator from the counties of Fayette and Union and in that capacity took a prominent part in the legislation of Indiana during the period of the Civil War, being regarded as one of the leaders in the various patriotic movements based upon the emergencies of that trying time. In 1874 he was the nominee of his party for Congress from this district, but went down to defeat in the memorable Democratic "landslide" of that year. In addition to his extensive legal practice, Mr. Claypool gave considerable attention to his banking and real

estate interests and became one of Connersville's well-to-do men, owner of a large farm and for some years president of the First National Bank of Connersville, having also been president of that concern's predecessor, the Connersville branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana.

On August 4, 1853, Benjamin F. Claypool was united in marriage to Alice Helm, who was born at Rushville, this state, a daughter of Dr. Jefferson and Eliza (Arnold) Helm, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of the Isle of Wight, England. Dr. Jefferson Helm for years was one of the best-known medical practitioners in Rush county and his daughter was a highly cultivated woman, who contributed much toward the successful career of her husband. She died in August, 1882, and her husband survived her for six years, his death occurring on December 11, 1888. Of the children born to Benjamin F. Claypool and wife, Jefferson Helm Claypool, the subject of this biographical sketch, is the only survivor. Benjamin F. Claypool was the second in order of birth of the four sons born to his parents, Newton Claypool and wife, the others being Austin B., Abraham J. and Edward F. The latter years ago published a very interesting volume of autobiography in which much valuable material relating to the history of the Claypool family in this county was preserved.

Reared in Connersville, the city of his birth, Jefferson Helm Claypool was prepared for college in the public schools and by private tutors and in the fall of 1870, he then being but fourteen years of age, he entered Miami University and after a course of three years in that institution entered the University of Virginia, class of 1875. Meanwhile he had been giving close attention to the study of law, under the able preceptorship of his father, and in 1877 was admitted to the bar, beginning the practice of his profession in partnership with his father at Connersville and continued thus connected until the latter's death, the firm having an extensive clientage in this and adjoining counties. During this time Mr. Claypool was gradually enlarging his real-estate interests in Indianapolis and in 1893 he moved to that city, where he since has made his home, giving most of his time to his private business, which includes banking, farming and real-estate development. Mr. Claypool has been an active Republican from childhood, receiving inspiration from his father, who was one of the founders of the party, and in the sessions of 1889 and 1891 represented this district in the Indiana General Assembly, thus being the third in direct descent of the Claypool family to represent the district in the Legislature. For fourteen years Mr. Claypool served as a member of the Indiana state board of election commissioners and during the memorable campaign of 1896 was a member of the advisory committee of

the Republican state central committee. For many years he has been a frequent contributor to magazines and newspapers, many of his articles on public questions being widely copied on account of their force and clearness of expression.

In 1893 Jefferson H. Claypool was united in marriage to Mary Buckner Ross, who also was born in Connersville, daughter of the late Major John W. Ross, a memorial sketch of whom is presented elsewhere in this volume, and to this union one child has been born, a son, Benjamin F. Claypool, who was graduated from Miami University in 1916 and is now a student in the agricultural department of Purdue University. In 1912 Jefferson H. Claypool received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Miami University. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa (honorary) and the Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternities.

MILTON HENRY TRUSLER.

Milton Henry Trusler, a well-known retired farmer of Jackson township, former trustee of Jackson township and present truant officer for Fayette county, is a native son of this county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a pioneer farm in the Bentley neighborhood (the old Ireland settlement) in Jackson township, December 7, 1857, son of Milton and Isabelle (Thompson) Trusler. The father was born in the neighboring county of Franklin, in the vicinity of Blooming Grove, a son of Samuel Trusler and wife, pioneers of this section of the state, further and extended mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume.

Milton Trusler was born about 1824 and was but a child when his parents moved up from Franklin county and settled in the Bentley neighborhood in Jackson township, this county, where he grew to manhood and where he continued to make his home after his marriage until about twenty years before his death, when he retired from the farm and moved to Connersville, where he died in August, 1906, he then being in the eighty-second year of his age. As a youth, Milton Trusler studied with a view to becoming a physician, but before he had qualified for practice his parents died and he was compelled to return home to look after the farm and the interests of the younger children. He then abandoned the plan of becoming a physician, later bought the interests of the other heirs in the home place and there remained engaged in farming until his retirement. When twenty-two years of age he married Isabelle Thompson and to that union nine children were born, one of whom died in

infancy and eight of whom, four sons and four daughters, grew to maturity. Of these, four are now deceased, Mrs. Anna Brumfield, Mrs. Juanita Stewart Nichols, Sidney E. and Ira Thompson Trusler. The survivors, besides the subject of this sketch, are Fred, Mrs. Laura Backhouse and Mrs. Nina Rose.

Milton H. Trusler was reared on the home farm in Jackson township, receiving his schooling in the neighborhood schools, and from early boyhood was a valued assistant to his father and brothers in the labors of developing and improving the farm. When twenty-six years of age he married and after the death of his wife, about four years later, again made his home with his parents until his second marriage, three years later, after which he made his home at Bentley, his second wife having been postmistress at Bentley at that time, though for another year he continued to help his father on the home farm. He then moved onto the Myers farm, in that same neighborhood, continuing, at the same time, to farm the home place, and when his father moved to Connersville moved onto the old home place, which he continued farming for thirteen years. At the end of that time he bought a place of eighty acres a short distance east of the home place, and there made his home until in March, 1915, when he moved to Everton, where he is now living. Mr. Trusler has for years given close attention to local political affairs and in 1900, while living on the farm, was elected trustee of Jackson township, a position he held for four years. In May, 1916, he was elected county truant officer and is now serving in that important public capacity, giving his best attention to the duties of his office.

As noted above, Mr. Trusler has been twice married. He was first united in marriage to Angie Smith, who died about four years after her marriage, leaving a son, Alton G., then about three years of age. About three years later, in 1891, he married Agnes Kingery, who also was born in the old Bentley neighborhood, and who, as noted above, was serving as postmistress of Bentley at the time of her marriage. To this union two children have been born, Ava, who married Dempsey Britton, who is farming the Trusler farm, and has a daughter, Marjorie, and Lelia, who for the past five or six years has been teaching school in this county, two years in the Bentley neighborhood and three years in the schools at Harrisonburg. Mrs. Trusler is a daughter of Michael and Lucy (Webb) Kingery, who came to this county from Ohio and settled in Jackson township, where Michael Kingery engaged in blacksmithing and where he died when his daughter, Agnes, was three months of age. The widow kept the children together until they were grown and after the marriage of her daughter, Agnes, made her home with

the Truslers the most of the time until her death, which occurred in July, 1913, she then being eighty-six years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Trusler are members of the Universalist church and take a proper interest in church affairs, as well as in the general good works of the community in which they live. Mr. Trusler is a member of the Everton lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and takes a warm interest in the affairs of that organization.

MAJOR JOHN WESLEY ROSS.

The late Major John Wesley Ross, an honored veteran of the Civil War, former postmaster of Connersville, former auditor of Fayette county, former revenue collector for the sixth Indiana district, United States internal revenue bureau, and for many years one of Connersville's best-known and most representative merchants, was born in the neighboring county of Franklin, but had been a resident of Fayette county and of Connersville since the days of his youth. He was born on September 30, 1837, and was but a boy when his parents moved from Franklin county up into Fayette county and here established their home. Here he received his schooling and here he was living when the Civil War broke out. In 1861 he enlisted for service in the Union army as a member of the Third Indiana Battery of field artillery and went to the front, serving with that command for two years, at the end of which time he was transferred to the Twenty-third Battery, as a second lieutenant. His promotion to the rank of captain soon followed and during the Atlanta campaign he served with the rank of major on the staff of General Schofield, one of the most highly trusted and efficient members of the staff of that commander. Major Ross was with Sherman on the march to the sea and participated with the army of that commander in the Grand Review at Washington at the close of the war.

Upon the completion of his military service Major Ross returned to Connersville and in the December following was married. A few years later he engaged in the retail grocery business in that city, in partnership with M. C. Buckley, and later was engaged in the same line of business, on Fifth street, in partnership with Norman Morrison. Still later Major Ross became associated with John Lair and later with J. M. Conner, in the hardware business on Central avenue, and with that concern his name was associated until his retirement a few years ago. During the seventies and early eighties Major Ross served under the federal government as collector for the sixth

Indiana revenue district and in 1883 was appointed postmaster of Connersville, in which office he further served the public for a term of four years. Some time afterward he again was called to the public service and served for a term as auditor of Fayette county. The Major was an ardent Republican and for many years was looked upon as one of the leaders of that party in this part of the state. In 1896 he was a delegate from this district to the Republican national convention that nominated William McKinley for the Presidency. Active in business as well as in civic affairs, Major Ross was for years one of the most influential merchants in Connersville and during the long period of his commercial activity there did much to promote the advancement of the city's rapidly growing mercantile and industrial interests. His death occurred on May 9, 1916, and he was widely mourned, for he had been a life of wide influence in the community of which he had been a resident since the days of his boyhood.

On December 18, 1865, Major John W. Ross was united in marriage to Sarah M. Hanson, who died on September 15, 1913, and to that union one child was born, a daughter, now living at Indianapolis, wife of Jefferson H. Claypool, a biographical sketch of whom is presented elsewhere in this volume. Major Ross was a Knight Templar Mason, a member of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic and a member of the Indiana Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, in the affairs of all of which organizations he took a warm and active interest.

FRANK D. HACKLEMAN.

Frank D. Hackleman, a well-known and energetic merchant at Bentonville and trustee of Posey township, is a native son of Fayette county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a farm two miles east of Fairview, in the township of that name, March 27, 1870, son of John W. and Martha A. (Shortridge) Hackleman, the former of whom is still living in Fairview township and a biographical sketch of whom, presented elsewhere in this volume, gives a detailed history of the Hackleman family from the time it first became represented in Indiana in pioneer days. Elsewhere in this volume there also is further and fitting mention of the Shortridge family and it is therefore not necessary to repeat these genealogical details in connection with the story of the life and career of the subject of this sketch.

In the days of his early boyhood Frank D. Hackleman moved with his parents from Fairview to Harrison township and there lived for six or seven years, at the end of which time he returned with the family to Fairview township, his father having bought the farm on which he is now living, and there he grew to manhood. He was married in the fall of the year before he attained his majority and, after that happy event, began farming on his own account, beginning on a farm two miles east of Falmouth, where he lived for a couple of years. At the end of that time he moved to Hawkinsville, in Harrison township, where he engaged in farming for another period of two years, after which he moved to a farm two miles north of Falmouth, where he lived five years. He then moved to a farm just west of the place on which he established his home after his marriage and, after five years spent in farming there, in November, 1904, moved to Bentonville, where he since has made his home. Upon locating at Bentonville, Mr. Hackleman bought a blacksmith shop and was engaged in the blacksmithing business there until in the spring of 1912, when he and Charles W. Mason started a hardware store at Bentonville, putting in a general stock of shelf hardware and farming implements. In 1915 they added to this line the local agency for the sale of the Ford automobile. They also carry a line of fence posts and operate a coal yard. Their store is well stocked, carrying a stock larger than that usually found in stores in towns the size of Bentonville and in 1916 did a business aggregating about seventeen thousand dollars. Mr. Hackleman is an ardent Republican and has for years given his earnest attention to local political affairs. In 1914 he was elected trustee of his home township and is now serving in that important public capacity.

On September 16, 1890, Frank D. Hackleman was united in marriage to Mary J. Pattison, who was born in Madison county, this state, a daughter of George and Nancy (Miller) Pattison, the latter of whom was born in Posey township, this county, daughter of John and Cynthia (Manlove) Miller, who came to this county from Pennsylvania in pioneer days. Nancy Miller grew up in Posey township and there married George Pattison, later moving to Madison county and settling near Frankton, where she died when her daughter, Mary, was about two years of age. The latter's father also died there not long afterward and her grandfather, John Miller, brought her to Fayette county and she remained with him on his farm in Posey township until her marriage to Mr. Hackleman. John Miller was one of the real pioneers of Posey township, having settled there before the Indians had all left this part of the country and there both he and his wife

spent their last days. He was the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres in section 27 and was long regarded as one of the substantial and influential residents of that part of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Hackleman are members of the Christian church and take a proper part in church work, as well as in the general social activities of the community in which they live, helpful in promoting all movements having to do with the advancement of the common welfare thereabout.

HON. RICHARD N. ELLIOTT.

The Hon. Richard N. Elliott, member of the law firm of McKee, Wiles & Elliott, of Connersville, and former representative in the Indiana state Legislature from this district, is a native son of Fayette county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a pioneer farm in Jackson township on April 25, 1873, son of Charles W. and Eliza A. (Nash) Elliott, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of this county, and the latter of whom is still living at her home in this county.

Charles W. Elliott was born at Brooksville, Kentucky, and was about four years of age when his parents came to Indiana, about 1832, and settled in Jackson township, this county, the senior Elliott there buying a tract of land from the man who entered it from the government. There Charles W. Elliott grew to manhood and became a substantial farmer, owning a farm in Jackson township and one in Columbia township. During the days of the gold excitement in California he started for the new Eldorado, by way of Panama, but was seized with an attack of yellow fever on the Isthmus and upon his recovery returned home without concluding his quest for gold. In the days preceding and leading up to the Civil War he was a "war Democrat" and voted for Abraham Lincoln for President, ever afterward being rather independent in his political views. He voted for James G. Blaine for President and died firm in the Republican faith. His parents, John and Rachel (Pigman) Elliott, who came to this county from Kentucky in the early thirties and established their home in Jackson township, spent the rest of their lives there, being counted among the most substantial and influential pioneers of that part of the county. Though John Elliott came to Fayette county a poor man, he died quite wealthy and was long looked upon as one of the most prominent men in the county. He and his wife had eight children who lived to maturity, Jesse P., Charles W., Elijah,

James M., John, Elizabeth, who married Elijah Jamison, and Jane and Adam, who died unmarried.

Charles W. Elliott married Eliza A. Nash, who was born in Fairview township, this county, daughter of Richard and Margaret (Moffett) Nash, natives of Pennsylvania, who became pioneers of this county and here spent the rest of their lives. Richard Nash in his young manhood was a flatboatman on the Ohio river. His father entered a tract of land in Fairview township, this county, which he later owned, and he and his wife died there. They had a good-sized family, their children, besides Mrs. Elliott, having been Mrs. Jane Turner, William G. Nash, Mrs. Sarah Ann Pratt, Isaac T. Nash, John S. Nash and Oliver L. Nash. All four of the sons were soldiers of the Union during the Civil War and the first-named participated in the battle of Gettysburg. Richard Nash was twice married, by his first wife having had a son, Robert Nash. To Charles W. and Eliza A. (Nash) Elliott five children were born, of whom the subject of this sketch was the third in order of birth, the others being as follow: Cecile, wife of Walter Sefton, of Connersville; Charles W., who died in 1897, at the age of nineteen years, and two daughters who died in their girlhood. The senior Charles W. Elliott died at his home in Jackson township in 1891, he then being sixty-three years of age, and his widow survives him, she now being seventy-five years of age. She is a member of the Methodist church, as was her husband, and has ever given her earnest attention to the work of the church.

Reared on the paternal farm in Jackson township, Richard N. Elliott received his elementary schooling in the district school in the neighborhood of his home and later taught school for three years, in the meantime continuing to assist with the labors of the home farm, and remained at home until he was twenty-two years of age, when he went to Connersville and entered upon the study of law in the office of Conner & McIntosh, beginning his studies there in July, 1895. In the following year, 1896, he was admitted to the bar and has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession at Connersville. For some time Mr. Elliott was in partnership with the late Ira T. Trusler and later, for some time, was in partnership with Frederic I. Barrows. He later formed another partnership, which was maintained under the firm style of McKee, Frost & Elliott until the formation of the present firm, McKee, Wiles & Elliott, with which Mr. Elliott is now connected. Mr. Elliott is a Republican and has long given his most thoughtful attention to the political affairs of his home county and of the state at large. For nine years he served as county attorney of Fayette

county and for four years as city attorney of Connersville. In 1904 he was elected representative from this district to the Indiana state Legislature and was re-elected in 1906, thus serving for two terms, during which time he rendered valuable service not only to this district but to the state at large. Mr. Elliott was a member of the Indiana tuberculosis commission and was the author of the bill that, enacted into law, created the Indiana state tuberculosis hospital at Rockville. Mr. Elliott has for years been an active worker in the political field and for some time was chairman of the county Republican committee and chairman of the city Republican committee. He now is a member of the advisory committee of the state Republican committee and in that capacity rendered admirable service during the campaign of 1916. Mr. Elliott was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1916, and has for years been a familiar figure at the district and state conventions of his party.

On January 20, 1898, Richard N. Elliott was united in marriage to Lizzie A. Ostheimer, who was born in Harrison township, this county, daughter of Simon and Mary (Simpkins) Ostheimer, the former a native of Germany and the latter of the state of Ohio. Simon Ostheimer was but a child when he came to this country with his parents and he grew to manhood in this county. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted for service in the Union army and served for about three years. His father, George Ostheimer, also served as a soldier during the war between the states and was killed during a skirmish in Kentucky. George Ostheimer and wife were the parents of seven children, Peter, Mrs. Mary Walters, Simon, Charles, George, Alice and Joseph. Simon Ostheimer became a thrifty farmer in this county and served for four years as county treasurer of Fayette county. He married Mary Simpkins, who was born at Bethel, Ohio, and who came to this county with her parents, and of the children born to that union seven lived to maturity, namely: George A., Mrs. Ella M. VanPelt, Mrs. Hattie G. Barker (deceased), Mrs. Elliott, Laura, Ruby and Quincy. Simon Ostheimer died on April 1, 1906, and his widow is still living.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and take a proper interest in the various beneficences of the same, as well as in the general social activities of the city. Mr. Elliott is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of Warren Lodge No. 15, Free and Accepted Masons; of Maxwell Chapter No. 18, Royal Arch Masons, and of Fayette Council No. 6, Royal and Select Masters. He also is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and in the affairs of these several organizations takes a warm interest.

SCOTT THOMAS.

Scott Thomas, assessor of Fayette county, is a native son of this county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a pioneer farm just at the northern edge of the city of Connersville, in Harrison township, November 24, 1851, son of Benjamin and Eliza (Savage) Thomas, the former a native of the state of New York and the latter of Maine, who became pioneers of this county and here spent their last days.

Benjamin Thomas was born at Olean Point, New York, eldest of the four sons born to his parents, the others having been Gilbert, Jesse and Stephen. He grew to manhood there and married Eliza Savage, who was born at Bangor, Maine, shortly afterward coming to Indiana and settling on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Harrison township, this county, which farm is now included in the present limits of the city of Connersville, and there he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1881, he then being eighty-six years of age. Benjamin Thomas was thrice married. His first wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, died in 1854, and he later married Francena Reed, upon whose death he married Mrs. Mary Keener. He was the father of eleven children, of whom the subject of this biographical sketch was the tenth in order of birth, the others being as follow: Mrs. Ann Clark, now deceased; Jesse H., deceased; Oliver, who died while serving as a soldier of the Union during the Civil War; Samuel, a veteran of the Civil War, now living at Morocco, this state; Austin, of Harrison township, this county, also a Civil War veteran; Walter, of Logansport; Margaret, wife of Joseph J. Cole, of Connersville; Jane, who married E. R. Carson and is now deceased; Mary E., also deceased, who was the wife of John Coss, and Kate, the wife of George Drischell, of Cambridge City, this state.

Scott Thomas was reared on the paternal farm on the northern edge of the city of Connersville and remained there for some years after his marriage, a valuable assistant to his father in the labors of the home place. His earliest schooling was obtained in the old subscription school in the neighborhood of his home, and he later attended the public schools in Connersville and the old Frost school, known locally as "Elephant College." He married in 1879 and for seven years thereafter continued to make his home on the old home place, operating the farm. He then opened an omnibus and transfer line in Connersville and for twenty-two years conducted the same, afterward engaging in the real-estate business in that city and was thus engaged until his election to the office of county assessor in the fall of 1914.

He entered upon the duties of that office on January 1, 1915, and is now serving in that important public capacity, one of the most popular public officials in Fayette county. Mr. Thomas is a stanch Republican and for years has been regarded as one of the leaders of that party in this county.

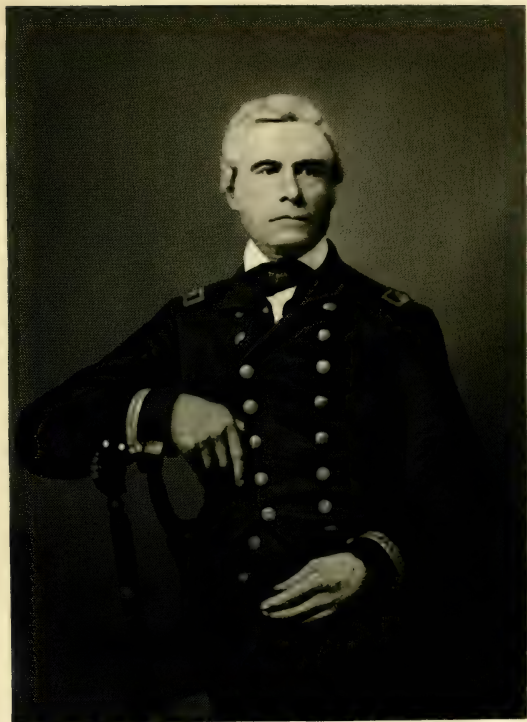
On June 3, 1879, Scott Thomas was united in marriage to Ella Enyart, daughter of Samuel Enyart, and to that union three children were born, Margaret Ethel, who married Louis Wines Bremmerman and lives in Chicago; Guy M., who married Cynthelia Jorns and is in the employ of the Lexington-Howard Automobile Company, and Archie D., an electrician, who lives at home. The mother of these children died at her home in Connersville on September 2, 1915, at the age of fifty-three years. She was a member of the Episcopal church. Mr. Thomas is a Methodist in his religious faith and has ever taken a proper part in the good works of the community.

LIEUT. SAMUEL J. SHIPLEY.

In the memorial annals of Fayette county there is no name held in better remembrance than that of the late Lieut. Samuel J. Shipley, United States navy, retired, who died at his home in Harrison township in 1897.

Lieut. Samuel J. Shipley was born in Wilmington, Delaware, December 24, 1813, son of Joseph B. and Mary H. (Test) Shipley, the former born near the Brandywine, Delaware, November 14, 1780, and the latter, near Salem, New Jersey. They were married on April 16, 1804. Samuel Shipley, the grandfather of Samuel J., and for whom the latter was named, was born on December 5, 1755. His wife, Jane (Bennett) Shipley, was a sister of Caleb Bennett, who commanded a company at the battle of the Brandywine and at one time was governor of Delaware. The brother and sisters of Samuel J. were named and born as follows: Mary A., born on February 29, 1805; Charles, August 17, 1807, and Eliza J., October 15, 1811. Their ancestors came from England soon after William Penn colonized Pennsylvania, and were of Penn's religious faith.

Our subject, when a school boy near the Delaware Bay watching the ships go down to the ocean, early evidenced a desire to go to sea, and in 1833 he made application for an appointment as midshipman, the application being indorsed by his friends, Daniel Rench, Samuel W. Parker and others, and in the following year his appointment was received through Gen. Jonathan McCarty, then member of Congress from the Connersville



S. J. Shipley

district. The young naval aspirant was soon ordered to the brigantine "Enterprise," at Norfolk, Virginia, and from thence sailed for the Brazilian station, South America; soon after reaching which he was transferred to the flagship "Erie" and remained on that station nearly three years, returning to the United States in the fall of 1837, when he was granted a leave of absence. He returned home and soon after purchased a farm in Harrison township, which he ever after made his home when not engaged in the naval service. After the expiration of his furlough he was ordered to the receiving ship "Hudson," at New York, and not long thereafter was transferred to the line-of-battle ship "North Carolina" that was used as a school for apprentices. The class of 1834, to which he belonged, was the first to pass an examination at the Naval Academy established at Philadelphia in 1839 (subsequently changed to Annapolis, Maryland).

In June, 1840, soon after passing his examination, young Shipley was ordered to the West India station and joined the United States ship "Warren" at Pensacola, Florida. He made a cruise with that vessel to the Spanish main and the Gulf of Mexico; thence to New York, where he was granted a leave of absence, and on his return home was united in marriage, November 14, 1841, to Martha Holton, daughter of Rev. Jesse and Jane Holton. On the expiration of his leave of absence he joined the United States ship "Falmouth" as sailing master, and made a cruise of over two years to the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies, returning home in 1844, when he was permitted to remain with his family for more than a year. In 1846 his wife died at the age of twenty-four years, leaving a daughter, Jennie, who was a great source of comfort and a stay to her father during his declining years.

Soon after the death of his wife Master Shipley received orders to join the United States ship "United States," as sailing master, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Read, ordered to the coast of Africa. (At that time our government was bound by treaty with Great Britain to keep up a force of eighty guns for the suppression of slave traffic). After taking on board a new battery of fifty-two guns and stores they started for the Cape Verde Islands, via the Azores, going from Pico south, passing the Canary Islands, sighting the Peak of Teneriffe in the distance. On their arrival at Porto Praya, Cape Verde Islands, their place of rendezvous, they took on board some stores and provisions and proceeded down the coast, visiting Sierra Leone, Cape Mount (a noted slave mart), stopping some time at Monrovia, at which place Commodore Read, Master Shipley and

other officers dined with President Roberts, whose hospitality they had been invited to share. While here they visited Mission House school and other public buildings. From Cape Mesurado they sailed for the Gulf of Guinea, anchoring off Cape Palmas, thence down the Ivory and Gold Coast, passing Cape Three Points, and anchoring at Cape Coast Castle, an English station strongly fortified, and which in times past they had hard work holding against the warlike Ashantees. At this station, within the enclosure of the fort, is the tomb of the wife of Governor Maclean, a Scotch gentleman then in charge of the station. She was an English poetess, who had written over the initials L. E. L. Also here it was that Elisha K. Kane, the assistant surgeon and an enthusiastic friend of our subject, took his first lesson in navigation, and a few degrees to the east, in the kingdom of Dahomey, near the mouth of the river Quorra Niger, came near losing his life from exposure in exploring that benighted and God-forsaken land. They cruised in the Bight of Benin to the mouth of the river Gaboon. From thence they sailed to Prince's Island, anchoring at West Bay (an island belonging to Portugal), a resort for whale ships, and while there the crews of the United States vessels witnessed the capture of a whale with her calf. They next sailed for their place of rendezvous, St. Jago, Cape Verde Islands, and en route there, while in the Gulf of Guinea, upon observation it was found that they were at a point where there was neither latitude nor longitude; in other words, they were on the meridian of Greenwich at the equator.

On arriving at Port Praya, Master Shipley was appointed to take charge temporarily of the depot of supplies, at which post of duty he remained several months, Doctor Kane, who was quite sick, remaining for a time with him. About June 1, 1847, Mr. Shipley returned to duty on board the ship, which soon afterward sailed, and they made their third and last cruise down the coast, stopping several days at the mouth of the river Congo, keeping near the coast line, so that they could see the impenetrable jungles and forests, with occasional openings and villages. At this time the United States had four vessels—the flagship "United States" and the sloops of war "Marion," "Dolphin" and "Boxen"—cruising along the coast, the English having about the same number, so that it was almost impossible for the slave-runners to evade their vigilance. From the river Congo they sailed down the coast, stopping at St. Paul de Loanda; from thence to Benguela, in latitude 13 degrees south of the equator; thence to within a short distance of the island of St. Helena (noted as the place of exile of Napoleon Bonaparte); and then steered for the Cape Verde

Islands, and on arriving at Port Praya fell in with the brig "Dolphin," which had on board, with other documents from the navy department, the commission of Master Shipley as lieutenant in the United States navy. He was then transferred to the United States brig "Dolphin."

In 1861 Lieutenant Shipley tendered his services to the United States government and went to Fortress Monroe as executive officer of the "Brandywine," returning home on account of sickness in 1863. After retiring from the navy our subject lived a somewhat retired life on his farm in Harrison township, esteemed and respected by the community at large. Lieutenant Shipley died on July 11, 1897.

JAMES MOUNT.

James Mount, deceased, and for many years one of the prominent and successful residents of Fayette county, was born in the state of New Jersey in the year 1805 and died at his home in Connersville in 1882. He was the son of Daniel and Rhoda (Hunt) Mount, who settled in the state of New York and were the first of the family to come to Indiana, where they engaged in farming for many years. David Mount was later elected a judge at Brookville, which position he filled with dignity and ability. He was identified with the Republican party and always took great interest in local affairs, long having been recognized as a leader and adviser in his home community. He and his wife were devoted and active members of the Presbyterian church and were prominent in the social and the religious life of the community, in which they lived and where they were held in the highest regard and esteem by all who knew them. They continued to reside at Brookville until the time of their death, after having reared a family of several children.

James Mount received his primary education in the local schools and later attended Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. He was a great student and finished his course in the university with honor. After completing his schooling he located at Connersville, where he engaged in the mercantile business. He also interested himself in the banking business of the town, and was an extensive landowner, taking much pleasure in his life as a farmer and stockraiser. He was a Republican and though he never aspired to office he devoted much of his time and his ability to the interests of his home city as well as to the interests of the county. He was a firm believer in the selection of the best men to administer the affairs of the public. He believed

in the best of public improvements, the maintenance of good schools and the building of good roads. To him, much of the future greatness of the district depended upon these important factors. He well knew the advantage of a good education, for he had spent years of his early life in the pursuit of an educational training.

Mr. Mount was known throughout a wide territory for his generous and kindly disposition and for his business acumen. He believed in the highest standards of life and felt that a man did not owe his whole time and ability to himself. One of his greatest pleasures was in the assistance that he could give to his neighbors and those less fortunate than he had been and many a struggling young man could testify to his generosity. He did not believe that charity should be extended simply for the sake of giving, but that the recipient might be directed to higher aims. Few worthy unfortunates were ever turned away without receiving some help. Not alone, was he generous with his money, but his kindly disposition compelled him to seek the presence of those who needed his advice and counsel. In sickness and in trouble, in adversities and disasters, his presence was ever welcome to those who were the sufferers. His wife was a member of the Presbyterian church, and he was a liberal supporter of the same.

James Mount married Mary Dickson, daughter of Arthur and Sarah (Wilson) Dickson of Williamsburg, Virginia. Her parents moved from their home in Virginia and located at Brookville, Indiana, in an early day, and there the father established himself as a merchant. There he remained for a number of years and met with much success. He later moved to Connersville, where he engaged in business on Fifth street. The mother died in Connersville and the father later returned to Brookville, where he spent his last days. They were the parents of two children, Mary and William, the latter of whom spent much of his life at Topeka, Kansas. The family were prominent in the activities of their home district and were among the excellent people of the county.

James and Mary (Dickson) Mount were the parents of six children, Arthur, David, Charles, William, Catherine M. and Quincy. Arthur Mount died in his youth. David Mount, on reaching manhood engaged in general farming and stockraising and was thus engaged with success until the time of his death some years ago. Charles Mount engaged in banking at Connersville. He married Sarah Ella Huston and after her death he was united in marriage to Esther Roots. William Mount died when but a young man and Quincy Mount, who engaged successfully in banking at Connersville, died in 1916. Catherine M. Mount is now living in the city of Connersville,

where she has always lived and where she is regarded as one of the prominent and highly esteemed women of the city. Educated and refined, she has ever taken an earnest interest in the general social activities of her home city and her good work has been a source of inspiration to many. She has long been interested in the moral and the educational development of the community and has had much to do with movements having as their design the elevation of the standards of living hereabout. It is hardly too much to say that few families have exerted a wider influence for good in Connersville than have the Mounts.

EDGAR M. MICHENER.

Edgar M. Michener, secretary and treasurer of the Connersville Buggy Company, vice-president of the Central State Bank of Connersville and for years recognized as one of the leading business men of that city, is a native son of Fayette county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a pioneer farm in Columbia township on October 29, 1857, son of William and Mary A. (Blake) Michener, the former a native of the state of Ohio and the latter, of Virginia, who had come to Indiana with their respective parents in the days of their childhood, the families of both settling in Fayette county, and here spent the remainder of their lives.

William Michener was a son of Mordecai and Catherine (Eyestone) Michener, the former of whom was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and the latter in eastern Kentucky, her father having been a soldier of the Revolutionary War who emigrated to Kentucky shortly after the general opening of settlement in that state. Though a Quaker by birthright and inclination, Mordecai Michener served as a soldier of his country during the War of 1812. He was a cabinet-maker of much skill and a carpenter and builder. He used to make hall clocks, of the typical "grandfather-clock" variety, and not a few of these ancient clocks are said to be still in use and keeping excellent time. In 1828 Mordecai Michener and his family came over into Indiana and settled in this county, where he died a few years later. His widow survived him until 1865. They were the parents of six children, William, Rebecca, George, John, Jonathan and Thomas.

William Michener was but eight years of age when his parents settled in Fayette county and he grew to manhood on the home farm in Jackson township. He married Mary A. Blake, who had come to this county with her father from the Old Dominion, her mother having died in Virginia, the

family settling here in 1835. Lewis Blake, her father, who became one of Fayette county's substantial pioneer citizens, was a soldier in the War of 1812 and was the father of six children, Maria, Mary A., Rosa J., Roberta, Polly L. and Elizabeth. Following his marriage William Michener moved from Jackson township to a farm in Columbia township, a place of one hundred and ninety-two acres, which he set about developing and improving and where he lived for years, later moving to Connersville, where he spent his last days, his death occurring there in 1906, he then being eighty-six years of age. His widow survived him until 1914 and she was eighty-nine years and ten months of age at the time of her death. They were earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church and their children were reared in that faith. There were six of these children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fifth in order of birth, the others being as follow: Louis T., of Washington, D. C.; Helen M., who died unmarried; Perry G., of Washington, D. C.; William M., deceased, and Scott Michener, of Connersville.

Edgar M. Michener was reared on the paternal farm in Columbia township, this county, and his first schooling was received in the primitive subscription schools of that neighborhood. He finished the course in the public schools that later were established and supplemented the instruction there received by a course in the University of Indiana, from which he was graduated in 1881, after which he was engaged in teaching school, supplemental to his labors on the farm, for about eleven years, at the end of which time he became connected with the Connersville Buggy Company in the capacity of bookkeeper. That was in 1892 and Mr. Michener has ever been connected with that concern. After awhile he was promoted from bookkeeper to the position of assistant secretary and treasurer of the company and since 1912 has been secretary and treasurer. The Connersville Buggy Company was organized in 1883 by L. T. Bower, J. N. Huston and John D. Larned and was incorporated in that same year with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, which capital has since been increased to one hundred thousand dollars. The company employs from fifty to one hundred men and its buggies are sold in all parts of the United States. The present officers of the company are as follow: President, Scott Michener; secretary and treasurer, Edgar M. Michener, and superintendent, C. C. Bower. Mr. Michener has other business interests in Connersville, including an interest in the Central State Bank of that city, of which he was one of the original stockholders and of which he is the present vice-president. The Central State Bank of Connersville was organized in 1907 with a capital stock of sixty thousand dollars.

Mr. Michener is a staunch Republican and has ever given his close attention to local political affairs, but has not been an office seeker.

On December 23, 1885, Edgar M. Michener was united in marriage to Emma Baxter, who was born at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, October 11, 1860, daughter of Reuben and Margaret (Sutton) Baxter, the former of whom was an honored veteran of the Civil War, and the latter of whom died in 1907. Reuben Baxter and wife were the parents of two children, Mrs. Michener having had a sister who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Michener are earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the various beneficences of which they take a warm interest, Mr. Michener being a member of the board of trustees of the local congregation. They have ever taken a proper interest in the advancement of all movements having to do with the betterment of local conditions and have been helpful in promoting the same.

JAMES A. CLIFTON.

James A. Clifton, prosecuting attorney of Fayette county, is a native Hoosier and has been a resident of this state all his life. He was born on a farm in the vicinity of Wheeling, Carroll county, October 20, 1885, and after completing the course in the Wheeling high school entered the normal college at Marion, this state, which he attended for three years, varying his attendance there by teaching school in the schools of his home county. During all this time he was directing his studies with a view to the law and upon completing his work at college was admitted to the bar and located at Connersville, where he ever since has been engaged in the practice of his profession, now having offices in the First National Bank building.

It was on January 2, 1908, that Mr. Clifton opened his office at Connersville and he at once began to give his close attention to local affairs. In January, 1914, he was elected by the city council to the office of city attorney and served in that capacity until he resigned to enter upon the duties of the office of prosecuting attorney of Fayette county on January 1, 1916, having been elected to that office, as the nominee of the Democratic party, in the election of November, 1914. Mr. Clifton is an ardent Democrat and for some time served as chairman of the Fayette county Democratic central committee, in which capacity he rendered admirable service in behalf of his party.

On October 2, 1913, James A. Clifton was united in marriage to Iona

Ochiltree. Mr. and Mrs. Clifton are members of the Presbyterian church at Connersville and Mr. Clifton is a member of the local lodges of the Knights of Pythias, of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Loyal Order of Moose, in the affairs of all of which organizations he takes a warm interest.

JOHN MILTON HIGGS.

Inseparably linked with the history and fortunes of Connersville and of Fayette county since the days before the Civil War period, the name and the fame of the late John Milton Higgs, founder and for many years editor and proprietor of the *Connersville Examiner*, are as secure as those of any institution in the county; for, through his many years of devoted and untiring service in behalf of this local commonwealth, "John Milton," as he was familiarly and lovingly known in the community, came to be regarded, even as the paper he reared here, as one of the institutions of the social order hereabout. Establishing his *Examiner* as a straight-out, uncompromising and fearless champion of the principles of the Democratic party at a time in the history of Fayette county when to be an outspoken Democrat was to encounter a form of opposition and even opprobrium altogether incomprehensible to the present generation, John Milton Higgs pursued the not always even tenor of his way, fighting his own fight, using such weapons as came to his hand—and he was as resourceful in defense as he was skilful in attack—and won out in the face of as determined opposition as any Indiana newspaper man ever met. Just how many opposition newspapers were laid away in "John Milton's" newspaper grave-yard, falling by the wayside in ineffectual attempts to put his paper out of business, is difficult to compute at this date, but they were numerous, the opposition being long in arriving at the conclusion that "John Milton" and his *Examiner* were at least fixtures, if not institutions, in this community. In the end, John Milton Higgs outfought and outfaced the opposition and without further serious molestation pursued the course he had marked out from the beginning of his career, calmly and serenely, and his last days were filled with content, for he had fought a good fight—and the world ever honors a good fighter. Always an ardent champion of the best interests of Connersville and of Fayette county, John Milton Higgs lived to be a witness to the development of this community such as his early contemporaries hardly could have dreamed, and he was content, for much of this same development



JOHN MILTON HIGGS.

undoubtedly was due to his unceasing advocacy of progress and the things for which progress stands. He lived to near the traditional three-score-years-and-ten stage of man's life and at his passing in 1909 left a good memory, for he had earned the honor and respect not only of the community in which he had so long and unselfishly labored, but of the state in which he had lived all his life.

John Milton Higgs, an honored veteran of the Civil War, founder of the *Connersville Examiner* and former postmaster of Connersville, was a native Hoosier and was ever proud of that fact. He was born on a farm in the neighboring county of Franklin, April 5, 1842, son of George and Melinda (Irwin) Higgs, also natives of that county, members of pioneer families there. George Higgs was a son of William Higgs, who came over from North Carolina to Indiana in the early days of the settlement of this state and established his home in the then "wilds" of Franklin county. There George Higgs grew to manhood, married, reared his family and continued farming until old age, when, in 1890, he retired from the farm and moved to Connersville, where he spent his last days, his death occurring there on July 29, 1895.

Reared on a farm in the neighborhood of Brooklyn, John Milton Higgs completed his schooling in the Brooklyn high school and at the age of fifteen years began his newspaper career as the "devil" in the office of the *Brookville Democrat*. He early and readily mastered the details of the "art preservative of all arts," evincing from the very beginning an apparent natural aptitude for the newspaper business, and after working in the office of the *Brookville Democrat* for some years came up into Fayette county and started a newspaper at Connersville, the *Connersville Telegraph*, and was still conducting that newspaper when, two or three years later, the Civil War broke out. Abandoning his paper and his other interests, Mr. Higgs enlisted his services in behalf of the Union and on September 18, 1861, was mustered in as a member of Company L, Forty-first Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, afterward the Second Indiana Cavalry, and with that command served for three years and nine days, being mustered out as quartermaster of his company. During this term of service Mr. Higgs served mainly with the Army of the Cumberland and was present at such important battles as that of Shiloh, Perryville, Chickamauga, Stone's River and many skirmishes and engagements of lesser import.

Upon the completion of his military service Mr. Higgs returned to Indiana and located at Indianapolis, where for a time he was employed in the offices of the *Sentinel* and the *Gazette*. The Democrats of Fayette

county then demanding a newspaper to represent their party in this county Mr. Higgs returned to Connersville and on December 24, 1867, issued the first number of the *Connersville Examiner*, which paper ever since has ably represented the interests of Connersville and of Fayette county and as ably espoused the principles of the Democratic party in this community and throughout the state. When the *Examiner* was founded the Democratic party, undeniably, was not in the best repute in certain quarters in Fayette county and Mr. Higg's ardent and uncompromising advocacy of the principles of that party through the columns of his newspaper created antagonism that more than once threatened his very life, but he persisted in the face of all opposition and it was not long until the *Examiner* came to be recognized as one of the leading Democratic newspapers in the Middle States, a position it ever has maintained. From the first the *Examiner* was a friend to Connersville and in every way promoted the industrial and general development of that city and of the county at large and Mr. Higgs soon came to be known as a persistent, consistent and effective "booster," his paper ever standing for progress and development, and it is undoubted that the *Examiner* exerted a very large influence in the way of directing the course of industrialism and of civic progress hereabout. As time passed the old party rancors gradually subsided and the valiant editor found himself firmly fixed in the hearts and the affections of the people whose interests he ever sought to serve, only the most inveterate withholding from him his due meed of honor. During the Cleveland administration Mr. Higgs was commissioned postmaster of Connersville and served for two terms in that important public position. He served three terms as a member of the county council and two terms as a member of the local school board. In 1872 he was nominated for the office of county treasurer and despite the then overwhelming Republican majority in this county was defeated by but ninety-nine votes. Mr. Higgs was a member of the Connersville post of the Grand Army of the Republic and ever took an active part in the affairs of that patriotic organization.

On October 31, 1861, shortly after enlisting as a soldier of the Union, John Milton Higgs was united in marriage to Catherine Davis, daughter of A. M. and Mary (Crawford) Davis, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Ohio, early and prominent residents of Connersville. A. M. Davis, locally and familiarly known as "Colonel" Davis, was born near Farrington, in Hanover county, Virginia, and as a young man moved to New Paris, Ohio, whence, after some years, he came to Indiana and located at Connersville. Colonel Davis was a merchant tailor and at Connersville

he engaged in that business in partnership with William Collins and later with W. H. Beck, and was thus engaged when the Civil War broke out. In 1862 he and Gilbert Trusler recruited a company attached to the Thirty-sixth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and he was elected first lieutenant of the company. At the battle of Shiloh his company was stationed at the rear to guard the wagons, which form of service so disgusted the Colonel, who was chafing to be in action, that he resigned his commission and was later given command of a Richmond (Indiana) company, at the head of which he later was killed in battle. Colonel Davis had served as deputy sheriff of Fayette county. He was a master Mason and took an active interest in Masonic affairs. At Middleton, Ohio, before coming to Indiana, Colonel Davis was married to Mary Crawford, who survived him many years. Mrs. Davis was a member of the Presbyterian church, as was her husband, and their children were reared in that faith. There were seven of these children, those besides Mrs. Higgs, the first-born, being as follow: George M., who married Eliza Winters and is now deceased; John R., who married Stella Lowery and is now deceased; Pernilla, who married Perry McElvain and is now deceased; Viola, wife of John Caldwell, of Cambridge City, this state, and Ida L. and Maude, deceased. John Milton Higgs died at his home in Connersville on November 17, 1909, and his widow is still making her home in that city.

G. EDWIN JOHNSTON.

G. Edwin Johnston, one of Connersville's best-known lawyers, attorney for the board of commissioners of Fayette county and attorney for the Connersville city council, was born in a suburb of the city of Pittsburgh, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1878, son of John C. and Amy E. (Anderson) Johnston, both natives of that same state and the former of whom is still living, now a resident of Tarentum, a suburb of Pittsburgh.

John C. Johnston was born and reared in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and has been engaged in the practice of veterinary surgery there for many years. He is a son of George and Margaret (Mehaffy) Johnston, the former of whom was born in Ireland and the latter in the state of Pennsylvania, of Irish parentage. George Johnston was about nine years of age when he came to the United States with his parents, the family settling on a farm in Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood. He continued a farmer

and he and his wife spent the rest of their lives in Pennsylvania. They were the parents of two sons, Mr. Johnston having a sister, Belle. John C. Johnston married Amy E. Anderson, who was born in Pennsylvania, daughter of Elias and Elizabeth (Hazelett) Anderson, both born in that same state, of New England stock. Elias Anderson was a farmer. His wife died when past middle age and he survived her for some years, he being seventy-eight years of age at the time of his death. They were the parents of four children, Mrs. Johnston having had two brothers, Samuel and John, and a sister, Eleanor. Mrs. Johnston died on September 5, 1914, she then being sixty-eight years of age. She was an earnest member of the United Presbyterian church, as is Mr. Johnston, and their children were reared in that faith. There were six of these children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second in order of birth, the others being as follow: Dr. Robert C. Johnston, of Springdale, Pennsylvania; Franklin H., of that same place; Nellie, who died in girlhood; Edna M., wife of Charles E. Stottler, of Steubenville, Ohio; and Frances G., who is at home with her father at Tarentum, Pennsylvania.

G. Edwin Johnston was reared in the suburbs of Pittsburgh and upon completing the course in the common schools took a further course in the Pittsburgh Academy and afterward taught school for three terms, meanwhile continuing his schooling in vacations, and later entered the university at Valparaiso, Indiana, from the elocution department of which he presently was graduated. He later took the scientific course there and a year in the law school, after which he entered the Indianapolis Law School, from which he received his Bachelor degree in 1904 and his Master degree in 1905. In that same year Mr. Johnston was admitted to the bar of the Marion circuit court, of the Indiana state supreme court and of the United States circuit court at Indianapolis, and thus equipped for the practice of his profession opened an office at Columbus, this state, and was there engaged in practice for eighteen months, at the end of which time, in the fall of 1907, he moved to Connersville, opened an office there and has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession in that city. In 1915 Mr. Johnston was appointed attorney for the board of county commissioners and was reappointed by that board in 1916. In this latter year he was elected by the city council as attorney for the city of Connersville and is now filling both the office of county attorney and city attorney.

On June 15, 1905, G. Edwin Johnston was united in marriage to Zella R. Ralston, who was born near New Salem in Rush county, Indiana, September 10, 1884, daughter of Elias V. and Mary (McCorkle) Ralston, both

natives of this state and the latter of whom is still living. Elias V. Ralston and wife were the parents of five children, Mrs. Johnston having three sisters, May, Esther and Hattie, and a brother, Carl Ralston. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston are members of the Presbyterian church and take a proper interest in the various beneficences of the same, as well as in the general social activities of their home town. Mr. Johnston is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Knights of Pythias, of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and of the Modern Woodmen of America, in the affairs of which several organizations he takes a warm interest.

DAVID WILSON MCKEE.

David Wilson McKee, veteran lawyer of Connersville, dean of the Fayette county bar and senior member of the law firm of McKee, Wiles & Elliott, of Connersville, is a native Hoosier and has lived in this state all his life. He was born on a pioneer farm in Noble township, in the neighboring county of Rush, December 14, 1845, son of David and Martha L. (Woods) McKee, natives of Kentucky, whose last days were spent in Rush county, honored and influential pioneer residents of that county.

David McKee was a son of John and Ann (Platt) McKee, natives of Pennsylvania, who came into Indiana by way of Kentucky and became pioneers in Rush county, where they lived to ripe old age and where they reared a family of seven children, those besides David having been Mrs. Mary Ann Stewart, Henry Platt, John, Robert, Samuel and James. David McKee studied with a view to the law in his young manhood, but later became a farmer and followed that vocation the rest of his life, occupying his winters for many years during the earlier part of his manhood by teaching in the schools of Rush county. He married Martha L. Woods, who was born in Kentucky, daughter of Richard Woods and wife, who became pioneers in Indiana and who were the parents of a good-sized family, Mrs. McKee having had four brothers, John, Samuel, James and Richard Woods, and two sisters, Nancy and Rebecca. David McKee died at his home in Rush county in 1884, he then being seventy-four years of age. His wife had preceded him to the grave about two years, her death having occurred in 1882, she then being seventy-three years of age. They were earnest members of the Presbyterian church and their children were reared in that faith. There were seven of these children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fifth

in order of birth, the others being as follow: John H., deceased; Richard Woods, deceased; Martha Ann, wife of Samuel Logan, of Rush county, this state; James, who died in infancy; Ezra, deceased, and Mary Jane, wife of Samuel H. Trabue, of Rushville, this state.

David W. McKee was reared on the paternal farm in Rush county and his first schooling was received in the little old log church building, which also served as a school house, in the neighborhood of his home in Noble township. He also received careful instruction at home from his father and his studies early were directed with a view to the law, a subject to which his father had given close study years before and in which he ever maintained an earnest interest. While continuing to help in the labors of the home farm, David W. McKee taught school during the winters for five years, meantime prosecuting his law studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. In 1873 he married and located at Brookville, this state, where he engaged in the practice of his profession for a little more than thirteen years, or until in December, 1886, when he located at Connersville, where he ever since has been engaged in practice, now dean of the Fayette county bar. Mr. McKee is a Democrat and has for years been looked upon as one of the leaders of his party in this part of the state. During his residence in Brookville he was for some time the president of the town council there and after moving to Connersville served for some years as city attorney of that city. In 1900 Mr. McKee was the nominee of his party to represent the sixth Indiana district in Congress, but that was a Republican year and he was defeated by his Republican opponent, James E. Watson.

Mr. McKee has been twice married. It was on June 19, 1873, that he was united in marriage to Martha Eleanor McKee, of Woodford county, Kentucky, daughter of Henry Platt and Ann (Hutchison) McKee, and to that union were born four children, namely: Josie B., who married Elmer C. Green, of Newcastle, this state, and has two children, Margaret Eleanor and Woodford McKee; Ethel L., now living at Santa Fe, New Mexico, who married David Blaine Thomas, who died leaving one child, a son, Robert McKee Thomas, after which she married Joseph W. O'Byrne and by this second marriage has a daughter, Joy Elizabeth; Grace L., society editor of the *Connersville Examiner*, who is also an expert violinist, and Louise V., who married Edward E. Miller, of St. Bernard, near Cincinnati. The mother of these daughters died on February 22, 1914, and on December 23, 1915, Mr. McKee married Mrs. Ada R. Harrison, widow of William H. Harrison and sister of his deceased wife. Mr. and Mrs. McKee are mem-

bers of the Presbyterian church, in the various beneficences of which they take a warm interest, Mr. McKee having been an elder in that church almost continuously since 1875. He also has served as president of the Fayette county branch of the American Bible Society and has ever given his most intelligent and thoughtful attention to local good works, helpful in promoting all movements having to do with the advancement of the common welfare hereabout.

A. J. FLETCHER, M. D.

Dr. A. J. Fletcher, one of Connersville's well-known physicians, was born at Fostoria, Ohio, September 2, 1878, and was reared in that city, receiving his elementary education in the schools of his home town. Upon completing the course in the high school at Fostoria he spent a year at Ohio Wesleyan College and then entered Barnes University at St. Louis, taking there the literary and medical course. After two years spent at that institution he entered Northwestern University at Chicago and two years later, in 1909, received from that institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

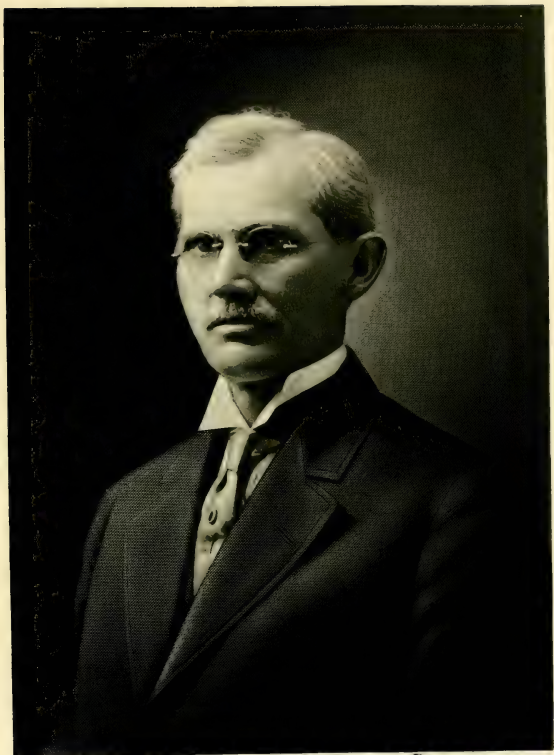
Upon receiving his diploma, Doctor Fletcher was appointed an interne at St. Elizabeth Hospital at Danville, Illinois, and after a year of valuable practice in that institution opened an office for the practice of his profession at Homer, Illinois, where he remained successfully engaged in practice for five years, at the end of which time he was appointed to the staff of the Wesley Memorial Hospital at Chicago. After serving there for a year Doctor Fletcher resumed his regular practice, in 1915 locating at Connersville, where he ever since has been engaged in practice and where he has done very well, having built up an extensive practice in the city and surrounding country. Doctor Fletcher keeps fully abreast of modern advances in his profession and is a member of the Fayette County Medical Society and of the Indiana State Medical Association, in the deliberations of both of which bodies he takes a warm interest. During his college days Doctor Fletcher was an active member of the fraternities Alpha Tau Omega, Omega Upsilon Phi and Tau Alpha Phi and continues to take an earnest interest in the affairs of those organizations.

In June, 1910, Dr. A. J. Fletcher was united in marriage to Rosa Crawford and to this union three children have been born, Arthur J., Philip Voris and Julia Rose.

EDWARD W. ANSTED.

In the wonderful industrial development that has marked the city of Connersville during the past quarter of a century and more there has been no more potent or influential factor than Edward W. Ansted, for many years one of the leading manufacturers and bankers of that city. So widely recognized is this simple statement of fact that in the late Elbert Hubbard's "Little Journey to Connersville," published just shortly before that gentle philosopher started on his ill-fated journey to Europe on the "Lusitania," which was torpedoed and sunk en route, Mr. Ansted was referred to as "the man who keyed Connersville" and Connersville is referred to as "the lengthened shadow of E. W. Ansted."

Edward W. Ansted was born at Clayton, in Jefferson county, New York. His father was the village blacksmith and the boy was brought up to keep busy. The father's folks were "Mohawk Dutch," with all the virtues that Holland supplies—industry, economy, intelligence and thrift, with a love of the handicrafts. His mother was of Irish descent: thus he is a combination of the solid substance of the Dutch and the humorous wisdom of the Hibernian, as the Hubbard "little journey" so aptly put it. When eighteen years of age, E. W. Ansted began helping to manufacture wagon springs in Gananoque, Canada. Thence he presently moved to Kalamazoo, Michigan, and from there, about 1882, to Racine, Wisconsin, where he became foreman in the plant of the Racine Springs Works, continuing that connection until that firm failed, when he and Michael Higgins, in 1884, bought the machinery and started a small factory at Racine, which they operated until 1889, when they were induced to open a new factory at Indianapolis to supply springs for the Parry Manufacturing Company, the biggest concern of its kind in the United States at that time. Three years later Mr. Ansted moved his spring-making plant to Connersville and has ever since made that city his place of residence. In this new location Mr. Ansted's business interests gradually became extended until he was the controlling factor in several of the leading industries in that city, including the Lexington-Howard Company, manufacturers of automobiles; the Ansted Spring and Axle Company, the Central Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of automobile bodies; the Indiana Lamp Company, manufacturers of automobile lamps; the Connersville Wheel Company, the Rex Buggy Company and the Hoosier Castings Company. He also owns a half interest in the Ansted & Burk Milling Company, of Springfield, Ohio, and is president of the Farmers and Merchants Trust



Edw. Hushek

Company of Connersville, a member of the board of directors of the Fayette National Bank and president of the Glenwood State Bank at Glenwood. As Elbert Hubbard commented after enumerating the various concerns with which Mr. Ansted is connected: "When you want things done, call on a busy man—the other kind has no time."

Edward W. Ansted's parents, Ames and Ellen Ansted, spent their last days in Connersville. As above noted, Ames Ansted was a blacksmith and general mechanic, wheelwright and village manufacturer. In their later years he and his wife came to Indiana and after a sometime residence in Indianapolis moved to Connersville, where they spent the remainder of their lives. They were members of the Catholic church and their children were reared in that faith. There were seven of these children, Edward W., Amos A., Mary, William B., Emma, Margaret and Charles. It was during the time of his residence in Kalamazoo, Michigan, that Edward W. Ansted was united in marriage to Catherine Burk, who was born in the province of Ontario, of Irish parentage, and to this union five children have been born, George W., Arthur A., Frank B., Nellie, who married Emory Huston, of Connersville, and Edward W., Jr., deceased.

REV. THEODORE S. MESKER.

The Rev. Theodore S. Mesker, pastor of St. Gabriel's Catholic church at Connersville, is a native Hoosier and has lived in this state all his life. He was born at Evansville, this state, March 20, 1862, and his early schooling was obtained in the parochial school of St. Mary's parish in that city, under the pastorate of the Rev. Ferdinand Viefhaus. In April, 1874, he then being twelve years of age, he entered St. Meinrad's Seminary, conducted by the Benedictine Fathers at St. Meinrad, this state, and there spent two years pursuing the commercial course. He then took up the study of the classics and completed that course in the seminary of St. Francis Salesianum at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, after which he re-entered St. Meinrad's and there completed the full course in philosophy and theology, being admitted to minor orders on May 19, 1883; ordained as sub-deacon on June 3, 1884; as deacon on June 7, 1884, and as priest on May 30, 1885, the ordination vows being administered by Bishop Chatard at St. Meinrad's.

Father Mesker celebrated his first mass at his old home church, St.

Mary's at Evansville, June 7, 1885, and his first ministerial charge was as assistant pastor of St. Mary's parish at Indianapolis. He presently was transferred from there to the pastorate of St. Bernard's parish at Rockport, this state, but while journeying to missions connected with that parish contracted a severe illness, which necessitated a sojourn of some months in the South. Restored to his wonted state of health by this change of climate, Father Mesker returned North and almost immediately after his arrival in Indiana was appointed to take charge of the parish of the Guardian angel at Cedar Grove in Franklin county and he entered upon his parochial duties there on August 15, 1888. He found the parish somewhat in debt, but by assiduous toil and the exercise of his enérgies as a financier he not only succeeded in paying off this debt in a few years, but in erecting there one of the most beautiful houses of worship in the diocese of Indianapolis.

On August 1, 1906, Father Mesker was transferred from Cedar Grove to Connersville to take charge of the parish of St. Gabriel in the latter place, and he ever since has been in charge there. St. Gabriel's had a fine church, erected in 1883, and a substantial school building and the Sisters' house was being erected when Father Mesker arrived in charge. He completed the work and has since brought about numerous other substantial improvements in the parish property. The church and other buildings are surrounded by beautiful grounds that are kept with much care and which provide a handsome park fronting the priest's residence, a very comfortable and substantial house. During his pastorate of more than ten years at Connersville, Father Mesker has done a good work in behalf of his parish, which has now grown to include about three hundred and fifty families, with about two hundred children in the parochial school, and all departments of the parish work are reported to be in flourishing condition.

In this connection a brief history of St. Gabriel's parish at Connersville will be fitting. The first priest to visit Connersville is said to have been the Rev. John Ryan, who was in charge of the Catholic parish at Richmond, in the neighboring county of Wayne, from August, 1846, to June, 1848, but no record of the exact date of his visit to the few Catholics who then were settled in and about Connersville has been kept. The Rev. William Doyle, in charge at Richmond from May, 1849, to August, 1853, next had charge of the little mission at Connersville. Father Doyle boarded with the family of A. Apert and celebrated mass in their home. In 1851 he bought the ground and built a small church and the same was dedicated to the worship of God as the St. Gabriel's Catholic church of Connersville, and there the parish worshiped

for more than thirty years. The first resident pastor of St. Gabriel's was the Rev. Henry Peters, who arrived in 1853. He completed and somewhat improved the church and built a comfortable priest's house, the latter of brick. He fitted up the basement of the church as a school room and there the children of the parish received instructions until a proper school house could be provided. Father Peters was in charge at Connersville for more than twenty years and in addition to his service as pastor of St. Gabriel's performed service as a missionary over a wide territory in this part of the state, his missions including parishes at Liberty, in Union county; at Laurel, in Franklin county; at Rushville, in Rush county; at Cambridge City, in Wayne county; at Newcastle, in Henry county, and at several other points. On account of the proximity of the railroads to the original site of St. Gabriel's church, Father Peters bought a couple of lots in another section of the city in 1871 and on that site erected a school house of brick, in which the Sisters of Providence are still conducting the parish school. The labors of Father Peters in the northeastern portion of the diocese of Vincennes would afford a most interesting narrative; but the facts and the dates have been buried with him. He died at Connersville on January 31, 1874, and his remains were transferred, in charge of the Rev. M. Fleischmann, to North Madison, where he now rests, awaiting the general resurrection.

Father Peters was succeeded at St. Gabriel's by the Rev. Peter Bischof, who remained until 1876, succeeding admirably in restoring order and in reducing the indebtedness on the school house. He was appointed to Madison in 1881 and was succeeded at St. Gabriel's by the Rev. F. J. Rudolf, who paid the balance of the parish debt during the first year of his pastorate and at once made preparations for the erection of a new church. He bought five additional lots and the corner stone for the new house of worship was laid by Bishop Chatard on June 11, 1882. The church was completed in 1883 and is a beautiful Gothic edifice, one hundred and fifty-four by fifty-four feet in general dimensions, with a transept seventy-four by twenty-eight feet. The church was dedicated on June 15, 1884, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop F. S. Chatard and the occasion was made one of much rejoicing on the part of the parish. Excursion trains were run from Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Harrison and Newcastle, and there were societies present from Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Brookville, Oldenburg and Rushville, and a company of Knights of St. John from Cincinnati, with Peter Meyer as captain. It was a beautiful summer day and the day and the occasion will never be forgotten by the participants in the dedicatory ceremonies.

GEORGE WASHINGTON GOBLE.

George Washington Goble, a well-known young lawyer of Connersville and a member of the law firm of Himelick, Frost & Goble, of that city, is a native of the Sunflower state, born of Hoosier parents, but has been a resident of Indiana since his early childhood. He was born on a farm on the plains of Elk county, Kansas, December 21, 1887, eldest son of Samuel Harper and Nannie (Fisher) Goble, natives of Indiana, who are now living on a farm in Preble county, Ohio.

Samuel Harper Goble was born on a pioneer farm in Union county, this state, June 26, 1856, son of Henry Washington and Susanna (Harper) Goble, pioneers of that part of the state, the former of whom was born in that county on November 18, 1823, and died at his home, in a house erected about fifty yards from the spot where he was born, November 12, 1910, he then lacking six days of being eighty-seven years of age. He always lived on that farm. Henry Washington Goble was twice married. His first wife, Susanna Harper, was the mother of three children, Samuel H., Mrs. Lydia Ann Hand and one who died in infancy. The second wife, Susan Gray, was the mother of seven children, Henry D., Mrs. Mary Whiteman, Mrs. Mattie Clark, Mrs. Kate Whiteman, Lida, Lawrence and Mrs. Florence Burris. Henry Washington Goble's father, Abner Goble, the founder of the family in Indiana, was a native of New Jersey, born on October 3, 1783. There he married Lydia Johnson, who was born in the year 1788, and he and his bride drove through to the then wilds of Indiana, coming in a covered wagon by way of the Cumberland Pass, in company with Benoni Goble, a brother of Abner, the brothers having married sisters, and both families established homes in Union county. Abner Goble and his wife pre-empted a tract of land in that county and there spent the rest of their lives, rearing a family of six children, Mrs. Nancy Staten, Mrs. Leathe White, Mrs. Sarah Krom, Mrs. Mary White, Amy Ann and Henry Washington. Abner Goble was killed by a falling tree while working in the timber, he then being well advanced in years. His wife lived to the ripe old age of ninety-two. Another of Abner Goble's brothers settled near Knightstown, Indiana, and another lies buried under the court house at Hamilton, Ohio.

Susanna (Harper) Goble, the mother of Samuel H. Goble, was born in Union county, this state, January 24, 1835, and died at the youthful age of twenty-seven years. Her father was Thomas Harper, an Irishman, born in 1803. Her mother was Eliza McCammon, a Virginian, born on August 14,

1814. Susanna Goble had one brother, Samuel Harper, a man of most unusual depth of intellect, and two half-brothers and a half-sister, John Capper, Dan Capper and Elizabeth (Capper) Elliot.

It was on that pioneer farm of his father's that Samuel Harper Goble grew to manhood. When twenty-one years of age he decided to go to Kansas, which then seemed to be offering special inducements to settlers. He settled on the plains of Lane county, built a dug-out and for three years lived in that humble abode, his chief occupation during that period being the gathering of buffalo bones which strewed the plains—one of the chief "natural products" of Kansas during pioneer days—and hauling them to market, seventy-five miles distant, by ox-team. During the winters he varied this occupation by teaching school in Cass county, Missouri. While living there he married Nannie Fisher, who was born in Shelby county, Indiana, May 4, 1868, daughter of George Washington and Mary Ann (McLean) Fisher, the former of whom was born in Shelby county, Indiana, June 6, 1826, and the latter in the state of Tennessee, June 10, 1828. George W. Fisher and wife reared their family in Indiana and then moved to Kansas, settling in Elk county, where the former spent his last days, passing to the Great Beyond, February 6, 1887. His widow returned to Indiana and spent her last days at the home of her son, Tilman Fisher, in Tipton county, dying at the age of seventy-one. George Washington Fisher's father was Michael Fisher, a German, born on October 9, 1800. His mother was Mahala Webb. He had six brothers and sisters, Martin, Calvin, William, Mrs. Nancy Fisher, Mrs. Pink Bass and Thomas. Mary Ann (McLean) Fisher's father was Daniel McLean and her mother Nancy Farnsworth. She had ten brothers and sisters, Mrs. Lizz Thomas, Mrs. Ellen Fisher, Mrs. Sallie Webb-Runkle, Mrs. Rachel Runkel, Mrs. Nancy Law, Jess, Howard, Henry, John and Jane. George W. Fisher and wife were the parents of eight children, those besides Mrs. Coble having been Tilman, Thomas, Mrs. Adelaide Rose, Mrs. Icy Small, Mrs. Rebecca Mayn, Mrs. Malinda Snyder and Mrs. Mahala Magee.

After his marriage Samuel H. Goble settled on a farm in Elk county, Kansas, and there made his home for seven years. In 1893 he returned to Indiana with his family and settled in Franklin county, where he lived for two years, during which time he was engaged in carrying the mail from Brookville to Oxford, Ohio. He then moved to Connersville and was there engaged in the livery business for ten years, at the end of which time he moved to a farm four miles south of College Corner, in Union county, where he made his home four years. He then bought a quarter of a section of land in Wayne county, this state, where he resided for nine years and on March

1, 1917, he located on his present farm of two hundred and forty-five acres near New Paris, Ohio. While living in Kansas, Samuel H. Goble took an active part in the organization of the Populist party, which for years was so strong in that state, and made many effective speeches in behalf of the principles of that party. He and his wife are the parents of four sons, the subject of this sketch having three brothers, Harry T., Edward E. and Loren E., who are on the home farm in Preble county, Ohio.

George W. Goble was five or six years of age when his parents returned to Indiana from Kansas and he grew to manhood in this state. He was graduated from the high school at College Corner, Ohio, in 1908 and shortly afterward entered Indiana University and after a course of two years there began teaching school and was engaged as principal of the high school at Alton, Crawford county, this state, for two years. He then resumed his studies at the university and was graduated from the literary department of the same in 1913. He then married and for a year thereafter was engaged as principal of the high school at Cleveland, Oklahoma, in the meantime keeping in view his ambition to become a lawyer and pursuing his studies to that end. He then entered the law department of Yale University, a pupil of W. H. Taft, former President of the United States; a professor in that department, and was graduated from the same in 1915. Mr. Goble was a member of the Indiana-DePauw debating team in 1913, and at Yale, he won the first Munson debating prize in a field of twelve contestants. On August 1, 1915, he located at Connersville and has since then been engaged in the practice of his profession in that city. Upon locating at Connersville Mr. Goble formed a partnership with E. R. Himelick and the firm has since been enlarged by the acquisition of H. L. Frost, the firm now doing business under the style of Himelick, Frost & Goble. Mr. Goble is a Democrat and gives his thoughtful attention to political affairs.

It was on August 20, 1913, that George W. Goble was united in marriage to Roberta Lee Sonner, who was born in Harrison county, this state, December 11, 1894, daughter of Walter and Catherine (Fleischmann) Sonner, natives of that same county, the former of whom is still living, and who were the parents of three children, Thomas, Maude and Roberta. Mrs. Goble's mother died when she was three years of age and she was reared in the family of Abraham N. Peckinpough, at Alton, this state, and was graduated from the high school there. Both the Sonners and the Fleischmanns are old families in Indiana, Mrs. Goble's grandparents on both sides having been born in this state. Walter Sonner's father was Amos Sonner, his grandfather, Joseph Sonner, and his great-grandfather, Philip P. Sonner;

who came to Harrison county from Strasburg, Virginia, in 1817, and who died in 1845. Walter Sonner's mother was Eliza Deene, who was the daughter of Lincoln Deene, a reputed relative of Abraham Lincoln, and Evaline M. (Simpson) Deene, who was a descendant of Sir Thomas Wyatt, an early colonial governor of Virginia. Walter Sonner's brothers and sister are Thomas Bayard, at present secretary-treasurer of the German American Trust Company of New Albany, Indiana, Joseph, Edwin and Zetta. Catherine (Fleischmann) Sonner was the daughter of John Philip Fleischmann and Annie Hardsaw. To Mr. and Mrs. Goble two children have been born, both daughters, Elizabeth Fisher, born on December 8, 1914, and June Harper, December 3, 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Goble are members of the Methodist church and Mr. Goble is a member of the Masonic lodge at Connersville.

HYATT L. FROST.

Hyatt L. Frost, former mayor of Connersville, for years one of the leaders of the bar in that city, a present member of the law firm of Hime-lick, Frost & Goble and an extensive landowner in Fayette county, is a native son of this county and has lived here all his life. He was born in the village of Harrisburg on June 28, 1860, son of Eli and Melsena (Kerschner) Frost, the former a native of the state of New York and the latter of Ohio.

Eli Frost was born in Dutchess county, New York, sixth in order of birth of the seven children born to his parents, the others having been Charles, Mrs. Caroline Dale, Mrs. Lydia Robinson, Mrs. Sarah Wells, Hyatt and George. His father met his death as the result of an accident at his home in New York and his mother, who before her marriage was Sophia Kelly, came with her children to Indiana and settled on a farm in the immediate vicinity of Harrisburg, in Harrison township, this county, Eli Frost then having been but seven or eight years of age. On that farm Eli Frost grew to manhood, later engaging in wagon-making in Harrisburg, following that vocation until he was thirty-five years of age, when he returned to farming in Harrison and on the farm reared his family. His mother spent her last days at Harrisburg, she being about sixty-five years of age at the time of her death. Eli Frost married Melsena Kerschner, who was born in Ohio, daughter of Daniel and Anna M. (Emerick) Kerschæer, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Indiana from Ohio about 1840 and settled on a farm in Harrison township, this county, where Daniel Kerschner died not many

years afterward, at the age of thirty-five years, and where his widow spent the rest of her life, she living to a ripe old age. They were the parents of seven children, those besides Mrs. Frost, the first-born, having been Amanda, Anna M., Matilda, Sarah, Daniel and William. Mrs. Frost died on July 26, 1889, aged about fifty-six years, and her husband survived her until October 15, 1916. They were the parents of six children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the first-born, the others being as follow: Rose A., wife of Rev. Ellsworth Cole, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Laura T., who married Harry Clifford and is now deceased; Emerick K., of Twin City, Idaho; Homer E., of Cleveland, Ohio, and Della W., wife of Carey E. Clifford, of Glenwood, this county.

Hyatt L. Frost was reared on the paternal farm in Harrison township and received his schooling in the local schools, meantime being a valuable aid to his father in the labors of developing and improving the home farm. For four years he taught school and then began to read law in the office of Florea & Florea at Connersville. After a thorough course of reading under that able preceptorship he was admitted to the bar in October, 1881, and has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession at Connersville. Mr. Frost is a Republican and for years has been regarded as one of the leaders of that party in this county. For four years, from September, 1894, to September, 1898, he served as mayor of the city of Connersville and in other ways has given of his services in the public behalf. Mr. Frost is an extensive landowner, owning a farm of two hundred and fifty acres at the north edge of Connersville, in Harrison township; a farm of one hundred and ninety-four acres, known as the Reese farm, west of the city, and one of one hundred and ten acres in the black lands of Fairview township. He also has charge of several farms for other people. For years Mr. Frost has been a student of the subject of good roads and is one of the most earnest advocates of the good-roads movement in Indiana. He believes in taking care of the rural districts by a system of good roads all over the country and has for years advocated the subject that is close to his heart and will continue to do so until the objects of the widespread good-roads movement in this country have been accomplished.

On June 11, 1882, Hyatt L. Frost was united in marriage to Dora A. Berkheiser, who was born in Waterloo township, this county, September 14, 1860, daughter of George A. and Miriam (Skinner) Berkheiser, early settlers of Fayette county, the former of whom died in November, 1894, at the age of fifty-six years, and the latter of whom is still living. George A. Berkheiser and wife were the parents of two children, Mrs. Frost having a

brother, William Berkheiser. Both the Berkheisers and the Skinners are old families in Fayette and Wayne counties, Mrs. Frost's grandparents on both sides having come here in an early day, and numerous representatives of these two families are found in this part of the state. George A. Berkheiser was the son of George and Elizabeth Berkheiser, who were well known among the old settlers of Fayette county and who reared a considerable family. Mr. and Mrs. Frost have one child, a daughter, Jessie M., who married Charles F. Murphy, of Connersville, and has a son, William F. Mrs. Frost is a member of the Episcopal church and Mr. Frost is a member of Warren Lodge No. 15, Free and Accepted Masons, at Connersville, in the affairs of which lodge he takes a warm interest.

J. H. FEARIS.

J. H. Fearis, veteran insurance agent at Connersville and former post-master of that city, was born in Connersville and has lived there all his life with the exception of a brief period during the eighties when he was engaged in business at Minneapolis. He was born on January 1, 1848, son and only child of George L. and Margaret N. (Huston) Fearis, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Pennsylvania, who were for years accounted among the leading residents of Connersville.

George L. Fearis was born in Lewis county, Kentucky, in 1807, and there grew to manhood. He early learned the saddle-making trade and when twenty-one years of age came up into Indiana and located at Connersville, where he engaged in the saddlery business and where he was thus engaged for a period of forty-two years. Upon his arrival at Connersville, he having come up the valley on horseback, he began working as a saddler in the employ of his uncle, Joseph Nelson, and presently engaged in business for himself, in partnership with a Mr. Hull, under the firm name of Fearis & Hull. After awhile he bought his partner's interest in the business and conducted the same alone until his retirement from business in 1871, his saddlery establishment having been located at the corner of Fourth street and Central avenue.

It was after coming to this county that George L. Fearis married Margaret N. Huston, who was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1810, of Revolutionary stock, her grandfather, Capt. William Huston, having been the commander of the Second Battalion, Cumberland County Associators,

September, 1776; captain, July 31, 1777, of the Sixth Company, Sixth Battalion, Cumberland County Militia, in actual service; captain of the Sixth Battalion, January, 1778, and captain of the Fifth Company, Fourth Battalion, August, 1780. Captain Huston was born in 1755 and died in 1823. George L. Fearis and his wife were active in all good works in and about Connersville during their generation. They were members of the Presbyterian church and he for years served as a member of the session of that congregation. His wife died in 1876 and he survived for more than twenty years, his death occurring in 1898, he then having reached the age of more than eighty years.

Reared at Connersville, J. H. Fearis received his elementary schooling in the schools of that city, later attending Hanover College and after a course in that institution entering Miami University, completing his college course in 1866, after which he for some time was engaged as a clerk in mercantile establishments at Connersville. In 1876 he engaged in the fire-insurance business in a partnership, under the firm name of Fearis & Barrows, and after eleven years of such connection sold his interests at Connersville to Mount & Roots, of the First National Bank, and moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he engaged in the insurance business. On account of his wife's health, Mr. Fearis presently returned to Connersville and during the administration of President Harrison was appointed postmaster of that city, a position in which he served for about five years, during which incumbency, December 1, 1890, free mail delivery was established at Connersville. In the meantime Mr. Fearis had been making considerable real-estate investments and upon retiring from the postoffice gave his attention to his land interests and also resumed his general insurance business, in which line he ever since has continued and in which he has been quite successful. Early in the days of the development of the telephone business Mr. Fearis established a telephone system in Connersville, the plant which he organized having been the one hundred and eighth such plant started in the United States, and got it going in fine shape, when, two years later, the Central Union Telephone Company began picking up small local telephone plants and Mr. Fearis sold his plant to that company. In other ways Mr. Fearis has ever had the interests of his home town at heart and has for years been recognized as one of the active factors in the development of the city along general lines. He is a Republican, but has not been a seeker after local office, his service as postmaster having been the only official public service he has rendered.

On November 1, 1870, J. H. Fearis was united in marriage to Josephine Du Bois, daughter of A. W. Du Bois, and to this union one child has

been born, a son, Huston Du Bois Fearis, who married Alice Graham. Mr. and Mrs. Fearis are members of the Presbyterian church and for years Mr. Fearis was a member of the board of trustees of the local congregation. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

MICHAEL C. BUCKLEY.

The late Michael C. Buckley, for many years one of Connersville's most energetic and enterprising citizens, for years actively connected with the grocery trade in that city and then for years the proprietor of the Buckley House, formerly one of the best-known hostelrys in eastern Indiana, was a native of the Emerald Isle, but had been a resident of this country since the days of his boyhood. He was born in County Cork, Ireland, March 20, 1840, son of Dennis and Elizabeth (Dorgan) Buckley, also natives of Ireland, who came to the United States with their family in the spring of 1852 and located in Hamilton county, Ohio.

Michael C. Buckley was about twelve years of age when he came to America with his parents and his youth was spent in Hamilton county, Ohio, where he completed his schooling and where he grew to manhood, remaining there until he was past twenty-one years of age, when, in the spring of 1862, he came to Indiana and located at Connersville, where he spent the remainder of his life. Not long after his arrival at Connersville Mr. Buckley secured employment as a clerk in the Groff grocery store and was thus engaged for six years, or until a year after his marriage, when, in 1868, he engaged in the grocery business in that city on his own account. A year later he formed a partnership with J. W. Ross, the firm continuing in the grocery business for two years, at the end of which time Mr. Buckley bought his partner's interest in the concern and continued it alone until 1883, when he retired from that line and in August of that year assumed the management of the Buckley House, a hostelry famous in its day, which he owned and which he continued to conduct with much success until his retirement from business in 1900, renting the house at that time to others. The old Buckley House was maintained as a hotel, under various managements, for some years afterward and was then converted into an apartment house, which purpose it is still serving, standing at the northeast corner of Fifth street and Eastern avenue. For years also Mr. Buckley had been extensively interested in real-estate transactions in and about Connersville and when he

retired was accounted one of the well-to-do men of that city. He also gave his close attention to local civic affairs and for some years served as a member of the city council and for two or three terms as a member of the city school board. Michael C. Buckley died at his home in Connersville on September 8, 1915, and his widow is still living in that city, having a very pleasant home at 509 Eastern avenue, where she is quite comfortably situated.

It was on May 23, 1867, at Connersville, that Michael C. Buckley was united in marriage to Susan Mullikin, who was born in that city, a daughter of Josiah and Ellen (Morrison) Mullikin, natives of Maryland, whose last days were spent in Connersville, useful and influential residents of that city. Josiah Mullikin was born in the village of Trappe, Talbot county, Maryland, September 27, 1807, and when a boy moved with his parents to Baltimore, where he learned the trade of shoemaker and where he grew to manhood. On May 6, 1830, in that city, he married Ellen Morrison and in the next year came to Indiana, locating in Fayette county. He and his wife's mother both entered land on Orange township, paying for the same one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, and there the family lived for ten years, pioneers in a new country. Josiah Mullikin then left the farm and moved to Connersville, where he resumed his trade as a shoemaker, but later became one of the builders of the old foundry on Eastern avenue, near the tracks of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, and in other ways became actively identified with the growth and development of the city. Mr. Mullikin was an energetic, straightforward citizen and exerted a large influence for good in the town in an earlier day, serving Connersville when it was a village and later when it was incorporated as a city in various public capacities, among these being assessor, a member of the school board, street commissioner, member of the village board of trustees, chief of the fire department and as a member of the city council. When the river began eating away the graveyard at the east end of Third street Mr. Mullikin tried earnestly but vainly to interest the town board in a movement toward erecting a protecting wall for the purpose of saving the graves of the forefathers of the village from destruction. Josiah Mullikin died on November 14, 1884, and his widow survived him more than ten years, her death occurring in 1895.

To Michael C. and Susan (Mullikin) Buckley, four children were born, namely: Mabel E., wife of Dr. H. M. Zehrung, a dentist, of Connersville; Frank Buckley, assistant secretary and treasurer of the Ansted Spring and Axle Company and also interested in various other business and industrial enterprises in Connersville, for the past twenty years connected with the Ansted Company, attended DePauw University for three years and in 1906

married Grace Forte, of Fortville, this state; Stella Marie, who married Samuel Davis and has one child, a son, Robert Buckley, and Jessie, born on September 21, 1876, who died on June 19, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Davis make their home with the latter's mother on Eastern avenue.

FREDERICK SCHOENHOLTZ.

The late Frederick Schoenholtz, for years a well-known baker at Connersville and who also served that city as a member of the common council, was a native of Germany, but had been a resident of this country since the days of his young manhood. He was born on November 14, 1848, and received his schooling in his native land. As a young man he left Germany and came to the United States, locating at Cincinnati, where he became engaged as a baker, a short time afterward coming on up into Indiana and locating at Connersville, where for a number of years he worked in a local bakery and then bought a bakery and was engaged in that business the rest of his life, his popular establishment having been located where now the Mettles bakery is doing business.

Frederick Schoenholtz was a good citizen and a substantial business man and at his death on November 21, 1897, was mourned by many friends. Mr. Schoenholtz was a staunch Republican and ever took a good citizen's interest in local civic affairs, having for some years represented his ward in the city council, in which capacity he ever exerted his influence in behalf of the city's best interests. He was an earnest member of the German Presbyterian church and for some years served as a member of the board of trustees of the local congregation. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias and took a warm interest in the affairs of those popular organizations.

Mr. Schoenholtz was twice married. His first wife, Josephine Fridgen, died, leaving three daughters, Mrs. Charles Glore, Mrs. A. J. Henry and Mayme Schoenholtz, and he then married Catherine Billau, a daughter of Valentine and Henrietta (Ellers) Billau, and to that union two children were born, sons both, Carl and Frank Schoenholtz. Mrs. Catherine Schoenholtz was born at Connersville and has lived there all her life. Her parents, who were natives of Germany, came to this country in the days of their youth with their respective parents, both the Billau and the Ellers families locating at Cincinnati, where Valentine Billau and Henrietta Ellers were married.

Valentine Billau was a brewer, a business he followed at Cincinnati for some time, later moving to Connersville, where he followed the same business for a number of years. He and his wife were the parents of ten children, of whom five are still living, those besides Mrs. Schoenholtz being Mrs. H. Pfafflin, Mrs. Elsie Schweikle, Mrs. Emma Ready and Otto Billau. Mrs. Schoenholtz is a member of the German Presbyterian church and has ever taken a warm interest in the various beneficences of the same, as well as in all local good works.

GLEN ZELL.

Glen Zell, auditor of Fayette county and one of the most popular officials in the court house, was for nearly twenty years superintendent of the plant of the Connersville Buggy Company and in that capacity was long one of the best-known figures in the industrial life of Connersville. He was born on a farm in Huntington county, this state, September 14, 1875, a son of John Zell and wife, the former of whom was a blacksmith, who followed that vocation most of his life, for many years a resident of Milton, over the line in Wayne county, but in his latter years moving to Huntington county, where he spent his last days.

Upon completing the course in the district schools Glen Zell entered the normal school at Marion, this state, and was graduated from that institution. He then took a supplementary course in the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute and was thereafter engaged in the grocery business for two or three years, at the end of which time, in 1897, he located at Connersville, where he became employed in the factory of the Connersville Buggy Company and presently was advanced to the position of superintendent of the plant, a position he occupied until he resigned to take up the duties of auditor of Fayette county. Mr. Zell is an ardent Republican and in November, 1914, as the nominee of that party, was elected county auditor. He entered upon the duties of his official position on January 1, 1916, and is now serving the public in that important capacity.

On November 25, 1903, Glen Zell was united in marriage to Tina McCready, daughter of Miller McCready and wife, and to this union two children have been born, Robert and Russell. Mr. Zell is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has also given his active attention to a number of other fraternal societies. He is past noble grand of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, past chief patriarch of the encampment

of that order and was for two years district deputy of the order, while both he and his wife are members of the local lodge of the Daughters of Rebekah. Mr. Zell also is a past chancellor of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias, is a director of the local lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose, a trustee of the local lodge of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and a member of the local tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men, in the affairs of all of which organizations he takes a warm interest.

WILLIAM J. CAIN.

William J. Cain, recorder of Fayette county and a resident of the city of Connersville for the past thirty-six years, was born at Brookville, in the neighboring county of Franklin, July 9, 1847, a son of Jonathan and Sarah (Weinens) Cain, the former of whom was born in the state of Delaware and the latter in Ohio.

Jonathan Cain was born near the city of Dover, Delaware, and was but a child when his parents came to Indiana, the family driving through and locating in Franklin county. There he grew to manhood and was married to Sarah Weinens, who was born at Piqua, Ohio. Jonathan Cain was trained as a paper maker and continued thus engaged in the paper mill at Brookville until about the year 1873, when he moved up into Fayette county and was here engaged in farming until 1883, when he moved to Tipton county and was there engaged in farming until about 1893, when he retired and spent the rest of his life in the homes of his children in this county.

Reared at Brookville, William J. Cain received his early schooling in the schools of that city and supplemented the same by a course in the old Brookville College. He early learned the tinner's trade and followed that trade at Brookville until 1881, in which year he moved to Connersville and established a tin shop of his own in that city, soon having a thriving business in that line. Mr. Cain continued engaged in business at Connersville until his election, in 1910, to the office of recorder of Fayette county, when he sold his business. Mr. Cain entered upon the duties of his office in 1912 and so satisfactorily did he conduct the same that he was re-elected to the office of county recorder in 1914 and is now serving his second term in that important office. Mr. Cain is a Republican and has for years been regarded as one of the leaders of that party in this county.

In 1871 William J. Cain was united in marriage to Elizabeth Lindsay,

a daughter of William Lindsay, and to this union three children have been born, George, Lindsay and Thomas, the latter of whom died in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Cain are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Cain is a charter member of the Connersville lodge of the Improved Order of Red Men and takes a warm interest in the affairs of that organization.

CAPT. THOMAS DOWNS.

In the memorial annals of Fayette county there are few names held in better memory than that of the late Capt. Thomas Downs, an honored veteran of the Civil War, former assistant quartermaster, United States Army, and for some years prior to his death in 1911 connected with the interior department of the United States government as special Indian agent and later as Indian commissioner, in which latter service he incurred the illness which resulted in his death. Captain Downs was a native Hoosier, a fact of which he ever was proud. He was born at Lawrenceburg, this state, March 31, 1845, and with the exception of the time spent in the government service remained a resident of this state all his life. His parents, Hezekiah and Ruth Ann (Chase) Downs, were natives, respectively, of Kentucky and of Ohio and he was one of nine children born to that parentage. Hezekiah Downs was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, March 6, 1819, and died at his home in Connersville on April 12, 1883. His widow, who was born at Marietta, Ohio, April 3, 1813, survived him a little less than two years, her death occurring on March 15, 1885.

Thomas Downs was but a boy when his parents moved from Lawrenceburg to Madison county, this state. Though his opportunities for schooling in the latter environment were very limited, by diligent effort he acquired a fair education and the mold in which he was cast and the training of a pious mother influenced him toward right living, honesty and integrity of purpose. Though he was but sixteen years of age when the sable cloud of the Civil War overcast the homes of this beautiful land, Thomas Downs answered his country's call and joined the "boys in blue," enlisting as a private in Company K, Fifty-fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he went to the front and was later transferred to Company K, Sixteenth Indiana. While serving with that command his health became greatly broken and he was furloughed home on sick leave, returning to Connersville, to which place his parents meantime had removed, and there he



Thomas Downs

suffered a long and severe illness of typhoid fever. Before he had entirely recovered from this illness this plucky soldier boy returned to his regiment and presently was transferred to Company K, Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, and with that command served until the close of the war, being mustered out with the rank of corporal on October 22, 1865. During this service Captain Downs participated in many important engagements and battles, including the siege and taking of Vicksburg, Arkansas Post and the Red River expedition.

Upon the completion of his military service, Captain Downs returned to Connersville and there entered upon the pursuits of peace as a carpenter. In the fall of the next year he married and settled down in Connersville, which he ever afterward regarded as his home, although in the later years of his life he was much absent on government business. Captain Downs' business career was an active one and in it, as well as in his social life, the fine character of the man stood out, exhibiting a singular sincerity, promptness, directness and firmness. From 1870 until 1898 he was connected with various firms engaged in general contracting and building and in 1884 he became the senior partner in the firm of Downs, Ready & Company, R. G. Waite, his former partner and life friend, being the other member of the firm. The reputation of this company became state-wide through its connection with the construction of important buildings in various parts of the state, as well as at Connersville, the seat of its operations. Among these buildings may be mentioned the McFarlan building, the Catholic church, the Methodist church, the Fifth street school building, the Eighth street school building, the National Bank building and the remodeling of the court house as it now stands, besides a number of fine residences at Connersville; the erection of a Catholic church at Rushville, a Catholic church at Greensburg, a business block for F. T. Roots at Muncie, additions to Oxford College buildings and the new building for the National Soldiers' Home at Marion.

From 1887 to 1889 Captain Downs served as a member of the Connersville city council and was a member of the city school board from 1890 to 1899. He was a director in the Fayette Savings and Loan Association and a stockholder in the Fayette National Bank. He was a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church, an active member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic, a Royal Arch Mason and a member of Otonka Tribe No. 94, Improved Order of Red Men, in the affairs of all of which organizations he took a warm interest. Captain Downs was an ardent Republican and ever took an active interest in political affairs, both at home

and throughout the state, and was long regarded as one of the prominent figures in his party in this section. His public service met with high approval and commendation, his acts in his various official capacities ever being animated by a high sense of duty and loyalty. The interest which Captain Downs manifested in the various lines of work in which he was engaged, and which characterized his whole life, was a great source of power and perhaps in later years led him to efforts far beyond his strength.

In July, 1898, during the progress of the Spanish-American War, Captain Downs received a commission from the federal government to act as assistant quartermaster, with rank of captain, and for a year he was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, near St Louis, where he chiefly was engaged in fitting out regiments en route for the Philippines and Cuba. He later was stationed at Cincinnati for a time and then spent two years at Ft. Stevens, Oregon, where he superintended the erection of an army barracks. On February 4, 1903, Captain Downs accepted another federal commission and for nearly seven years thereafter served as a special Indian agent. This latter service called the Captain to nearly every state west of the Mississippi, his duties having to do with the establishment of Indian schools, the settlement of difficulties among the Indians and the enumeration and enrollment of the various tribes. Captain Downs served in this capacity until in September, 1909, when, as a reward for efficient service, he received the appointment as Indian commissioner, the duty assigned with that appointment being that of enrolling the Winnebago tribe of Indians, which service he completed in about three months. The roll of the Winnebagos carried nearly fifteen hundred names and Captain Downs reported with the same at Washington, D. C., January 6, 1910. On January 20 of that same year he was ordered to Muskogee, Oklahoma, to inspect the schools of the Five Civilized Tribes, and was ready to take charge of the schools at Anadarko, when he was attacked by a serious disorder of the liver, which was destined to end his busy career. Captain Downs, upon being thus stricken, returned to his home at Connersville and after a year of illness passed away there on Friday morning, January 20, 1911.

Among the Indians, for whom he gave his best thought and judgment during the later years of his life, Captain Downs built for himself a monument of friendship, his invariable sympathy, kindness and courtesy in behalf of the wards of the nation winning for him their sincere regard and affection. Captain Downs's service as a soldier during the dark hours of the nation's trial in the sixties was ever a source of satisfaction and pride to him and he always enjoyed the friendship and the greetings of his comrades

of those stirring years. On one notable occasion the flag which he loved, honored and followed, came to his rescue at a time when his life was in extreme danger. That was during the uprising of the Utes at Thunder Butte, Cheyenne Agency, South Dakota, in November, 1907, when Captain Downs was at the mercy of the turbulent redskins for three days and nights, with but one companion, all others at the agency save his clerk having fled for safety. The Indians were insolent and sullen and threatened to shoot the whites and burn the agency buildings. Captain Downs and his clerk were far out on the reservation, ninety miles from the agency, and the nearest telephone station was fifty miles away. Afterward, in speaking of his eventual rescue, Captain Downs said that when he heard the tread of the rescuing party of troops and saw the old flag advancing at the head of the column, "Old Glory" appeared to him with a new aspect, if possible; it never had looked so good to him before—for it brought protection and safety.

Captain Downs's widow is still living at Connersville, where she has a very pleasant home and where she is very comfortably situated. It was on November 20, 1866, that Captain Downs, then not very long returned from his service in the army, was united in marriage, at Connersville, to Mary Jane Esman, who was born in that city on June 2, 1849, daughter of Jacob and Saloma (Honhart) Esman, who became residents of Connersville during the early forties. Jacob Esman was born in Ermitage, Alsace, then a German province, March 19, 1809, and was there trained to the trade of millwright. He served in the army of Louis Philippe and later came to the United States and at Warren, Pennsylvania, married Saloma Honhart, who was born in Arglesheim, Bavaria, Germany, December 16, 1816, and who had come to the United States with her brother in 1838, settling at Warren, Pennsylvania, where, three years later, she married Mr. Esman. Following their marriage Jacob Esman and wife came to Indiana, voyaging down the Ohio river by flatboat to Cincinnati and proceeding thence by wagon to Connersville, where they established their home and where they spent the remainder of their lives, honored and useful pioneer citizens. Jacob Esman became a citizen of the United States in 1844, his naturalization papers being issued by Amos Edwards, then clerk of Fayette county. He died at his home in Connersville on July 1, 1861; and his widow survived him for more than thirty-three years, her death occurring in Connersville on September 13, 1894.

To Thomas and Mary Jane (Esman) Downs five children were born, namely: Florence, wife of Martin Reifel, of Connersville; Susan Jane, wife of Charles A. Rieman, of Connersville; Augusta Ann, wife of Jesse

B. Rhoads, also of that city; William Francis, who died at Connersville, October 30, 1888, and Dr. George Downs, of Spokane, Washington, who married Marie Seiling. Mrs. Downs has six grandchildren, namely: Gladys Rieman, wife of Robert C. Hamilton; Mildred Salome, wife of George M. Lennard; Mary Jane Rieman, Jane Augusta Reifel, Helen Downs Reifel and Thomas Downs.

BENJAMIN WALTER COLE.

Benjamin Walter Cole, former treasurer of Fayette county and present assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Connersville, is a native son of this county and has lived here practically all his life. He was born on a pioneer farm in Waterloo township, near the old village of Waterloo, May 24, 1872, son of Joseph and Margaret (Thomas) Cole, for many years prominent and influential residents of the northeastern part of the county, who later moved to Connersville, where the former spent his last days and where the latter is now living.

Joseph Cole was born in the neighboring county of Wayne, a son of Joseph Jared and Patience (Foster) Cole, natives of Maryland, who moved from Wayne county to this county, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Joseph J. Cole at one time owned about one thousand acres of land, but lost the greater part of his fortune in the pork-packing business. He and his wife were the parents of six children, Mrs. Ann Farrey, Mrs. Frances Harlan, Alfred, Mrs. Sarah Burris, Joseph and Mrs. Sophia Jones. Joseph Cole grew to manhood in this county and married Margaret Thomas, who was born in this county, daughter of Benjamin Thomas and wife, who came here from Maine in pioneer days and reared a large family, their children having been Mrs. Jane Carson, Mrs. Sallie Coss, Mrs. Margaret Cole, Samuel, Austin, Oliver, Walter, Scott and Mrs. Catherine Drischel. Joseph Cole became a substantial farmer in Waterloo township, the owner of a fine farm of two hundred and fifty-seven acres there, where he lived until 1906, when he retired from the farm and moved to Connersville, where he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring on June 16, 1914, he then being seventy years and ten months of age. His widow still survives him and is making her home in Connersville, where she is very pleasantly situated. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and has ever taken a warm interest in church work. Joseph Cole was for years actively identified with the

county's political affairs and was for six years trustee of Waterloo township. He and his wife were the parents of five children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the last-born, the others being as follow: Harry, who died in infancy; Maude, who married Ellis Filby, of Cambridge City, this state; Effie, wife of Reece D. Eby, of Connersville, and Joseph J. Cole, president of the Cole Motor Car Company, of Indianapolis.

Benjamin W. Cole was reared on the paternal farm in Waterloo township and received his elementary schooling in the district schools in the neighborhood of his home, supplementing the same by a course in the business college at Richmond, from which he was graduated in 1901. He then was engaged on the farm for a couple of years, at the end of which time he became a traveling salesman and was thus engaged for one year, after which he became an agent for the Parry Manufacturing Company and was for five years engaged in the buggy business, at the end of which time he went to St. Louis and there spent a year, later spending some months at Chicago and at Cincinnati, after which he resumed the buggy business and was thus engaged at Connersville for two years, at the end of which time he returned to the farm and was there engaged in farming for seven years, or until his election to the office of treasurer of Fayette county in November, 1914. Mr. Cole entered upon the duties of his office on January 1, 1915, and served the public in that important capacity until January 1, 1917. As an instance of Mr. Cole's popularity among the voters of Fayette county, it may be stated that he is the only Democrat elected to the office of county treasurer in this county for the past five years. He has for years taken an active interest in local political affairs and has long been regarded as one of the leaders of the Democratic party in this county. Upon the expiration of his term of public office Mr. Cole was elected assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Connersville and is now serving in that responsible capacity.

On March 14, 1907, Benjamin W. Cole was united in marriage to Elizabeth Sparks, who was born on a farm one and one-half miles southeast of Connersville, in this county, in 1879, daughter of Milton T. and Minnie (Campbell) Sparks, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Ohio, who were the parents of five children, those besides Mrs. Cole, the second in order of birth, being William E., Mrs. Pearl Williams, Mrs. Charity Rudd and Webster Sparks. Mrs. Cole is a member of the Christian church and Mr. Cole is a Mason, a member of Warren Lodge No. 15, Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of Connersville Lodge No. 379, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of Aerie No. 1065, Fraternal Order of Eagles, in

the affairs of all of which organizations he takes a warm and active interest. Mr. and Mrs. Cole have a very pleasant home at Connersville and take a proper part in the city's general social activities.

MISS ISABEL BONBRAKE CRESSLER.

Miss Isabel Bonbrake Cressler, one of the founders and owners of the Elmhurst School for Girls at Connersville, is descended, on the paternal side, from nobility of the Rhine country, and, on the maternal side, from English and Welsh pioneers prominently identified with the early colonization of Pennsylvania. She was born at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Charles H. and Elizabeth Sager (Jones) Cressler, and grew to womanhood there.

Miss Cressler attended the public schools of Chambersburg; and later was a student at Wilson College, one of the pioneer institutions for the higher education of women, and located in Chambersburg. After finishing her studies at Wilson Miss Cressler entered the Chicago Art Institute, and after a year of study there returned to Chambersburg and there opened and conducted, as owner, a Latin school for boys and girls, and was thus engaged for six years, at the end of which time she was called to Wilson College and for two years was a member of the faculty of that institution. Miss Cressler then went to Europe and for four years was associated in ownership and management with the Roman School for American Girls at Rome, Italy, a private school for American girls who had come from the finishing schools of the United States, the course in the same including seven months of schooling and five months of European travel each year—a delightful work and one requiring great self-reliance on the part of the preceptress.

While thus engaged in Rome Miss Cressler, who was planning to return eventually to America and develop a certain type of high-grade rural private school which should express the best in American life, heard first of the Elmhurst property; and without any plan of remaining, arrived in Connersville, in July, 1909, accompanied by Miss Sumner, and with no other luggage than suit cases, to look over the estate. Miss Cressler was so charmed and delighted with the situation and so filled with enthusiasm over the prospect that was there opened for establishing and developing a country school for American girls that she straightway decided to remain. She dispatched at once for her trunks and her three servants in Italy and for two years did not

leave Connersville; nor has she ever had occasion to regret her choice, for as one of the founders and owners of Elmhurst she has been privileged to see the slow but sure development of ideas and plans fostered during her years of residence and study in Europe.

Miss Cressler is a member of the Episcopal church. She also is a member of the College Art Association and of the Alumnae Association of Wilson College, and is interested in the equal-suffrage work of Indiana.

B. R. SMITH, M. D.

Dr. B. R. Smith, a well-known practicing physician at Connersville, is a native Hoosier and has lived in this state the greater part of his life. He was born at Milroy, in the neighboring county of Rush, February 1, 1879, a son of S. R. and Catherine (Richey) Smith, both of whom were born in that same county. S. R. Smith was a machinist and followed that vocation all his life. He and his wife were the parents of two sons, the subject of this sketch having a brother, the Rev. William F. Smith, D. D., who was formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Connersville.

Reared at Milroy, B. R. Smith received his elementary schooling in the schools of that place and was graduated from the high school there in 1896. He then entered Moores Hill College and was graduated from that institution, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1900. Thus equipped by preliminary study he entered the Medical College of the University of Kentucky at Louisville and was graduated from the same in 1903, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Upon receiving his degree Doctor Smith was appointed an interne at the hospital of his *alma mater* and after a year's valuable experience in practice there opened an office for the practice of his profession at Clay City, Kentucky, where he remained in practice for seven years, or until 1910, when he returned to Indiana and opened an office at Connersville, where he ever since has been engaged in practice and where he has done very well, having built up an extensive practice in the city and surrounding country. Doctor Smith keeps fully abreast of the modern advances in his profession and is a member of the Fayette County Medical Society and of the Indiana State Medical Association, in the deliberations of both of which bodies he takes a warm interest.

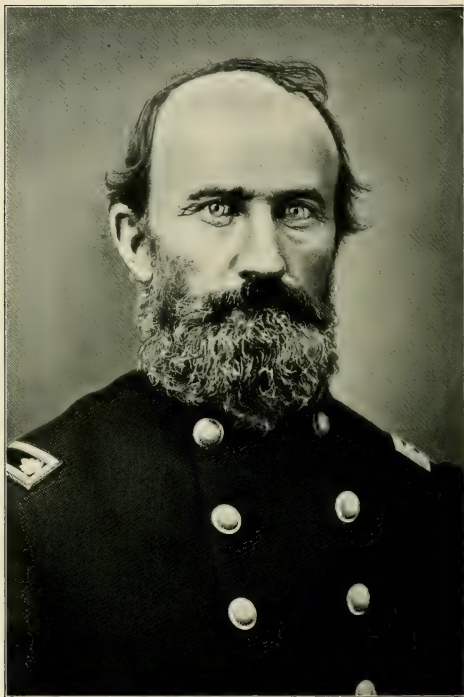
In 1907 Doctor Smith was united in marriage to Laura Askin, daughter of the late Thomas Askin and wife, the latter now also deceased, and to

this union four children have been born, three of whom are living, B. R., Jr., Charles Thomas and Charlotte Catherine. Doctor and Mrs. Smith are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The Doctor is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

VINCENT HAMILTON GREGG, M. D.

During his day and generation in Connersville there were few men better known or held in higher regard hereabout than was the late Dr. Vincent Hamilton Gregg, who began the practice of his profession at Glenwood in 1855 and three years later located at Connersville, where he spent the remainder of his life, an earnest, conscientious, painstaking physician, his good work in that community being continued until the time of his death in 1895. During the Civil War Doctor Gregg held a commission from Governor Morton as an army surgeon and in that important capacity rendered a beneficent and humane service in behalf of the wounded and suffering soldiers who were placed under his benign care. In that service he was greatly aided by his faithful wife, who was at his side much of the time during that trying period and who is still living at Connersville, honored by the entire community.

Dr. Vincent H. Gregg was a Kentuckian, born in Bracken county, that state, in 1824, a son of Joseph M. Gregg and wife, the latter of whom was a Hamilton. Joseph M. Gregg was the proprietor of an extensive plantation in that county and a slaveholder. He died in that county and after his death his widow disposed of her interests in Kentucky and came up into Indiana, locating in Rush county, where she spent the remainder of her life. Of the children born to Joseph M. Gregg and wife all have long since been dead. Of these children Doctor Gregg was the first-born and was the last survivor. He was twenty-two years of age when he came to Indiana with his mother and as the eldest child of his widowed mother was a great stay and comfort to her. Some time after coming to Indiana he determined upon a career as a physician and after a course of study in preparation for such a career began practice, in 1855, with Doctor Taylor at Glenwood. Three years later, in 1858, he moved to Connersville, where he opened an office for the practice of his profession and where he ever afterward made his home. Doctor Gregg was living at Connersville when the Civil War broke out and by that time had attained a wide reputation throughout this part of the state



VINCENT H. GREGG, M. D.



MRS. AMERICA JUSTICE GREGG.

as a careful and prudent physician and a skilled surgeon. In 1862 Governor Morton tendered him a commission as an army surgeon and he served in that capacity until the close of the war, his service in field and in hospital enshrining his memory in the hearts of many a poor soldier boy who came under his gentle ministrations. In this service, as noted above, the good Doctor's gentle wife rendered him aid of a particularly valuable character and she, too, is remembered with gratitude by many of the veterans of that stern conflict between the states during the sixties. Upon the completion of his army service Doctor Gregg returned to Connersville and there resumed his practice. Not long afterward he formed a partnership with Doctor Rolls in the drug business and was thus engaged for years, conducting the drug store in addition to his general medical practice. Doctor Gregg was a most liberal and public-spirited citizen and did much to promote the interests of his home city in a material as well as in a religious, social and civic way. An ardent Republican, he ever gave his earnest attention to the political affairs of Fayette county and of the city of Connersville and was recognized as a power for good in local politics. He was a member of the Christian church, as is his widow, and was ever a leader in local good works. As an active member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Doctor ever took an earnest part in the affairs of that patriotic organization and for years was a familiar figure at local reunions of the veterans of the war and at the state encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic. Doctor Gregg passed from the scenes of earth on September 12, 1895, he then being in the seventy-second year of his age, and he was given burial as befit a veteran of his country's wars and a good citizen of the community in whose behalf he had so long and so earnestly labored.

Dr. Vincent H. Gregg was united in marriage, in this county, to America Justice, who was born in Fayette county, daughter of Joseph and Delilah (Fuell) Justice, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia. Joseph Justice grew to manhood in his native Pennsylvania and later went to Kentucky, where he married Delilah Fuell, who had moved to that state with her parents, of French stock, from Virginia. Not long after his marriage Joseph Justice came up into Indiana and settled on a farm in this county, near Orange, where he presently opened a general store, early becoming one of the best-known men in that part of the county, as he was one of the most successful and influential. He and his wife were members of the Christian church and their children were reared in that faith. There were six of these children, of whom Mrs. Gregg, the youngest, is now the only survivor. Joseph Justice died on his farm

near Orange and his widow spent her last days in the household of Doctor and Mrs. Gregg at Connersville. Joseph Justice was a son of James Justice, a soldier of the patriot army during the Revolutionary War, who served with General Washington's army during all the long struggle of the colonies for independence. He was one of five brothers who served in that struggle from Pennsylvania and was the only one of the five who survived the struggle. James Justice lived to be one hundred and one years of age and his last days were spent in the home of his son, John Justice, in this county, where he is buried. He was a fine, large man of powerful physique, weighing more than two hundred pounds, and his four brothers, who fought for the independence of the colonies at his side, were men of equal might. Mrs. Gregg, who is still living at Connersville, is a member of the Christian church and her life has ever been devoted to good works.

WILLIAM HENDRICKSON.

William Hendrickson, sheriff of Fayette county and one of the best-known men in the county, is a native son of this county and has lived here all his life. He was born in the city of Connersville on March 6, 1876, son of James Brookfield and Rebecca Ann (Hutchinson) Hendrickson, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Ohio, whose last days were spent in Connersville, which was their home for many years.

James Brookfield Hendrickson was born on a pioneer farm in the neighboring county of Franklin, one of the eight children born to his parents, John and Rachel (Goble) Hendrickson, the former of whom was a native of the state of New Jersey and the latter of Indiana. James B. Hendrickson was trained to the trade of a saddler and was working at that trade in Ripley county when the Civil War broke out. He enlisted as a member of Company H, Eighty-second Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was elected color bearer of that command and served for three years and six months. During his long service Mr. Hendrickson saw much active service and was engaged in some of the most exciting engagements of the war, but never received a bullet wound, though he was badly injured on several occasions, particularly so at the battle of Resaca. Upon the conclusion of his military service James B. Hendrickson located at Laurel and was there engaged in the tanning business until that industry became unprofitable, after which he moved to Connersville, along in the middle seventies, and there engaged in carriage-

painting, a vocation he followed the rest of his life. He died at his home in Connersville on December 24, 1895, he then being sixty-two years of age. His widow survived him for more than ten years, her death occurring in 1906, she also being sixty-two years of age at the time of her death. She was born in Ohio, a daughter of Asbury and Mary Hutchinson, who came over from that state into Indiana and became pioneers of Brown county, settling on a farm there and spending the rest of their lives in that county, both living to a ripe old age. Asbury Hutchinson and wife were the parents of six children, those besides Mrs. Hendrickson having been John Aaron. Mrs. Mary Johnson, William and Mrs. Ella Gray. James B. Hendrickson and his wife were earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church and their children were reared in that faith. There were seven of these children, of whom the subject of this biographical sketch was the fourth in order of birth, the others being, Charles, of Hamilton, Ohio; Edward, formerly of Indianapolis, now deceased; Oscar, of Connersville; Geneva, who married Walter Hayward, of Connersville; Ella, who married Harry Backert, of Kokomo, and is now deceased, and Bismark, of Connersville.

William Hendrickson received his schooling in the public schools of Connersville and early turned his attention to the trade of a carriage-trimmer which he followed for twenty-five years, thirteen years of which time he was engaged in the establishment of J. B. McFarlan. From the days of his boyhood he has given his earnest attention to local political affairs and at the early age of eighteen was made a member of the Fayette county Republican central committee and has ever since held that position, performing an excellent service in behalf of the party in this county. In 1914, as the nominee of the Republican party, Mr. Hendrickson was elected sheriff of Fayette county, the youngest sheriff ever elected in this county. He entered upon the duties of that office on January 1, 1915, and is now serving in that important public capacity, one of the most popular officials in the court house.

On December 24, 1898, William Hendrickson was united in marriage to Grace M. Bell, who was born on a farm near Brownsville, in the neighboring county of Union, May 23, 1876, daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Thomas) Bell, both natives of that same county, the former of whom died in 1881 and the latter of whom is still living. Jacob Bell was a farmer and stock buyer and was a son of John F. and Ann (Carr) Bell, natives of Butler county, Ohio, and pioneers in Union county, this state, who were the parents of six children, Malinda, James, Alfred, Jacob, Emma and George. Mrs. Margaret Bell's parents were John and Margaret J. (Whiting) Thomas, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Indiana, who were the par-

ents of nine children, Russell, John, Mary Ann, Elijah, James, Henry, Rachel, Milton and Margaret. Jacob Bell and wife were the parents of four children, of whom Mrs. Hendrickson was the last-born, the others being Carrie, who married Lee Cully, of Brownsville, and John F. Bell and Frank T. Bell. To Mr. and Mrs. Hendrickson one child has been born, a son, Frank Brookfield Hendrickson. The Hendricksons are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and take a proper interest in church work, as well as in the general social activities of their home town.

J. H. JOHNSON, M. D.

Dr. J. H. Johnson, homeopath, one of the best-known physicians in Connersville, is a native son of Indiana, born at Dale, in Spencer county, April 6, 1871, a son of Dr. Samuel F. Johnson, an honored veteran of the Civil War, a former legislator and for many years one of the best-known and most influential men in that part of the state.

Dr. Samuel F. Johnson also was a native of this state, born near Boonville, in Warrick county, and received his medical education in the college at Keokuk, Iowa, from which he was graduated in the late fifties. He began practice at Rockport and was thus engaged there when the Civil War broke out. He went to the front as captain of a company in the Sixty-fifth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and presently was promoted to the position of major surgeon of the regiment, serving in that capacity with that command until the close of the war. Upon the completion of his military service Doctor Johnson returned to Rockport and continued the practice of his profession the rest of his life. Dr. Samuel F. Johnson was one of the leading Republicans in Spencer county and served that county as county treasurer and was later elected to the state Senate and was afterward returned to the Legislature as a member of the House of Representatives, serving in both branches of the General Assembly with distinction.

Reared at Dale, Dr. J. H. Johnson received his elementary schooling in the schools of that place and supplemented the same by a course in the high school at Rockport, being graduated from the same in 1890. He then attended the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute for four years, at the end of which time he entered the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville and after an attendance of two years there went to Chicago, where he entered the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, and was graduated from that

institution in 1895. Upon receiving his diploma Doctor Johnson returned to Rockport and there opened an office for the practice of his profession, remaining there until his removal, in 1905 to Connersville, where he ever since has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession, having built up an extensive practice in that city and surrounding country. In 1907 Doctor Johnson took a post-graduate course at the Louisville Medical College and has ever kept abreast of the modern advances in his profession. He is a member of the Indiana State Homeopathic Society and for some time has been serving as supreme medical director of the Puritan Life and Annuity Insurance Company.

In 1905 Dr. J. H. Johnson was united in marriage to Ella Lake, daughter of Wallace D. Lake, a member of the well-known Lake family in this county, further and fitting mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume, and to this union two children have been born, a son, Earl, and a daughter, Margaret.

SIMON DOENGES.

Simon Doenges, postmaster of Connersville and former manager of the Connersville Ice Company, was born at Lawrenceburg, this state, July 14, 1870, and has lived in Indiana all his life. His parents, Simon and Amelia (Kring) Doenges, the latter of whom is still living, were born in Germany, but became residents of this country in the days of their youth, their respective parents having come to the United States and settled at Lawrenceburg, this state.

The elder Simon Doenges was a young man when he came to the United States in 1852. The vessel on which he sailed was wrecked in a storm and the passengers were compelled to take to the boats in midocean. They presently were picked up by another vessel, but were one hundred and fifty-two days in making the passage, on account of storms and contrary winds. The food gave out and starvation was staring them in the face before they finally reached port. Simon Doenges had been trained as a stationary engineer in his native country and long followed that line after coming to Indiana. Not long after locating at Lawrenceburg he took a contract for furnishing cordwood to the railway company for use in the locomotives, that being in the days of the old wood-burners, and carried out the contract with considerable profit. For years he worked as a stationary engineer at Lawrenceburg and then moved to Connersville, where he spent his last days, his death occurring

in 1900, he then being seventy years of age. His father died in Germany and his mother came to America with her children and spent her last days at Lawrenceburg. Among these children, besides Simon, were Christian Doenges and Mrs. Goebler, of Indianapolis. Simon Doenges's widow is still living in Connersville, being now past eighty-two years of age. Her parents, who came to this country from Germany, also spent their last days in Lawrenceburg. Among their children, besides Mrs. Doenges, was Mrs. Charlotte Lyendecker, of Indianapolis.

The junior Simon Doenges was reared at Lawrenceburg, the city of his birth, and attended school there until he was fourteen years of age, when he began to learn the cabinet-maker's trade and presently became an expert cabinet maker, following that vocation for about eighteen years. Years ago he began working in the cabinet department of the plant of the Indiana Furniture Company at Connersville and was not long thereafter made foreman of the same, from which position he was presently promoted to the position of superintendent of the plant, and while serving in this capacity was elected councilman from the first ward of the city of Connersville, being the first Democrat elected to that office in twenty-five years, but one Democrat having served twenty-five years prior to that time. In 1906 Mr. Doenges, in company with others, purchased the plant and equipment of the Connersville Ice Company and in the subsequent reorganization of that company he was elected secretary-treasurer and general manager and was thus actively engaged until his appointment to the office of postmaster of Connersville by President Wilson in 1914. Upon the arrival of his commission as postmaster Mr. Doenges entered upon the duties of that office and is now serving the public in that important capacity. He still retains his interest in the Connersville Ice Company, however, and is a member of the board of directors of the same. Mr. Doenges is a Democrat and has for years taken an active interest not only in local political affairs, but in the political affairs of the district and state. He is a member of the Indiana Democratic Club and has a wide acquaintance among the leaders of his party throughout the state.

On July 11, 1889, Simon Doenges was united in marriage to Sophia Dentlinger, who was born at Batesville, Indiana, daughter of Louis and Margaret Dentlinger, natives of Germany, the former of whom died at his home in Connersville in 1913 and the latter of whom is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Doenges are members of the Presbyterian church and take a warm interest in church affairs, as well as in the general social activities of their home city. Mr. Doenges is a Mason, affiliated with Warren Lodge No. 15 at Con-

nersville, and is likewise a member of the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Knights of Pythias, of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and is connected with the Travelers Protective Association, in the affairs of all of which organizations he takes an active interest. Mrs. Doenges is one of the ten children born to her parents and five of whom are still living, those besides herself being Pauline, Louisa, William and Otto Dentlinger.

DR. A. T. SWEETLAND, D. C.

Dr. A. T. Sweetland (Chiropractic), who has been following his profession at Connersville with much success since 1912, was born in the city of Chicago on February 24, 1882, but has been a resident of this state since the days of his childhood. He is a son of Le Roy B. and Anna A. Sweetland, the former of whom was born in Dryden, New York, and the latter at Toronto, Canada.

Le Roy B. Sweetland was reared at Dryden, New York, and there received his schooling. His mother was a school teacher and he early turned his attention to teaching, in time becoming the principal of the schools in his home town, remaining there until he moved to Chicago, where he took employment with the Chicago & Erie Railroad Company and was thus employed there until he was transferred to Huntington, Indiana, where he remained in the employ of the same road the rest of his life, a period of thirty-five years, his death occurring in a railway accident in 1912. His widow is now making her home in Los Angeles, California.

Dr. A. T. Sweetland received an excellent scholastic foundation for the practice of the exacting profession he is following. He was but a child when his parents moved from Chicago to Huntington and he grew to manhood in the latter city. Upon completing the course in the high school there he entered the Palmer School of Chiropractic at Davenport, Iowa, and upon completing the course in that institution received his degree in 1912. Thus admirably equipped for the practice of his profession, Doctor Sweetland, located at Ft. Wayne, this state, but after a short time there moved to Connersville, where he opened offices in the McFarlan block and where he ever since has been located, having built up an excellent practice.

Doctor Sweetland is one of the most enthusiastic chiropractors (ki-ro-praktor—from the Latin, meaning to work by the hands) in the country,

having been led to take up this form of the healing art by reason of a most remarkable experience. For twenty years the Doctor was totally blind in his right eye. He received treatment by some of the most noted eye specialists in the country, expending for such service no less than five thousand dollars, without securing a particle of relief, and finally accepted the declaration of the specialists that his was a hopeless case. The blindness presently extended to the other eye and for eight months he was totally blind. His attention then being called to the remarkable instances of cure being effected by chiropractic, he began taking a course of adjustments under the direction of a skilled chiropractor and before two years the sight of his eyes was restored, nor has he had a recurrence of the trouble that so long blighted his life and his prospects. The Doctor's studies in chiropractic were directed by Dr. D. D. Palmer, the founder of chiropractic, at the latter's school in Davenport, and in view of the amazing effects of the treatment in his own personal case, he naturally is an ardent and devoted advocate of this school of drugless healing and has become recognized as one of the most skilled practitioners in that line of practice in the middle West. His practice is constantly extending as people come more and more to realize the efficacy of the form of treatment provided under chiropractic and his offices are well equipped for the practice of the profession to which he so ardently has devoted his life.

Doctor Sweetland married Lottie England, a daughter of J. O. England, and has one child, a son, Leroy W. Sweetland.

PROF. CLAUDE L. TRUSLER.

Prof. Claude L. Trusler, superintendent of schools of Fayette county and one of the most popular officials in the court house, is a native son of this county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a farm in Jackson township on November 21, 1878, son of Samuel Frederick and Orpha Jane (Sims) Trusler, both of whom also were born in this county and who are still living here, influential residents of the Everton neighborhood.

Samuel Frederick Trusler is a son of Milton and Isabella (Thompson) Trusler, natives of Indiana and pioneer farmers in Jackson township, this county. Milton Trusler was a son of James Trusler, of Virginia, who was a soldier in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War, and he had two brothers, Nelson and Gilbert Trusler, who were officers in the Union army during the Civil War. Milton Trusler and his wife spent their last



CLAUDE L. TRUSLER.

days in this county, honored pioneer residents of the same. They were the parents of eight children, those besides Superintendent Trusler's father, the second in order of birth, having been Anna, Laura, Henry, Sidney, Ira, Juanita and Nina. The mother of these children was of English descent, the founder of her branch of the Thompson family in this county having been Joseph D. Thompson, who settled in Jackson township, this county, about the year 1820. He was descended from Maurice Thompson, of Hampshire, England, who at one time was governor of the East India Company. Samuel F. Trusler grew to manhood in Fayette county and married Orpha Jane Sims, who was born in Columbia township, this county, daughter of John and Nancy (Collins) Sims, also natives of this state, representatives of pioneer families, and who spent their last days in this county, where they reared a large family. John Sims was a farmer and blacksmith and owned a farm in Columbia township. Samuel F. Trusler has always been a farmer and is the owner of a well-kept farm of about ninety acres in Jackson township, where he and his wife are very pleasantly situated. Two children were born to them, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Maude, who married John Kennedy, of Dunrieth, in the neighboring county of Henry.

Reared on the paternal farm in Jackson township, Claude L. Trusler received his elementary schooling in the district schools in the neighborhood of his home and remained at home until he was eighteen years of age. Upon completing the course in the Jackson township high school he entered the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana, and was graduated from that institution, after which he entered upon his teaching career and was engaged as a teacher in the high school at Everton and later as a teacher in the high school at Alquina, and was thus engaged until his election in June, 1907, to the office of superintendent of schools of Fayette county, a position which he has held ever since and in the exercise of the functions of which office he has done much to advance the cause of education hereabout. Professor Trusler has a wide acquaintance among educators throughout the state and his close personal interest in the schools under his charge has done very much to increase the efficiency of the schools of Fayette county.

In 1899 Claude L. Trusler was united in marriage to Estella Jerman, who also was born in Jackson township, this county, a daughter of W. C. and Cora (Gwaltney) Jerman, substantial farmers of that township, now living at Everton. W. C. Jerman and wife have five children, of whom Mrs. Trusler was the third in order of birth, the others being Roy, Bessie,

Curtis and Robert. To Professor and Mrs. Trusler four children have been born, Jean, Noel Milton, Helen and Yale Nelson. Mrs. Trusler is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and the Professor is a member of the Universalist church. In his political views the Professor is a Republican and, fraternally, is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, affiliated with the lodge of that order at Everton. The Truslers have a very pleasant home at Connersville and take a warm interest in the general social activities of their home city.

JOHN B. MCFARLAN, JR.

John B. McFarlan, Jr., president of the People's Service Company of Connersville, secretary of the McFarlan Realty Company of that city and in other ways identified with the commercial and industrial affairs of his home town, was born in Connersville and has lived there all his life. He was born on November 7, 1866, son of John B. and Lydia C. (Jackson) McFarlan, the former of whom was born in the city of London, England, and the latter in Cincinnati, Ohio, both now deceased, who for many years were regarded as among the leaders in the social, religious and industrial life of Connersville and further and fitting reference to whom is made in a biographical sketch relating to Charles E. J. McFarlan, elder brother of the subject of this sketch, presented elsewhere in this volume.

Upon completing the course in the Connersville public schools the junior John B. McFarlan entered Oxford University, at Oxford, Ohio, and after a course of two years there became engaged with his father in the business of manufacturing buggies at Connersville; was presently made a partner with his father in that business and remained thus connected until the time of his father's death. The elder John B. McFarlan was for many years recognized as one of Connersville's most far-seeing citizens and was one of the most active factors in the industrial development of that city. One of the most notable evidences of his foresight was the encouragement he gave to young men to build homes of their own, paying for the same in easy installments, being content to accept second mortgages in the case of worthy applicants for homes. That company, under the present direction of the McFarlan brothers and their sister, Maria J. McFarlan, is still continuing in business at Connersville and the junior John B. McFarlan is secretary of the same.

The McFarlans also are heavily interested in the People's Service Company of Connersville, successor to the old Connersville Natural Gas Company, and the junior John B. McFarlan is president of the same. He also is the owner of a fine farm in the neighboring county of Rush and in recent years has given much and careful attention to the management of the same, having developed there one of the best farm plants in that part of the state. Mr. McFarlan is a lifelong Republican, but has never been a seeker after public office.

On October 12, 1910, John B. McFarlan was united in marriage to Nellie Brown, who was born and reared in Connersville, daughter and only child of George M. and Ada (White) Brown, both of whom were born in this county and have for years been well-known residents of Connersville. George M. Brown is a son of George W. and Hannah (Yingling) Brown, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Germany, who became early residents of Fayette county and here reared a considerable family, their children having been George, Charles, William, Andrew, Fred, Alfred E., Maggie and Jennie. Mrs. Brown is a daughter of Hamilton White and wife, also early residents of Fayette county, who were the parents of five children, those besides Mrs. Brown being Elizabeth, India, Fred and Robert White. Mrs. McFarlan is a member of the Methodist church and both she and her husband give their earnest attention to the general social activities of their home town.

JOHN LOCKHART.

One of the well-known and successful retired farmers and stockmen of Connersville is John Lockhart, who was born on Williams creek, in this county, on February 19, 1828, the son of Moses and Elizabeth (Reed) Lockhart, natives of the states of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively.

Moses Lockhart was born in Adams county, Ohio, where he received his education in the common schools, grew to manhood and was married. After their marriage, he and his wife established their home in the Buckeye state, where they resided for a time and in 1811 came to Indiana and located in Fayette county, on Williams creek. Mr. Lockhart entered land of the government in Connersville township and he and his wife at once started to make a home for themselves and those dependent upon them. This section of the country at that time was, for the most part, a wilderness, covered with the heaviest of timber. The task of clearing the farm and preparing the land for

the future crops was no easy one, and it was only with a firm determination and a firm will that this early pioneer was successful in his task. A rude log cabin, common to the district and the times, was erected and in this the little family resided for some years. A small tract was cleared and the first crop planted and later harvested, and thus the family were able to live for another year, or until another crop could be raised. Much game was obtained in the forests and fish from the rivers and streams and thus the settler of those days lived and worked. For a number of years, chopping, logging and burning was the order of the day. In time the farm became developed and improved, and where once grew the big trees of the forest, grew the golden grain, and the rude cabin was replaced by a more commodious and substantial structure. Here Mr. Lockhart engaged in general farming until the time of his death in 1832. His wife survived him and lived to the age of eighty.

Moses and Elizabeth Lockhart were the parents of the following children: Thomas, Robert, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Elisha, Nancy, Allison, Rolston, Mary Jane, John, Moses and one who died in infancy. Thomas is now deceased and Robert died in Louisiana; Elizabeth was the wife of Moses Burnett; the other children, with the exception of John, are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart originally were members of the Baptist church, but later united with the Christian church, and were always active and prominent in church work, substantial supporters of the local society. Mr. Lockhart was identified with the Democrat party and had much to do with the early civic life of the county. He was a man of much force of character and his advice and counsel was of much value at the time of the organization of the township and the county, after the state was admitted into the Union.

John Lockhart received his education in the early schools of his township and grew to manhood on the home farm, where he remained until his marriage. The life on the farm in those days was not such as the boy of today enjoys. Much of the territory was yet undeveloped and there was always much work that a lad could do. Yet, with all the hardships and privations, the youth of those days were trained in a way that well fitted them for the lives that they were to lead. For the most part they were manly, upright and industrious. They were taught the spirit of independence and morality. A social circle was developed that brought much good to the people of the community. All were, for the most part, on an equity, and there was little discussion as to who were the social leaders; other than the fact that they were honest and fearless men and women.

It was on February 18, 1859, that John Lockhart was united in marriage to May Susan Dora, who was born in the state of Kentucky, and who came to Fayette county in 1855, and here she made her home until the time of her death on December 13, 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart were the parents of five children, three of whom are now living: William, Elizabeth and Rebecca. William M. Lockhart is a well-known and successful grocer in Connersville; Elizabeth is the wife of T. E. Murphy, a substantial farmer of Fairview township, this county, and Rebecca is the wife of Albert Chrisman, a well-known and prominent attorney at Connersville. These living children of the family are all prominent in their respective localities, have splendid homes of their own, and they and their families are all held in the highest regard and esteem by the people who know them.

After his marriage John Lockhart and his wife lived on the old home place for one winter, and then purchased a farm of their own, one mile west of Poplar Grove, where he and his wife lived for forty-five years. The farm they developed and improved, and there met with much success as general farmers and stockraisers. In 1903 he and his wife retired from the more active duties of life and moved to Connersville, where Mrs. Lockhart died and where Mr. Lockhart still resides. He has sold a part of his large farm, but still owns one hundred and twenty-seven acres in Connersville township. He was an excellent farmer and took much pride in the upkeep of his fine farm and in the care and attention that he gave the splendid stock that he always kept on the place.

Mr. Lockhart has long been identified with the Republican party, and has always taken a keen interest in local affairs. He was ever interested in the development of the schools of the county, and for a number of years served as a school director, always looking to the best interest of the school and the children. His wife was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Lockhart was always a liberal supporter of the local society. During his life as a young man he taught public school and singing school. Much of his education he gained through his own efforts, for he was always a great reader and student, and today is well posted on all current events. For one of his years he is unusually active, and has many interesting tales to tell of his early life in the county. His general disposition and his ability to tell of many of the interesting events of former days has made for him many friends throughout the county. His life has been an active one and he has seen many changes in the district during his life in this section. He recalls that when he was a lad, the greater part of the country

about Connersville was a wilderness. Heavy timber was everywhere, and the woods were alive with game and the streams abounded with fish. All this has changed, and in the change he has had his part in the great transformation. The beautiful farms, well-established and modern homes, splendid roads, up-to-date towns and cities and schools that are the pride of the state, are all of recent date, and were perhaps undreamed of in the boyhood days of our subject. His life has been a worthy one, and today he is held in high esteem by his neighbors and friends.

HIRAM ELMER REES.

The late Hiram Elmer Rees, a well-known and well-to-do retired farmer of Fayette county, who died at his home in Connersville on July 1, 1912, was a native son of Fayette county and spent all his life here. He was born on a pioneer farm in Fairview township on December 11, 1848, a son of Justus and Phoebe Ann (Long) Rees, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Indiana, who were well-known and influential residents of Fairview township in their generation, and who spent their last days there.

Justus Rees was but a child when his parents, John and Nancy (Jarrett) Rees, moved from Pennsylvania to what then was regarded as the "wilds" of Indiana and settled on a farm in Fairview township, this county, where they established their home and where they spent the remainder of their lives. There Justus Rees grew to manhood. He married Phoebe Ann Long, who was born on a pioneer farm near Dodridge's Chapel in the neighboring county of Wayne, a daughter of John and Mary (Hudson) Long, early settlers of that neighborhood, and in turn established a home of his own in Fairview township and there spent the remainder of his life, a lifelong farmer.

Hiram E. Rees was reared to the life of the farm and in turn became a farmer on his own account, after his marriage in 1871 continuing to live in the vicinity of his old home until 1886, when he bought a quarter of a section of land on Elephant hill, northwest of Connersville. There he lived for twelve years, at the end of which time he retired from the active labors of the farm and moved to Connersville, selling his farm in 1898 and thereafter making his home in Connersville, where he was engaged in various occupations, in order not to be idle, for he had ever been accustomed to a life of industry and could not be content to sit down to a life of idle ease, and there he remained until his death in the summer of 1912.

Hiram E. Rees was twice married. It was on September 6, 1871, that he was united in marriage to Nancy Jane Moffit, a sister of Miles K. Moffit, further reference to whom is made elsewhere in this volume, and who died on February 5, 1874, leaving two children, Merritt Elmer Rees, born in 1872, who married Mary Dusterberg, of Vincennes, and now lives at Indianapolis, where he is engaged as an air-brake inspector for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and Nancy Florence, born on January 3, 1874, and who was but five days old when her mother died, who married Joseph Storm, of Indianapolis, and has one child, a daughter, Elizabeth.

In 1876 Hiram E. Rees married, secondly, Elizabeth Ann Baker, who was born near Falmouth, in Fairview township, this county, a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Groves) Baker, the former of whom was a native of Kentucky and the latter of this state. Daniel Baker was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1814, and was but a boy when his parents, Abraham and Elizabeth Baker, came up into Indiana, about 1822, and settled near Falmouth, on what is now known as the Fitzgerald farm. At that time the country thereabout was a dense forest and upon locating there Abraham Baker had to cut down trees in order to clear a space for the erection of a log cabin. He built the kitchen, adjoining the cabin, around the stump of a tree, leaving the stump to serve as a table, and amid these primitive conditions began the laborous task of carving a tillable farm out of the forest. Abraham Baker, who lived to the great age of nearly one hundred years, was the father of seven children, David, John, Harrison, Nancy, Helen and Eliza (twins) and Daniel. Daniel Baker grew to manhood on that pioneer farm and there spent the remainder of his life, a substantial member of that prosperous farming community, his death occurring on August 19, 1889, he then being seventy-five years of age. His wife had preceded him to the grave a little more than a year, her death having occurred on July 29, 1888. She was born in the neighboring county of Rush on September 12, 1824, a sister of Hiram Shipley's mother, further reference to whom is made elsewhere in this volume. To Daniel Baker and wife eleven children were born, those besides Mrs. Rees having been John G., George, Sarah, Ruloff, Garrett W., Harriet, Adaline, Alpha, Albert Jefferson and Lucy E. Of these, John was killed by a reaper falling on him on July 8, 1884. He left a widow and three children. Sarah and Ruloff died about the same time, of diptheria. George died on August 18, 1891. Alpha, who married Van Bates, died without issue. Garrett W. Baker lives in Elkhart, this state. Albert J. Baker is the proprietor of a barber shop just north of the terminal station

in Indianapolis. Adaline married James Dickey and lives in Fairview township. Harriet married F. M. Martin and lives west of Connersville, and Lucy married George Kenyon and lives at Indianapolis.

To Hiram and Elizabeth Ann (Baker) Rees two children were born, Oda, born on December 8, 1877, who died on July 22, 1879, at the age of twenty months, and Clyde O., born on May 30, 1882. Clyde O. Rees, who is now engaged as a machinist in the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Indianapolis, married Lavina Hurst, of Buffalo, New York, and has one child, a daughter, Mary Jane. Since her husband's death Mrs. Rees has continued to make her home in Connersville. In 1916 she built a beautiful modern residence at 1022 Grand avenue and is now living there, very comfortably situated, enjoying conditions of living that hardly could have been dreamed of in her girlhood days on the pioneer farm in the woods. Her parents grew up among the pioneers of this section and from her mother she learned to spin, the spinning being done at home when she was a girl. She also learned to weave and in her girlhood days often was engaged in weaving at a neighbor's loom.

CHARLES E. J. MCFARLAN.

Charles E. J. McFarlan, secretary and treasurer of the People's Service Company of Connersville, vice-president of the McFarlan Realty Company of that city and for years one of the most active and influential business men of Connersville, is a native Hoosier and has lived in this state all his life. He was born at Cambridge City, in the neighboring county of Wayne, December 1, 1853, son of John B. and Lydia C. (Jackson) McFarlan, the former a native of England and the latter of the state of Ohio, whose last days were spent in Connersville, where for years they occupied a high position in the social and business life of that city.

John B. McFarlan was born in the city of London on November 7, 1822, and was about eight years of age when his parents, James and Ann (Beecraft) McFarlan, came to this country with their family and settled in Hamilton county, Ohio, in the immediate vicinity of the then rapidly developing city of Cincinnati. James McFarlan was a native of Scotland and was a silk manufacturer in London, but upon coming to this country bought a farm in the vicinity of Cincinnati, land now included in the corporate limits of that

city, and there spent his last days, his death occurring when he was fifty-eight years of age. His widow survived him for many years and lived to be nearly ninety years of age. They had a large family, those of their children who grew to maturity, besides John B., being James, Thomas, Robert, Edward, Ann, Martha, Elizabeth and Mary.

Though but a boy when he came with his parents to this country, John B. McFarlan was from the beginning of his residence here a helpful assistant in the labors of developing the home farm in the Cincinnati neighborhood. He completed his schooling there and when about seventeen years of age entered the factory of the old firm of George C. Miller & Sons at Cincinnati, to learn the trade of carriage blacksmithing. Some little time after completing his apprenticeship he opened a small shop of his own in the village of Cheviot, afterward and now known as Westwood, a suburb of Cincinnati, and while there married. Not long afterward, about 1850, he moved to Cambridge City, this state, conveying his goods and chattels by canal boat, and there established a carriage-manufacturing plant. In 1856, requiring a wider outlet for his expanding business, he moved to Connersville and bought out the firm of Ware & Veatch, carriage manufacturers, and continued that business quite successfully until his death on August 15, 1909, he then lacking but a few weeks of being eighty-seven years of age. From the very beginning of his residence in Connersville John B. McFarlan took a particularly active part in the general business and industrial life of the growing city and it is undoubted that his influence and the exercise of his boundless energies had very much to do with the development of the industrial interests of the city during the period of his activities there. When natural gas was discovered in this state Mr. McFarlan became one of the chief organizers of the Connersville Natural Gas Company and was elected president of the same. He also was one of the organizers and a member of the board of directors of the Indiana Furniture Company (now the Krell Piano Company), was president of the McFarlan Building Company, which erected the McFarlan block in Connersville, and in his manufacturing industries employed large forces of men. Upon the organization of the Connersville Blower Company he was elected president of the same and served in that capacity until his death. For several years he also was president of the Fayette Banking Company, organized in 1892, and since then merged into the Fayette National Bank of Connersville, and in other ways gave of his time and energies to the development of his home town.

As noted above, it was during the time of his residence at Cheviot that

John B. McFarlan was united in marriage to Lydia C. Jackson, who was born at Cincinnati on December 4, 1822, and who died at her home in Connersville in December, 1906, she then being eighty-four years of age. She was a daughter of Thomas S. and Maria (Collins) Jackson, the former of whom was born in the city of Baltimore and the latter in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Thomas S. Jackson was one of the early bankers of Cincinnati, connected with the old Franklin Bank in that city, and there he and his wife spent their last days, he being about seventy-five years of age at the time of his death and she, eighty-five. They were the parents of eight children, of whom four grew to maturity, those besides Mrs. McFarlan having been Charles J., George E. and Lucy. John B. McFarlan and wife were earnest members of the Presbyterian church and their children were reared in that faith. There were seven of these children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the third in order of birth, the others being as follow: Clara, who died when about twelve years of age; Maria J., who is unmarried; James E. and William W., of St. Petersburg, Florida; Lucy, who died when two years of age, and John B., Jr., of Connersville.

Charles E. J. McFarlan was about three years of age when his parents moved from Cambridge City to Connersville and he has lived in the latter city ever since. As a boy he learned the trade of carriage painter, meanwhile pursuing his studies in the local public schools, and upon completing the course there took a course in the old Chickering Institute at Cincinnati. Upon his return from that institution he engaged in the boot-and-shoe business at Connersville, in association with D. H. Sellers, but about three years later disposed of his interest in that business and entered his father's carriage factory, presently becoming a partner with his father in that business and was actively connected with the same until 1913. Meanwhile he was taking active participation in the affairs of other local business and industrial concerns and early in its organization became secretary and treasurer of the Connersville Natural Gas Company, continuing that position with the Peoples Service Company at the time of its organization and taking over the affairs of the old gas company, which latter position he still occupies. When the McFarlan brothers and their sister, Maria J. McFarlan, formed the McFarlan Realty Company at Connersville, Charles E. J. McFarlan was elected vice-president of the same and still occupies that position. Mr. McFarlan is a Republican and has ever given his thoughtful attention to local civic affairs. For twelve years he was a member of the Connersville school board and occupied that important position during the time of the erection of the new high-school

building in that city. He has ever taken a warm interest in the cause of education and was for sixteen years a member of the board of trustees of DePauw University.

On November 10, 1880, at Connersville, Charles E. J. McFarlan was united in marriage to Ella S. Hughes, who was born and reared in that city, daughter of Dr. S. W. and Ann (Hall) Hughes, natives of Virginia and prominent residents of Connersville, where Doctor Hughes was engaged in the practice of medicine until his death in 1865, he then being forty-six years of age. He had an extensive practice, covering a wide scope of territory hereabout, and literally gave his life for others, the exactions of his practice wearing him out at a time when he ought to have been in the very prime of his life. His widow survived him for years and was sixty-seven years of age at the time of her death. They were the parents of two daughters, Mrs. McFarlan having a sister, Emma. Mrs. McFarlan's maternal grandfather also was a physician, Dr. Daniel D. Hall, a prominent practitioner in Connersville at an earlier day. To Mr. and Mrs. McFarlan one child has been born, a son, Alfred Harry McFarlan, who married Jessie M. Manlove and is living at Connersville, where he is actively identified with the industrial life of the city, president of the McFarlan Motor Company. The McFarlans are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and take a proper interest in the various beneficences of the same, as well as in the general social activities of their home town, helpful in promoting all movements having to do with the advancement of the common welfare hereabout.

FRANK B. ANSTED.

Frank B. Ansted, manufacturer, former president of the Connersville Commercial Club, vice-president and manager of the Lexington-Howard Company, manufacturers of automobiles; president of the Inland Motor Sales Company, vice-president of the Indiana Lamp Company and holder of important interests in various other concerns at Connersville, is a native of Wisconsin, but has been a resident of Connersville since the days of his early youth and has therefore been a witness to and a participant in the wonderful industrial development that has marked that city during the past quarter of a century. He was born at Racine, Wisconsin, December 22, 1884, son of Edward W. and Catherine (Burk) Ansted, the former of whom was born in the state of New York and the latter in the Dominion of Canada.

who are now living in Connersville, where they have for years been recognized as among the leaders of the general life of that city and further and fitting mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume.

When his parents located in Connersville Frank B. Ansted was about six years of age and he received his elementary schooling in the public and parochial schools of that city. Following his graduation from the high school in 1904 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan and was graduated from the same in 1907. In that same year Mr. Ansted was admitted to the bar and engaged in the practice of his profession at Connersville, where he ever since has been located. Mr. Ansted has given considerable attention to commercial and industrial affairs in the city of Connersville and for some years, until 1911, was vice-president of and attorney for the Farmers and Merchants Trust Company of that city. Since then he has given the greater part of his attention to his extensive manufacturing interests. Some years ago he took hold of the Indiana Lamp Company, as vice-president and manager of the same, and still occupies that position. In August, 1915, Mr. Ansted became vice-president and manager of the Lexington-Howard Company at Connersville, manufacturers of motor cars, which concern was established in 1908 and now employs about two hundred and fifty persons and is turning out about five thousand motor cars a year. The Indiana Lamp Company also has developed an extensive business in the manufacture of automobile lamps. Mr. Ansted also is interested in the Hoosier Castings Company and is president of the Inland Motor Sales Company. He is past president of the Connersville Commercial Club and in other ways has for years contributed of his time and his energies to the advancement and promotion of the higher interests of the city.

On October 7, 1908, Frank B. Ansted was united in marriage to Isabel Roberts Heron, who was born in Connersville, daughter of James M. and Nancy D. (Dolph) Heron, the former a native of the state of Indiana and the latter, of Kentucky, who are still residents of Connersville and who are the parents of two children, Mrs. Ansted having a sister, Norah. James M. Heron is the eldest of the three children born to his parents, James M. and Caroline (McCarty) Heron, natives of Indiana, he having two sisters, Catherine and Nora. The elder James M. Heron was a well-known manufacturer and capitalist. Mrs. Ansted's maternal grandfather was the Reverend Dolph, a clergyman of the Methodist church, who was the father of five children, those besides Mrs. Heron having been William, Edward, May and Kate. Mrs. Ansted is a member of the Episcopal church and Mr. Ansted

is a member of the Catholic church. He is a member of the local council of the Knights of Columbus and takes a warm interest in the affairs of the same. He and his wife have one of the finest homes in Connersville and take an earnest interest in the general social activities of the city, helpful in advancing all worthy causes.

HENRY T. SILVEY.

Henry T. Silvey, one of Connersville's best-known and most progressive merchants and a partner with William H. Luking in the clothing business there, a continuation of the old-established tailoring establishment of William H. Beck, founded in Connersville in 1848, was born at Everton, this county, July 29, 1877, son of Thomas Hillary and Hannah (Jerman) Silvey, the latter of whom is still living in that village.

Thomas Hillary Silvey also was a native son of Fayette county, born just east of Nulltown, in Jackson township, October 14, 1835, a son of Dr. Presley S. and Frances S. (Sterrett) Silvey, pioneers of that section of the county. In addition to being a physician, Dr. Presley S. Silvey was a "local" preacher of the Methodist faith and in his day was one of the best-known men in this part of the state. He was born in Virginia in 1802 and was about fifteen years of age when his parents, Thomas and Anna Silvey, settled in Fayette county. It was on May 20, 1817, that Thomas Silvey bought a tract of ten acres in Jackson township, this county, paying for the same seventy dollars; land that today is valued at probably one hundred and twenty-five dollars an acre. Thomas Silvey, who was born on August 17, 1774, died on July 30, 1835. On that pioneer farm in Jackson township Presley S. Silvey grew to manhood and early turned his attention to the practice of medicine and to preaching. The demands for his medical services came from a wide stretch of territory and he traveled horseback for miles in all directions, calling on his patients. One night while answering a call west of Everton a bear crossed his path. He went on to the house of his patient. The next morning the bear was killed in a neighbor's barn lot. Doctor Silvey married, November 20, 1822, Frances S. Sterrett, who died in 1855, leaving eight children, Elizabeth Ranch, James Morgan, Asbury, Rebecca, Ann, Thomas Hillary, Jerusha and Jane. The Doctor died on March 21, 1872, at his home at Everton, where he had been engaged in practice for many years.

Thomas H. Silvey was a blacksmith and with the exception of one year

spent at Alquina spent all his life in Jackson township. He had his blacksmith shop at Everton and was for years one of the best-known men in that part of the county. On September 8, 1858, he married Hannah Jerman, who was born at Fairfield, in the neighboring county of Franklin, October 26, 1839, a daughter of Reuben and Elizabeth (Osborne) Jerman, the former of whom was for years engaged in the live-stock business at Everton, driving stock through to Cincinnati. He also drove turkeys through to Cincinnati. In his later life Reuben Jerman moved to near Columbia, this state, and there spent his last days. His widow returned to Everton, where her last days were spent. Thomas H. Silvey died at his home in Everton in March, 1889, and his widow is still living there. They were the parents of seven children, five of whom are still living, Katherine having died at the age of nine years and William P., in 1897, at the age of twenty-seven years. Those besides the subject of this sketch who are still living are Reuben J., of Kansas City; Mrs. Anna Murphy, of Indianapolis; Mrs. Fannie Elizabeth Sims, of Indianapolis, and Jasper L., of Everton.

Henry T. Silvey grew up at Everton. In the days of his youth he followed farm work and later became engaged as a clerk in a grocery store at Everton. This experience gave him a taste for merchandising and after about two years spent in the store at Everton he went to Connersville, where he became engaged in a grocery store. In 1902 he went to work in the establishment of W. H. Beck's Sons, tailors and clothiers, and was thus engaged until in February, 1910, when he and William H. Luking bought the store from Charles D. Beck, who had been sole proprietor since the death of his brother. This store, at the northwest corner of Central avenue and Court street, is one of the oldest mercantile establishments in the city of Connersville. It was founded by William H. Beck, a son of David Beck, a pioneer tailor. William H. Beck early learned the trade of a tailor and when a youth determined to get into business on his own account. Equipped with a pair of shears, a package of needles and one dollar in cash he went to Falmouth, where he laid his case before a woman who consented to board him, he to pay as he could. He gave her his dollar on account and announced that he was ready to do neighborhood tailoring. He was successful from the start, farmers from all around that part of the country bringing him cloth from the mills to be made up into clothing, and after he had saved a few hundred dollars he went to Cincinnati, laid his case before a jobbing house there and was given credit to the amount of four hundred dollars. Thus outfitted, Mr. Beck started a tailor shop in Connersville in 1848, starting business at the corner now occupied by the Silvey-Luking store, and was there

engaged in business the rest of his life. He built up an extensive business and after his death the business was carried on by his sons, Samuel W. and Charles D. Beck, under the firm name of W. H. Beck's Sons, and was so conducted until Mr. Silvey and Mr. Luking bought the store, which they have since been very successfully conducting under the firm name of the Silvey-Luking Company.

In December, 1897, Henry T. Silvey was united in marriage to Lulu Z. Trusler, who was born on a farm between Blooming Grove and Fairfield, in the neighboring county of Franklin, a daughter of William H. and Catherine (Loper) Trusler, the former of whom was born and reared on that same farm, the old Trusler homestead, and who now lives at Richmond, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Silvey have a pleasant home in Connersville and take an interested part in the city's general social activities. Mrs. Silvey is a member of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, through descent from her father's grandfather, who participated in the War of Independence. Mr. Silvey is a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

JOHN W. REICHLE.

John W. Reichle, the genial manager of the Palace Hotel, of Connersville, was born in North Vernon, Indiana, January 4, 1887. He is the son of John and Anna (Wrape) Reichle, both of whom were born in Jennings county, Indiana, where they have always made their home. Mr. and Mrs. Reichle are the parents of seven children: four sons—Henry, Walter, Frank and John W., and three daughters—Minnie, Mary and Florence (deceased). John Reichle has been identified with the business interests of North Vernon for the past twenty-five years.

John W. Reichle was educated in the common and high school of his home town. After graduating from the high school he went west and for seven years (1907-14) was in charge of a stove mill in Arkansas. Although he was only twenty years of age when he began his connection with the firm owning the stove mill, yet he displayed such ability to manage men that he was successful from the start. His seven years of service with the firm employing him is ample evidence of his ability to perform satisfactory service.

While in Arkansas he met the girl who later became his wife, Rose Hodge, a native of Greenup, Illinois. She is a daughter of C. C. and Martha (McNeese) Hodges and was born in 1891. She was educated at Sedalia,

Missouri, and Ravenden, Arkansas. In addition to her regular common and high-school education she received a thorough course in music and is an accomplished pianist.

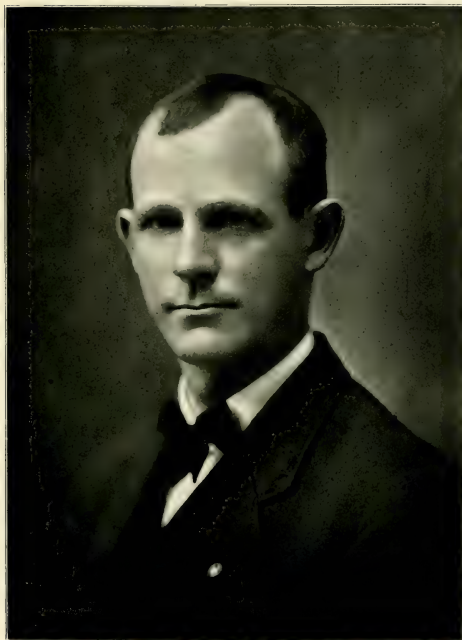
After their marriage on May 12, 1914, Mr. Reichle and his bride at once left for Indiana. They returned to Mr. Reichle's former home in North Vernon and he at once became connected with the Metropole Hotel in that place. He continued there until June 24, 1916, when he became manager of the Palace Hotel at Connersville, where he is now located. Under his efficient direction the business of the hotel has been greatly improved and it now enjoys a liberal share of the patronage of the local and transient business of the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Reichle have a charming little daughter, LaVerne, who was born on March 19, 1915. This little maid has the unique distinction of having two great-grandmothers, Mrs. Mary Wrape, of North Vernon, and Mrs. Anna Weyl, of Bridgeport, Illinois.

E. RALPH HIMELICK.

E. Ralph Himelick, one of Connersville's well-known young attorneys-at-law, prosecuting attorney-elect for the thirty-seventh judicial circuit, and senior member of the law firm of Himelick, Frost & Goble, is a native son of Indiana, born in the neighboring county of Union, and has been a resident of Connersville since the year of his admission to the bar in 1914. He was born on a farm in the neighborhood of College Corner on May 5, 1887, son of John W. and Rachel (DuBois) Himelick, both natives of Indiana, who are now living in Franklin county, where they are very comfortably situated.

John W. Himelick was born on a pioneer farm in Bath township, Franklin county, son of John and Mary (Davis) Himelick, the former of whom was born in Ohio, and who were the parents of six children, Mary, Marian, Laura, Flora, John W. and Grant. The elder John Himelick was a well-to-do farmer and breeder of thoroughbred horses and both he and his wife lived to ripe old age. John W. Himelick has always been a farmer. For eighteen years he lived in Union county and during his residence there served for six years as a member of the board of county commissioners. He married Rachel DuBois, who was born in Union county, a daughter of John K. and Elizabeth (Wilson) DuBois, also natives of Indiana, who spent most of their lives in Union county, although John K. DuBois was born



E. RALPH HIMELICK.

in the neighboring county of Franklin. He died at the age of sixty-six years and his widow survived him some years, she being seventy-eight years of age at the time of her death. They were the parents of six children, Angelina, Sarah, Harriet, Rachel, Edgar and Arthur. John W. Himelick was reared in the faith of the Methodist church and his wife is a member of the Colters Corner Methodist Episcopal church. They have two sons, the subject of this sketch having a brother, Dwight Himelick, of Franklin county.

E. Ralph Himelick was reared on the paternal farm and during his boyhood and young manhood was a valuable aid to his father in the labors of developing and improving the same. Following his graduation from the township high school he entered Indiana University and in 1911 was graduated from the College of Liberal Arts of that institution, immediately thereafter entering the Indiana University Law School, from which he was graduated in 1914 and at once was admitted to the bar. Thus admirably qualified for the practice of his profession Mr. Himelick engaged in practice at Connersville and for the first year was associated in practice with the late Reuben Conner. After the death of that gentleman he practiced alone until in August, 1915, when he formed a partnership with G. W. Goble. In February, 1916, H. L. Frost became a member of the firm, which has since been engaged in general practice of the law at Connersville, under the firm style of Himelick, Frost & Goble. Mr. Himelick is a Republican and gives his thoughtful attention to local civic affairs. In the election of 1916 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the thirty-seventh judicial circuit and will enter upon the duties of that office on January 1, 1918.

On September 5, 1912, E. Ralph Himelick was united in marriage to Faye Hamilton, who was born at Mt. Carmel, in the neighboring county of Franklin, July 24, 1891, daughter of Harvey and Caroline (Sleet) Hamilton, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Ohio, who were the parents of five children, of whom Mrs. Himelick was the last born, the others being Harry, Clarence, Mabel and Guy. Harvey Hamilton is one of the ten children born to his parents, who came over from Ohio during the early days of the settlement of this part of Indiana and became well known among the pioneers of Franklin county. The Sleet's also are a pioneer family in Franklin county. Mr. and Mrs. Himelick have one child, a son, John Harvey. Mrs. Himelick is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Himelick is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of Warren Lodge No. 15, Free and Accepted Masons, at Connersville, and of the chapter at that place, and takes a warm interest in Masonic affairs.

JOHN STOLL.

John Stoll, one of Connersville's well-known merchants and the proprietor of a well-stocked grocery store at 216 West Sixth street in that city, is a native of Germany, but has been a resident of Connersville since the days of his boyhood. He was born in Wurtemberg on September 29, 1863, son of Jacob F. and Katerina (Schweickle) Stoll, natives of Germany, the former of whom died in his native land when his son, John, was about fourteen years of age.

In 1880 the Widow Stoll and her two children, John and Frederica, the latter of whom is now Mrs. Fred Neal, came to the United States, their destination being Connersville, where Mrs. Stoll had a brother and a sister living. They arrived at that place on September 29, 1880, the seventeenth birthday of John Stoll, and within two weeks the boy had a job as a baker, a trade he had learned in his native country. He worked at that trade until the first of the succeeding year, when he took employment in the factory of the McFarlan Buggy Company and there worked three years, learning the wood-working trade. He then went over to the Monk & Roberts furniture factory and after working there six months took employment with the Connersville Furniture Company and was engaged in the factory of that company for eleven years, learning all departments of the cabinet-making trade. From that place he returned to the McFarlan factory, but four months later, in April, 1896, he started a little grocery store on the top of West hill. In the meantime he had married and his wife was from the very beginning of his mercantile venture a great aid in pushing the business. Much of the time during the early years of his mercantile career Mr. Stoll was compelled to be out with the wagon and Mrs. Stoll became an excellent manager and buyer. Mrs. Stoll continues to do the buying for the store and has done much to contribute to the success of the enterprise. Mr. Stoll and his wife had no experience before starting in business, but by careful thought, diligence and constant attention to details have gained experience and have done very well. About four years after John Stoll started in business on West hill his brother, Jacob F. Stoll, bought into the concern and the brothers started another store at 216 West Sixth street, the latter being conducted by Jacob F. Stoll, John Stoll continuing in business on the hill. Five years later John Stoll bought his brother's interest in the business, sold his store on the hill and has since operated the store on Sixth street, where he and his wife have built up an excellent business.

It was in 1886 that John Stoll was united in marriage to Anna M. Disque, who was born in Rheinpfalz, Germany, daughter of John and Katherine (Green) Disque, natives of that same country. At the age of nineteen years Anna Disque came to this country in company with a number of other girls from the vicinity of her home, with a view to finding better conditions here than they could hope to find at home, and upon her arrival in this country went to Cincinnati, where she lived until her marriage to Mr. Stoll. To that union have been born three children, one son, Carl, and two daughters, Emma and Elsie. The entire family are members of the German Presbyterian church and take an earnest interest in church work. Mr. Stoll is a member of the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Loyal Order of Moose, while Mrs. Stoll is a member of the Daughters of Rebekah and of the German Aid Society.

About ten years ago Mr. and Mrs. Stoll bought their present home, a substantial brick residence that was erected in Connersville before the days of the Civil War by Mr. Stoll's great-uncle, John Farner. After Mr. Farner's death the administrator of his estate sold the house to Mr. Schoenholtz, the baker for whom John Stoll worked upon arriving in Connersville, and Mr. Stoll bought the place from Mr. Schoenholtz's daughter. Before Mr. Stoll remodeled the old house it was of a rather odd design, one of the "land-marks" in Connersville, but since it has been remodeled in somewhat more up-to-date fashion it is a good-looking and substantial residence and there Mr. Stoll and his family are very pleasantly situated.

JAMES HUSTON.

The late James Huston, for years a resident of Connersville and one of Fayette county's best-known retired farmers and landowners, was a native son of this county and lived here all his life. He was born on a pioneer farm near Bentonville in 1836, a son of John and Mary Miller Huston, the former a native of Pennsylvania, who was among the earliest settlers in Posey township, this county, settling on a tract of "Congress land" in the vicinity of Bentonville in the early thirties of the last century. They resided there during the remainder of their lives.

On that pioneer farm in Posey township James Huston grew to manhood. He received his education in the primitive schools of that neighbor-

hood. From the days of his boyhood he was a valued aid to his father in the labor of developing and improving the farms. Upon reaching man's estate he became a farmer on his own account and prospered in his operations, eventually accumulating some six hundred acres of valuable land. During the last thirty years of his life he made his home in Connersville, the county seat of Fayette county, directing the management of his farms from there. Mr. Huston was an ardent Republican and always gave attention to local civic affairs. He was active in local politics, although never a seeker after or holder of public office. He was an active worker in church matters, being a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and endeavored to encourage all movements designed to advance the common welfare. James Huston died at his home in Connersville on December 15, 1914, in the seventy-ninth year of his age, an honored and respected pioneer citizen of the community and country, in which his whole life had been spent.

James Huston had been twice married. In 1863 he married Ruth Amelia Murray, who was born at Genesee, New York, a daughter of James and Anna (Miller) Murray. Mrs. Huston died at Bentonville in 1875, at the age of thirty-eight years, leaving two children, a son and daughter, Francis Murray and Mary Helen, the former now a resident of Chicago and the latter a resident of Connersville.

Francis Murray Huston upon completing his education at Earlham College and at DePauw University, was admitted to the bar of the Fayette circuit court, at the age of twenty-one years. Later he turned his attention to newspaper work and presently came to be recognized as an authority as a financial writer. His early newspaper work was with the *Cincinnati Enquirer* and later with the *Rocky Mountain News* at Denver. He then was connected with the *Chicago Inter Ocean* for a time and later joined the *Chicago Evening Post* staff as a political writer and later became financial editor. He spent twenty years with the *Post* and then joined the staff of the *Chicago Herald*. For ten years he has been also editor of the *Rand-McNally Bankers Monthly Magazine*. Mr. Huston also has been a contributor to the *London Times* and numerous other papers and for years has been the Chicago correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* of New York City. He was married to Linnabelle Janes, of Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1900.

Mary Helen Huston, who has a very pleasant home at Connersville, received her elementary education in the schools of her home town and supplemented the same by a course in Western College at Oxford, Ohio. In the social and cultural activities of her home town she has ever taken a warm

interest and is an active supporter of movements having as their aim the advancement of the common good.

James Huston married, secondly, Marian Koogler, daughter of Dr. Adam Koogler, of Connersville, and a niece of Gen. George Crook, of the United States army. Mrs. Huston died at Connersville on October 2, 1907.

Among James Huston's ancestors ranked William Huston, a native of Ireland, who was his grandfather, and who assisted in establishing American independence, while acting in the capacity of captain.

Mr. Huston was one of a family of seven children, of whom two survive, Thomas Huston, of Kokomo, Indiana, and Mrs. S. S. Merrifield, of Connersville; William Nelson Huston, Mrs. Elihu Schrader, Mary Ann Huston, John Miller Huston, Mrs. Charles Mount and Robert Marshall Huston having preceded their brother to the great beyond. Charles A. Murray, a prominent attorney of Denver, is a brother-in-law.

LINCOLN KERR TINGLEY.

Lincoln Kerr Tingley, cashier of the First National Bank of Connersville and formerly and for years train dispatcher in the office of the old Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company at Connersville, former councilman from his ward in the Connersville city council and for years an active factor in the development of his home city, is a native son of Fayette county and has lived here all his life. He was born in the village of Harrisburg, this county, September 15, 1866, a son of Dr. Uriah B. and Elizabeth (Kerr) Tingley, for years recognized as among the leading residents of that village.

Dr. Uriah B. Tingley was one of the pioneer physicians of Fayette county and his memory, particularly in the northern part of the county, is held dear to many in that section. He was born in Clermont county, Ohio, September 30, 1816, and early turned his attention to the study of medicine. He was graduated from the old Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati and in 1838 came to Indiana, proceeding by way of the canal to Hamilton and thence by stage coach to Oxford and then on by foot up the valley of the White-water to Connersville, where he opened an office for the practice of his profession. A year later he moved on up to Harrisburg and there remained in practice the rest of his life, a faithful physician and a friend to all.

Reared at Harrisburg, Lincoln K. Tingley received his first schooling

there in what then was known as the "Frog Pond" school house. Upon leaving school he worked for a time on farms and then turned his attention to telegraphing and presently was appointed an operator in the Connersville office of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company, now known as the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western, performing his duties in that connection so well that he presently was advanced to the position of train dispatcher and was thus engaged until his election to the position of cashier of the First National Bank of Connersville on January 1, 1905, since which time he has given his undivided attention to the affairs of the bank, long having been recognized as one of the leading bankers in this part of the state. Mr. Tingley is a Republican and has ever given a good citizen's attention to local civic affairs. For ten years he represented his ward as a member of the city council and in many ways did well his part in promoting the general advancement of the affairs of his home city.

Mr. Tingley has been twice married. It was on September 24, 1889, that he was united in marriage to Cora C. Caldwell, who died leaving one child, a daughter, Mildred, who married Leslie Richman and has one child, a son, Robert. After the death of his first wife Mr. Tingley married Ella M. Crago and to this union one child has been born, a son, Malcolm. Mr. and Mrs. Tingley are members of the Christian church and Mr. Tingley for some years served the local congregation of that church as a deacon.

JESSE S. CHRISMAN.

The late Jesse S. Chrisman, for many years a well-known and substantial farmer of Harrison township, this county, who died at his home in Connersville in the fall of 1916, was a native son of Fayette county and lived here all his life. He was born on the old Chrisman farm in Harrison township, August 29, 1839, a son of Jacob and Nancy (Swisher) Chrisman, the former a native of Gifford county, North Carolina, born on November 27, 1795, and the latter of Mason county, Kentucky, born on July 27, 1803, who were early settlers in the northern part of this county. Upon coming here they made their home in the woods of Harrison township and there developed a good farm, on which they spent their last days. They were the parents of ten children, of whom the subject of this memorial sketch was the last survivor.

Reared on a pioneer farm, Jesse S. Chrisman grew up familiar with the

trials and hardships of pioneer living. He received his schooling in the little old log school house in the neighborhood of his home and from boyhood was a valued aid to his father in the labors of developing and improving the home place. After his marriage he bought a tract of land near his old home and there established his residence, gradually adding to his holdings until he became owner of two hundred and thirty-two acres, on which he quite successfully carried on general farming and stock raising, and where he made his home until his retirement from the farm and removal in 1915 to Connersville, where he spent his last days, his death occurring on November 29, 1916, he having been in ill health for some time before his retirement from the farm. Mr. Chrisman was a Republican and had for years taken an active part in political affairs. He served as trustee of Harrison township for seven years and in other ways contributed of his time and his energies to the public service. He was a member of the Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal church at Connersville, as is his widow, and ever took a proper interest in church work.

It was on November 1, 1865, that Jesse S. Chrisman was united in marriage to Catherine V. Price, who was born in the neighboring county of Franklin, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Clements) Price, the former of whom also was born in that county, son of Irons and Eleanor Price, who came to this state from Maryland and became early settlers in Franklin county. Irons Price was a substantial farmer and he and his wife spent their lives in the Blooming Grove neighborhood. They were the parents of twelve children, William, Mary, Rebecca, Susan, Unity, Harriet, Margaret, Edward, Jackson, James, David and Lydia. Elizabeth Clements was a daughter of Richard Clements, of Maryland, who also settled on a farm in Franklin county in pioneer days and there spent his last days. He and his wife had five children, Sarah, Nancy, Elizabeth, James and Caleb.

To Jesse S. and Catherine V. (Price) Chrisman six children were born, namely: Edward Robert, Laura A., Albert L., Minnie M., Oliver Perry Morton and Nona Grace. Lieut.-Col. Edward R. Chrisman, United States Army, is now stationed at Panama. Colonel Chrisman was graduated in 1888 from the United States Military Academy at West Point, which institution he entered at the age of eighteen, and participated in the battle of Vera Cruz, with the rank of second lieutenant. He later was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy. Colonel Chrisman married Florence Ryan and has two children, Catherine and Albert O. Laura A. Chrisman married Robert Henry, of Harrison township, this county, and has one child, a daughter, Ouidabon. Albert L. Chrisman, a well-known attorney at Connersville, married Rebecca L. Lock-

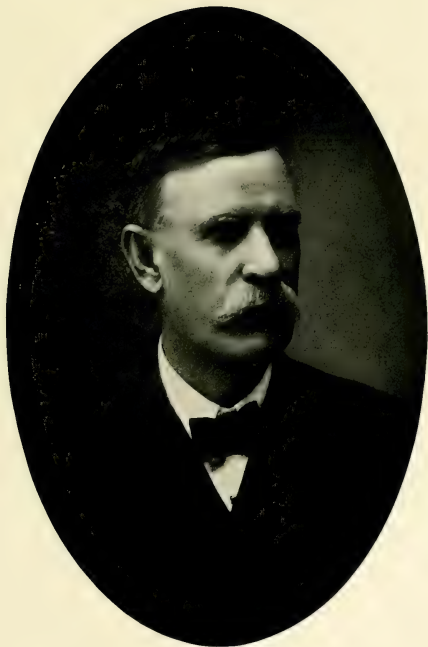
hart and has two children, John and Dorothea. Minnie M. Chrisman married J. L. Bush, of Ft. Wayne, this state, and has two children, Mary, Grace and Edward Robert. Oliver P. M. Chrisman is unmarried and continues to make his home with his widowed mother at Connersville. Nona Grace Chrisman married Harry Stephens, of Ft. Wayne, and has one child, a son, Maynard Moody. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Chrisman has continued to make her home at Connersville. She has a pleasant home at 1947 Ohio street and takes a warm interest in the general affairs of the community.

L. T. BOWER.

In the memorial annals of the city of Connersville and of Fayette county there are few names held in better remembrance than that of the late L. T. Bower, organizer and president of the Connersville Buggy Company, one of the organizers of the Farmers and Merchants Trust Company, for years a member of the Connersville city council and in many ways one of the city's most active and industrious factors in his day and generation. Mr. Bower was for years actively identified with the industrial and commercial interests of his home city and did much to start Connersville on the path of its present remarkable industrial development.

L. T. Bower was born in the old village of Centerville, in the neighboring county of Wayne, July 2, 1844, a son of Jacob Bower and wife, early residents of that county. Jacob Bower was born in Pennsylvania, in which state he grew to manhood, later going to Cleveland, Ohio, coming thence to Indiana and locating at Centerville, where he married and for some years made his home. He then moved over into Preble county, Ohio, where he remained until after the Civil War period, when he returned to Wayne county, locating on a farm there, and there spent the rest of his life.

Having been but a child when his parents moved from Centerville to Preble county, Ohio, L. T. Bower grew up on the paternal farm in the latter county and when the family returned to Indiana he started a saw-mill at Harrisburg, continuing thus engaged for a number of years, at the end of which time, in 1875, he moved to Beeson and engaged in the saw-mill business there. A year later he moved his plant to Connersville and there engaged in the manufacture of sash and door material, building up quite a plant in that line. About five years later Mr. Bower recognized the



I. T. BOWER.

opportunities of the buggy business and he organized the Connersville Buggy Company, converting his sash-and-door plant into a plant for the manufacture of buggies. Upon the organization of the company Mr. Bower was elected president of the same and continued serving in that capacity, acting as general manager of the company, until his death. Starting the factory in a modest way he gradually built it up, as the business of the company was extended, until he had one of the most important industries of that kind in the state. Mr. Bower was an active and energetic business man and as his interests developed found himself engaging in more than one line designed to promote the industrial and commercial development of his home town. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers and Merchants Trust Company of Connersville and was elected to the first board of directors of that sound old financial institution. He also was a member of the board of directors of the Glenwood State Bank of Glenwood and of the board of directors of the Monarch Stone Company of Bloomington, this state. In his political views Mr. Bower was a staunch Republican and for some time served as a member of the Connersville city council, representing his ward in that body for years. Fraternally, he was a Mason. Mr. Bower was ever a liberal supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was a member, and for years was a member of the board of trustees of the local congregation, as well as one of the stewards, ever doing all in his power to promote the church's interests in this community. His widow, who still survives him, still living at her pleasant home in Connersville, also is a member of the Methodist church, in the various beneficences of which she ever has taken a warm interest, as well as in all local good works.

It was in 1869, at Milton, in the neighboring county of Wayne, that L. T. Bower was united in marriage to Harriet A. Zell, who was born in that village, daughter of John and Anna (Wallick) Zell, both of whom were born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where they were married, coming thence to Indiana and locating at Milton, where for years John Zell was engaged in the blacksmith business, later becoming a hardware merchant, giving particular attention to blacksmiths' supplies. John Zell and his wife were the parents of seven children, of whom two are still living, Mrs. Bower having a brother, Henry Zell, of Ft. Wayne, this state. To L. T. and Harriet A. (Zell) Bower six children were born, of whom but two are now living, Genevieve Adella, who married Arthur Darling, of Big Rapids, Michigan, and has one child, a son, Edson Bower Darling, and Claude C. Bower, who is now located at Pontiac, Michigan. Claude C.

Bower married May Wright, who died, leaving one child, a son, Robert, and he later married Mrs. Irene Teeter. L. T. Bower died at his home in Connersville on June 10, 1912.

JOHN G. POWELL.

John G. Powell, proprietor of the corner hardware store at Connersville, is a native of the neighboring state of Ohio, born at Granville, one of the most beautiful college towns in Ohio, August 10, 1872, son of William R. and Rachael Ann (Jones) Powell, both of whom were born in Licking county, Ohio, and the former of whom is still living on the farm in the immediate vicinity of Granville, where he and his wife started housekeeping in the early days of their married life. His wife died on Christmas morning, 1898. They were the parents of three children, the subject of this sketch having a brother, William Franklin Powell, who is farming the old home place, and a sister, Minnie, who also continues to make her home there.

Reared on a farm in the immediate vicinity of Granville, John G. Powell completed his schooling in Dennison University at that place and upon leaving college became employed in the hardware store of William Geachs & Son at Granville, and was thus engaged for something more than three years, at the end of which time he transferred his services to the hardware store of Jones & Sons at that same place, and was engaged there for three years. He then went to Toledo, where for some time he was employed in a wagon-works and later in Johnson Brothers' furniture store. His health then failing, Mr. Powell made a comprehensive trip through the South, visiting all the Southern states, and after a year of travel returned to his old home at Granville and served there as township assessor for a couple of years. He then spent a year in California, returning then to Granville, where he resumed his former position in the hardware store of Geachs & Son, remaining there until in March, 1910, when he bought his present store in Connersville and has ever since been engaged in business in the latter city. Mr. Powell's store, which is situated at the southeast corner of Central avenue and Fifth street, was established probably forty years ago and was owned by Joseph M. Webster & Son when Mr. Powell bought it. Mr. Powell handles a general line of hardware, stoves and agricultural implements and has one of the best-stocked stores in his line in eastern Indiana. Mr. Powell also owns a pleasant home at 1306 North Central avenue and he and his wife are very comfortably situated there.

It was in 1907 that John G. Powell was united in marriage to Maude Finley, who was born in Iowa and whose father died about the time she was born. Her mother, Letitia Finley, later moved to Illinois and at Oneida, that state, was married to J. W. Ronald, who owned a farm in Delaware county, Ohio, the Ronalds making their home on that farm until they presently moved to Delaware, where Maude Finley was living at the time of her marriage to Mr. Powell. Mr. and Mrs. Powell are members of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Powell is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. While living at Granville he served for some time as a member of the city council of that place.

WILLIAM NEWKIRK.

The late William Newkirk, organizer of the Connersville Furniture Company and founder of that company's extensive manufacturing plant, for years one of the most important industrial concerns in eastern Indiana, was a native of the old Keystone state, but had been a resident of Indiana since the days of his boyhood. He was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 18, 1828, a son of Jacob and Julia (Burt) Newkirk, natives of New Jersey, who later came to Indiana, becoming early settlers of this county, and whose last days were spent in Connersville.

Jacob Newkirk for some years was engaged in business in Philadelphia as a hatter, later moving to Cincinnati, where for a time he was engaged in the hotel business. He also was a manufacturer of shoes. In 1834 he came up into Indiana with his family and located at Connersville, presently moving from that place to Harrisburg, a few miles north, but in later years returned to Connersville and there he and his wife spent their last days, honored pioneer residents of this county. They were the parents of seven children, those besides the subject of this sketch having been Francis, Louise, Emily, Azell, Julia and Charles, none of whom are now living.

William Newkirk was about eight years of age when his parents came to Fayette county and his schooling was completed in the schools of Harrisburg. As a youth he was a great reader and the lines of his education were much wider than those offered in the schools of that period. When little more than a boy he began clerking in the Frybarger store at Connersville and there laid the foundation for his successful mercantile career. After several years of experience as a clerk Mr. Newkirk embarked in business for himself, starting a store at Bentonville, in this county, but presently returned to Connersville

and there opened a hardware store, which he successfully conducted for several years, or until he conceived the organization of the Connersville Furniture Company, he having early recognized the advantage that a furniture factory in Connersville would possess. Upon the organization of this company Mr. Newkirk was elected president of the same and thereafter gave his whole time to the development of the concern which has meant so much for the industrial development of Connersville, until failing health compelled his resignation and retirement from business. Upon his retirement Mr. Newkirk continued to make his home in Connersville. His death occurred at Daytona, Florida, where he had gone to spend the winter, on December 9, 1911, he then being eighty-three years of age. Mr. Newkirk was for many years an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal church and twice was elected a delegate from the local conference to the general conference of that church. An earnest supporter of DePauw University, he was for years a member of the board of trustees of that sterling old sectarian institution and during much of that time served as the president of the board. Few men in this community were better or more favorably known throughout Indiana than was William Newkirk and at his passing he left a good memory, for he had done his part well.

William Newkirk was thrice married. His first wife, Mahala Hansen, died in Connersville, without issue. He then married Matilda Demerist, of Dayton, Ohio, who also died without issue. In June, 1882, Mr. Newkirk was united in marriage to Ida L. McIntosh, who was born in Connersville, daughter of James C. and Elizabeth (Martindale) McIntosh, both now deceased, the former of whom also was born in Connersville and the latter in the city of Indianapolis. James C. McIntosh, who for years was one of Connersville's most prominent lawyers, began practice in that city following his graduation from old Asbury (now DePauw) University, and for some time was associated in practice with Samuel W. Parker, later maintaining his office alone, and continued in practice in his home city until his death in 1880. He was an ardent Republican and was active in the work of the Methodist Episcopal church, as was his wife, who survived him many years, her death occurring on November 16, 1916. They were the parents of six children, four of whom are living, those besides Mrs. Newkirk, the second in order of birth, being as follow: Horace Parker McIntosh, a retired officer of the United States navy, now living in Washington, D. C.; James M. McIntosh, a banker, of Indianapolis, president of the National City Bank, and Charles Kenneth McIntosh, a banker, of San Francisco, California.

To William and Ida L. (McIntosh) Newkirk two children were born, daughters both, Elizabeth, who married Carl P. Houghton, a mechanical

engineer, of Connersville, and has one child, a son, Horace N., and Helen Louise, who married Herbert McFarlan and is now living at Colorado Springs, Colorado. Mrs. Newkirk has a very pleasant home at 319 Western avenue, Connersville, and Mr. and Mrs. Houghton and their son make their home with her.

ADAM SCHOENHOLTZ.

Adam Schoenholtz, a well-to-do retired grocer of Connersville and one of the best-known residents of that city, is a native of Germany, born in the Rhine country on August 3, 1853, a son of Frederick and Katherine (Geiler) Schoenholtz, natives of that same country. He lived in his native land until he was seventeen years of age, when, in 1871, he came to the United States, arriving at the port of New York on August 1, 1871. Some years before, in 1866, his brother, Fred Schoenholtz, had come to this country and was engaged in the bakery business at Connersville. Adam Schoenholtz had been trained to the trade or a tailor and his brother, Fred, met him at Cincinnati and there secured for him a place in a tailor shop, where he remained until 1875, when he came on up to Connersville and rejoined his brother.

Upon coming to Connersville Adam Schoenholtz secured work in the establishment of William H. Beck, who was operating a clothing store and tailor shop in that city, and was there engaged when, on March 3, 1882, he married Kate Weisel, of Connersville, who was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and who was but a baby when her parents, Henry and Wilhelmina (Uhl) Weisel, came to the United States in 1855 and located at Cincinnati, whence, in 1865, they moved to Connersville, where Henry Weisel continued his trade as a cooper. About 1878 Henry Weisel started a little grocery store at the northwest corner of Eighth street and Western avenue, at that time on the very outskirts of Connersville, believing that the natural increase of population out that way soon would make that a good trading point. Mr. Weisel started the store merely as an investment, installing his daughter, Kate, as manager of the same; he continuing his vocation as a cooper. After Mr. Schoenholtz's marriage his wife continued to conduct the store, which by that time was making quite a success, and as business improved Mr. Schoenholtz got in the way of bringing his tailoring work home with him in order that he might be of assistance to his wife in the store. Business continued to improve and presently he gave up tailoring and thereafter devoted his entire attention to the store. On August 5, 1885, he bought the store from Mr. Weisel and

thereafter he and his wife continued to conduct the same for thirty-three years, or until they sold out and retired from business on January 1, 1915, since which time they have been "taking things easy," enjoying the ample reward of their long and diligent application to business.

Mr. and Mrs. Schoenholtz are earnest members of the German Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Schoenholtz has been a member of the board of trustees since 1878 and of which he has been treasurer for the past fifteen years. He also is a member of Guttenberg lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias and of the Improved Order of Red Men, and in the affairs of these several organizations takes a warm interest.

SAMUEL S. MERRIFIELD.

Samuel S. Merrifield, a well-known and substantial retired farmer of Harrison and Posey townships, this county, now living retired at Connersville, was born at Laporte, Indiana, August 14, 1838, son of Roberts and Eliza Jane (Shipley) Merrifield, who were married in Connersville in 1832. Roberts Merrifield was a lawyer and shortly after his marriage established himself in practice at Laporte, where he remained for several years, at the end of which time he moved to Marion, this state, and was there engaged in the practice of law until his death in 1842, leaving a widow and four children, of which latter the subject of this sketch was the third in order of birth, the others being Mary Ann, Elizabeth and Charles.

Following the death of her husband Mrs. Merrifield returned to Fayette county with her children to make her home with her brother, Charles E. Shipley, at Connersville, and in 1844 moved with him to a farm in Harrison township, this county, and it was on that farm that Samuel S. Merrifield grew to manhood, receiving his schooling in the old Broadus school house. From the days of his boyhood Mr. Merrifield was a valuable help to his uncle in the labors of improving the farm and upon his uncle's death his mother received eighty acres of the place. As the elder son, the management of the place fell upon the shoulders of Samuel S. Merrifield and he remained there, farming the place for his mother, until his marriage in 1865, when he located on a farm in Posey township, where he remained until 1871, in which year he moved to Indianapolis, where for eight years he was engaged in the coal business with his brother, Charles Merrifield. He then returned to Fayette county and took over the home place in Harrison township, the

place now comprising the south half of Roberts Park, and farmed there until 1912, when he retired and moved to Connersville where he and his wife have since made their home and where they are very pleasantly situated. Mr. Merrifield is the owner of a quarter of a section of well-improved land in Posey township, besides other property, and is very comfortably circumstanced.

As noted above, it was in 1865 that Samuel S. Merrifield was united in marriage to Harriet Huston, who was born at Bentonville on December 9, 1838, daughter of John and Mary Huston, further mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume, and to this union were born three children, Roberts, Alice and Charles, all of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Merrifield are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and have ever taken an active interest in church work. Mr. Merrifield is a Republican and has always given a good citizen's attention to local civic affairs.

ROY CLINTON McKENNAN.

Roy Clinton McKennan, manufacturing chemist and head of the Maxine Company at Connersville, is a native of the state of Illinois, but has been a resident of Connersville since the days of his boyhood. He was born at New Holland, Illinois, December 28, 1880, son of S. O. and Flora (Lucas) McKennan, both natives of Indiana, now residing at Connersville, where the former has been engaged in business since the early nineties.

Roy C. McKennan was about eleven years of age when his parents moved from Illinois to Connersville and he was graduated from the high school in that city in 1896. He then entered Purdue University and was graduated from the pharmacy department of that institution in 1900, immediately thereafter forming a partnership with his father in the drug business at Connersville, that connection continuing, under the firm name of S. O. McKennan & Son, until 1912, when Roy C. McKennan engaged in the manufacture of a dental specialty which he had compounded and to which he gave the name of "Maxine." He formed a company for the manufacture of that preparation, the Maxine Company, which is very successfully engaged in manufacturing and marketing "Maxine" to the dental trade. Mr. McKennan also is a stockholder in several other local enterprises and is treasurer of the Home Loan Association of Connersville, a position he has held for about ten years.

On February 1, 1905, Roy C. McKennan was united in marriage to Madge Kensler, who was born in Connersville, daughter of P. H. and Isabel (Morrison) Kensler, and who also was graduated from the Connersville high school, and to this union one child has been born, a daughter, Isabel Flora. Mr. and Mrs. McKennan are members of the First Methodist church and Mr. McKennan is a Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

JOSEPH R. MOUNTAIN, M. D.

Dr. Joseph R. Mountain, dean of the medical profession in Connersville, having been engaged in practice in that city longer than any other physician now practicing there, is a native of Michigan, but has been a resident of this state and of Connersville for nearly twenty years. He was born at St. Johns, Michigan, September 15, 1871, son of Robert S. and Cecelia M. (Pruden) Mountain, both natives of the state of New York, who moved to Howell, Michigan, in 1872, remaining there until about 1887, when they returned to St. Johns.

Doctor Mountain received excellent scholastic foundation for the practice of his exacting profession. He was about a year old when his parents moved to Howell and was about fifteen years of age when they returned to St. Johns, his elementary schooling thus having been secured partly in the former place and partly in the latter. In the fall of 1892 he entered the University of Michigan, starting in the scientific course, and the next year went to Chicago, where he was engaged in teaching school, as a means of securing further funds for his maintenance in the university. In the fall of 1894 he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan and was graduated from that institution in 1898, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During his college course, Doctor Mountain practically made his own way, acting as a tutor in other departments of the university during much of his term, acting also as demonstrator in laboratory work and in his senior year was assistant instructor, under Dr. J. M. Martin, in diseases of women and children, serving later as an interne in the hospital under Doctor Martin, this later practical experience being of more value to him than a post-graduate course.

Upon receiving his diploma Doctor Mountain returned to St. Johns and was there engaged in practice until January 19, 1899, when he located



Joseph R. Mountain M.D.

at Connersville, where he ever since has been engaged in practice. During one or two of his vacation periods while in college he had clerked in a drug store at Connersville and was then so greatly taken with the place that when he was free to settle down definitely he chose that city as the scene of his practice. Doctor Mountain has been very successful in his practice and is one of the busiest practitioners in eastern Indiana, the demands upon his professional services keeping him going constantly. He keeps fully abreast of the latest advances in the practice of his profession and his office is usually well equipped, this equipment including one of the most complete X-ray outfits in Indiana, a valuable adjunct both to diagnosis and therapeutics. In 1913 he took a post-graduate course in London and Paris, in the former place giving his special attention to physical diagnosis, and in 1915 took another post-graduate course in New York City, giving there his special attention to the X-ray. Though the period of Doctor Mountain's practice in Connersville has not yet covered twenty years, he has been there longer than any other physician now in active practice in that city and therefore very properly may be called the dean of his profession in Connersville. He is a member of the Fayette County Medical Society, of the Union District Medical Society, an organization older than the Indiana State Medical Association, of which later he also is a member, and is likewise affiliated with the American Medical Association, in the affairs of all of which organizations he takes an active interest. The Doctor gives his close attention to the general business affairs of the city and is an active supporter of all movements having to do with the advancement of the general welfare. He helped to organize the Central State Bank of Connersville, established in March, 1907, and was a member of the first board of directors of that institution. He is likewise interested financially in several other local enterprises and is a member of the board of directors of the Elmhurst School for Girls.

On October 16, 1900, Dr. Joseph R. Mountain was united in marriage to Elizabeth C. Clark, who was born and reared in Cincinnati, a daughter of Frazee and Margaret (Arthur) Clark, and to this union two children have been born, both sons, Joseph C. and Francis B. Doctor and Mrs. Mountain are members of the First Methodist Episcopal church and take a proper interest in church work. Mrs. Mountain is one of the leading members of the Carey Literary Club and is otherwise interested in the city's cultural activities. The Doctor is a thirty-second degree Mason, affiliated with the consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, at Indianapolis; a Knight Templar,

affiliated with the commandery at Connersville, and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine (Murat Temple), at Indianapolis. He also is a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias, of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Improved Order of Red Men and in the affairs of these several organizations takes a warm interest.

VIRGIL J. BARKER.

Virgil J. Barker, proprietor of a hardware store at Connersville and one of the best-known merchants in that city, is a native son of Fayette county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a farm two miles east of the city of Connersville on June 15, 1876, son of Barton and Mary (McCann) Barker, both now deceased, the former of whom was born in England and the latter in this county.

Barton Barker was born in Lincolnshire, England, and was but eight years of age when his parents came to this country and located on a farm in this county, east of Connersville, where they spent the remainder of their lives and where he spent his early manhood. There he married Mary McCann, who was born in Jennings township, a daughter of James and Barbara (Dary) McCann, who had come to Indiana from western Virginia about the time Indiana was admitted to statehood and had settled in the woods, not far from the junction of Fall creek and White river, building a cabin at a point now occupied by the Claypool Hotel, in the very heart of the city of Indianapolis; but coming to the conclusion that that locality never would amount to anything moved over to Conner's settlement and after looking about a bit established their home in Jennings township, this county, before 1819, and remained there on the farm now known as the old Spivey farm, three and one-half miles east of Connersville, for a number of years, at the end of which time they moved to a farm north of East Connersville, where they spent the remainder of their lives. After his marriage Barton Barker continued to make his home east of Connersville for some years, at the end of which time he moved to Harrison township, where he lived until old age, when he retired and moved to Connersville, where he spent his last days, his death occurring there on April 4, 1913. His wife had preceded him to the grave about eighteen years, her death having occurred on June 6, 1895. Barton Barker was an honored veteran of the Civil War, having served for four years as a member of the Sixteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, during which service he was wounded three times,

once in the arm, once in the leg and another time a bursting shell deafened his left ear. Mr. Barker was mustered out as a non-commissioned officer. For three years during his residence in Connersville he served as chief of police of that city.

Virgil J. Barker grew to manhood on the home farm and completed his schooling in the schools of Connersville, graduating from the high school there in 1895. He then spent a few years on the farm with his father and then became employed with the hardware, furniture and undertaking firm of Thomas L. Smith & Son, at Connersville, and remained with that firm for thirteen years, at the end of which time he bought the hardware and stove department of the concern, the same having been conducted by Carl Smith, son of Thomas L. Smith, and has since been the proprietor of the same, operating a very well-conducted and amply-stocked store, dealing in all kinds of shelf hardware, stoves, ranges, paints, oils, harness, blankets and farm implements, and is doing very well.

On April 15, 1902, Virgil J. Barker was united in marriage to Lola Paxton, who was born at Liberty, in the neighboring county of Union, a daughter of William J. and Sarah (Brown) Paxton, the former of whom for many years was a teacher in the schools of Union and Fayette counties. Mr. and Mrs. Barker are members of the Central Christian church and take a proper interest in church affairs. Mr. Barker is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, affiliated with both the subordinate lodge and the encampment of that order, and takes a warm interest in the affairs of the same.

WILLIAM HENRY MOYER.

One of the well-known and prominent retired citizens of Connersville, who has met with much success during his long life of usefulness and activity, is William Henry Moyer, who was born at Port Jefferson, Ohio, on November 1, 1838, a son of David and Ruth (Venemon) Moyer, who were both born in the state of Ohio. The former, who was born on January 2, 1813, died on April 16, 1877, and the latter, born on March 3, 1813, died on July 4, 1853. They were born near the town of Sidney and there they were educated and were later married. As a young man the father learned the cabinet-maker's trade, and continued in that line of work in the Buckeye state until 1842, when he and his family came to Indiana, with horses and wagon, and located in Fayette county. During the first few years of his

life in this county David Moyer worked on the canal and later in a stone quarry and brick yard. Mr. Moyer was three times married. His first wife died at Benton, Indiana, and after her death he married Amanda Thompson, and at her death, Susan Stephens. By his first wife he was the father of four children: Deliah Jane, William H., Alex. Marshall and Charles Edgar. By the second wife one child was born, Amanda, who is now deceased. There were no children by the third marriage.

William Henry Moyer received a limited education in the early schools of his home community and remained at home until his marriage on September 11, 1861, to America Crosson, who was born on March 4, 1841, daughter of James and Susan (Johnson) Crosson, who were natives of the state of Ohio and who came to Indiana in 1830 and settled in Fayette county. They established their home on a farm on Williams creek, where they made for themselves a home in the wilderness, and had much to do with the general development of the district. It was there that the mother died. The father died at Connersville, to which place he had moved after the death of his wife. They were the parents of ten children, only two of whom are now living.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Moyer established their home in the city of Connersville, where for a number of years Mr. Moyer was engaged in the grocery business and later in the brick business. He met with much success as a business man, and on his retirement from the brick business he engaged in the furniture business until the time of his retirement from the more active duties of life. Today he is known as one of the men who has helped to make Connersville the hustling and progressive little city that it is today. Few of the present residents of the city had more to do with its early life and later development.

To Mr. and Mrs. Moyer five children have been born, only one of whom is now living, Clara E., wife of George E. Reese, one of the well-known and highly respected citizens of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Moyer are active members of the Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, with which they have been connected for many years, and have ever taken an active interest in the services of the church and the growth and success of the society.

William Henry Moyer and his wife have lived in Connersville and in this vicinity for many years, during which time they have seen many changes and many improvements. Coming to the county as he did, a mere child, when the territory surrounding Connersville was for the most part an undeveloped wilderness, he has seen the dense forest become a thing of the

past, and has witnessed the making of one of the great farming districts of Indiana, with splendid homes and hustling and progressive towns and cities. In all this he has his part. His advent into the business world was as a poor boy, who had to depend upon his own resources for his advancement. His life has been an active one and he has made good, so that today the name of William Henry Moyer is synonymous with progress and success.

MINOR E. LEFFINGWELL.

Minor E. Leffingwell, member of the firm of M. Holberg & Company, clothiers and shoe dealers, at Connersville, is a native son of Fayette county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a pioneer farm in Jennings township, this county, August 10, 1864, son of Jonathan Avery and Lucy (Ellis) Leffingwell, the former a native of the state of New York and the latter of Indiana, a member of one of the pioneer families of Fayette county.

Jonathan Avery Leffingwell came to Indiana from New York state with his parents when a boy, the family settling in Harrison township, this county, in the thirties. His father died not long after coming here, leaving a widow and eight children, among whom, besides Jonathan A., were Artemas, Lemuel, Lavant, Amanda and Hannah. The widow retained the home farm and there Jonathan A. Leffingwell grew to manhood, assisting his brothers in the development and improvement of the same. He married Lucy Ellis, who was born in Harrison township, daughter of Lewis and Samantha (Thomas) Ellis, natives of New York state and early settlers in this county. Lewis Ellis inherited the farm which his father, Moses Ellis, had settled in Harrison township and there he and his wife spent their last days, both living to ripe old age, he being eighty-four years of age at the time of his death and she, seventy-six. Lewis Ellis and wife were the parents of sixteen children, Caroline, Lucy, Melvin, Eliza, Ellen, Hewitt, Nancy, Minor, who died while serving as a soldier of the Union army, and seven others. After his marriage Jonathan A. Leffingwell began farming on his own account in Jennings township and there developed an excellent farm of one hundred acres, to which he added until at the time of his death he was the owner of two hundred acres. He died in 1884, at the age of fifty-eight years, and his widow survived him until 1901, she being sixty-seven years of age at the time of her death. They were devoted members of the Primitive Baptist church and their children were reared in that faith. There were nine of

these children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth in order of birth, the others being as follow: Lewis, of Posey township, this county; Ada, who married Mathias Neff and is now deceased; Emma, of Connersville; Elmer, who is living on the old Leffingwell farm in Harrison township; Minnie, wife of S. D. Lynch, of Kennewick, Washington; Edgar, who died at the age of seven years, and twins, who died in infancy.

Reared on the paternal farm in this county, Minor E. Leffingwell received his elementary schooling in the district schools in the neighborhood of his home and supplemented the same by a course in the Central Normal School at Danville, this state. He continued on the farm until 1887, when he took employment as a clerk in the shoe store of L. C. Everton at Connersville. A year later he transferred his services to the store of M. Holberg, clothier and shoe dealer, at Connersville, and has ever since been connected with that establishment, a partner in the firm since 1900, the firm doing business under the style of M. Holberg and Company, one of the best-known and most firmly established commercial concerns in this part of the state. Mr. Leffingwell is a Republican and has ever given his thoughtful attention to local civic affairs, but has not been a seeker after public office.

On January 22, 1889, Minor E. Leffingwell was united in marriage to Clara Rieman, who was born in Germany and who was but three years of age when her parents, Henry and Gretchen (Pernon) Rieman, came to this country with their family from their native Hanover in 1866 and located at Hamilton, Ohio, moving thence to Oxford, that same state, and thence, in 1876, to Connersville, where they established their home. Henry Rieman's parents spent all their lives in their native Hanover. Their three sons, Ernest, Henry and Charles, came to this country, but their daughters remained in their native land. Henry Rieman was a landscape gardener, employed on the royal estate in the Fatherland, and upon coming to this country became engaged as a florist. Upon locating at Connersville he established there a greenhouse and remained engaged as a florist the rest of his life, his death occurring in May, 1913, he then being eighty-six years of age. His wife had preceded him to the grave many years, her death having occurred in 1884. She was the only child of her parents, her father, a sea captain, having been lost at sea when she was a small child. Henry Rieman and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church and their children were reared in that faith. There were seven of these children, those besides Mrs. Leffingwell being Andrew H., Charles A., Geredena, widow of E. E. Lewis, and Clara (first), Ernest and Nettie, who died in youth.

To Minor E. and Clara (Rieman) Leffingwell one child has been born, a son, Carl, who died when twelve years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Leffingwell are members of the Presbyterian church, in the affairs of which they take an active interest, Mr. Leffingwell being one of the elders of the local congregation. Mr. Leffingwell is a thirty-second-degree Mason, being affiliated with Warren Lodge No. 15, Free and Accepted Masons, at Connersville, and with the consistory of the Valley of Indianapolis, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and is a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, affiliated with Murat Temple of that order at Indianapolis. He also is a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias and of the Modern Woodmen of America and in the affairs of these several fraternal organizations takes a warm interest.

JASPER L. KENNEDY.

Jasper L. Kennedy, former auditor of Fayette county and now engaged in the hardware and farm-implement business at Connersville, senior member of the mercantile firm of Kennedy & Lewis, is a native Hoosier and has lived in this state all his life, his residence having been confined to Fayette county and the neighboring county of Franklin. He was born at Metamora, in the latter county, August 9, 1866, son of John R. and Tempa A. (Thomas) Kennedy, both now deceased, the former of whom, an honored veteran of the Civil War, was a native of the state of Ohio and the latter of Indiana, and who were for years well-known residents of Franklin county.

John R. Kennedy was born and reared on a farm near New Richmond, in Clermont county, Ohio, son of Milton C. Kennedy and wife, both natives of that same state and who spent all their lives there. They were the parents of four sons, Aaron, Benjamin, John R. and Milton. As a young man, John R. Kennedy came over into Indiana and settled at Metamora, where he opened a cooper shop and where he married and established his home. He was living there when the Civil War broke out and in 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company C, Sixty-eighth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served with that command until the close of the war, his period of service being but two days less than four years, and was mustered out with the rank of lieutenant. Upon the completion of his term of military service Mr. Kennedy resumed his cooperage business at Metamora, but cooperage

timber presently becoming exhausted in that vicinity, in 1872 he located on a farm in the near vicinity of Blooming Grove, in that same county, and there was engaged in farming for some years, at the end of which time he sold his farm and moved to Blooming Grove, where he spent his last days, his death occurring there on June 9, 1912, he then being seventy-eight years of age. His wife had preceded him to the grave about eighteen months, her death having occurred in December, 1910, she then being sixty-eight years of age. She was a daughter of John L. Thomas, whose wife was a Rothrock, natives, respectively, of Kentucky and of South Carolina, who had come to Indiana with their respective parents in the days of their youth, the two families settling in the Metamora neighborhood in Franklin county, where they were married and where they reared their family of three daughters, Mrs. Kennedy having had two sisters, Lucinda and Indiana. John R. Kennedy and his wife were very active and earnest members of the Methodist church, their home for years being noted as a stopping place for itinerant preachers of that denomination, and their children were reared in that faith. There were six of these children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second in order of birth, the others being as follow: Edward W., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Emanuel P., of Blooming Grove, in the neighboring county of Franklin; Cora B., wife of W. L. White, also of Blooming Grove; Clifford M., of South Sharon, Pennsylvania, and John K., of Dunreith, this state.

Jasper L. Kennedy was but a child when his parents moved from Metamora to the farm near Blooming Grove and there he spent his boyhood, receiving his elementary schooling in the neighboring district school. He supplemented that course of schooling by a course in a private school and in a business college at Richmond, and then took up the trade of carriage blacksmithing and followed the same at Connersville until 1906, in which year he was elected to the office of county auditor. So acceptably did he perform the important duties of that office that he was re-elected in 1910 and served a second term of four years, thus serving the public in this capacity for a period of eight years, his term of service expiring on December 31, 1915. A few days later, on January 3, 1916, Mr. Kennedy engaged in the hardware and farm-implement business at Connersville, in partnership with C. S. Lewis, and has ever since been thus engaged, the firm doing business under the style of Kennedy & Lewis. Mr. Kennedy is also the head of the blacksmithing firm of Kennedy & Loper. Mr. Kennedy is a staunch Republican and has for years been looked upon as one of the leaders of that party in this county. In addition to his public service rendered as

auditor of Fayette county, he for eleven years served as a member of the board of trustees of the East Connersville schools.

On September 27, 1890, Jasper L. Kennedy was united in marriage to Cora B. King, who was born in Clinton county, Ohio, daughter of William H. and Mary (Acre) King, natives of that same state, who are now living in East Connersville. William H. King served for four years as a Union soldier during the Civil War and he and his wife have three children, Mrs. Kennedy having a sister, Nettie, and a brother, J. Dillon King. To Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy two children have been born, Madge L. and Clyde C. The Kennedys are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Kennedy is a Mason, a member of Warren Lodge No. 15, Free and Accepted Masons, at Connersville, and is likewise a member of the local lodge of the Improved Order of Red Men.

MILES K. MOFFETT.

Miles K. Moffett, a well-known druggist at Connersville, former postmaster of that city, former clerk of the Fayette circuit court and for years actively identified with the commercial interests of his home town, is a native son of Fayette county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a pioneer farm in Fairview township, September 21, 1860, son of John and Fannie J. (Hamilton) Moffett, the former a native of the state of Pennsylvania and the latter of Indiana, both now deceased, who were for years well-known among the old settlers of this county.

John Moffett was but two years of age when he came to Indiana with his parents, Thomas and Salome (Heller) Moffett, from Pennsylvania in 1822. Thomas Moffett entered a tract of "Congress land" in Fairview township, this county, and there established his home, one of the earliest settlers in that part of the county. He established the first grist-mill on Williams creek and also kept a general store there. He took an active part in the civic affairs of the county in early days, was a member of the board of county commissioners when the old court house was erected and also served for years as trustee of Fairview township and as a justice of the peace in and for that township. His wife died in 1865 and he survived her for some years, living to a ripe old age. Those of their children who grew to maturity, besides John, were Rachel, Thomas, Robert, William C., Jane and Sarah. It was on that pioneer farm in Fairview township that John

Moffett grew to manhood and there he spent his last days, in addition to his farming being also actively engaged for years as a carpenter. He also took an active interest in local public affairs and for six years served the county as appraiser of real estate. John Moffett died on the home farm in 1874, he then being fifty-four years of age, and his widow survived him for nearly twenty years, her death occurring in 1892. She was born in this county, a daughter of George Hamilton and wife, pioneer settlers in Connersville township, whose last days were spent there, both living to advanced ages, George Hamilton living to the extraordinary age of ninety-six years. Besides Mrs. Moffett there were two sons of the Hamilton family who grew to maturity, Stephen and William Hamilton. John Moffett and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and their children were reared in that faith. There were eight of these children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the seventh in order of birth, the others being as follow: Oliver P., deceased; Almarinda, who married Philander Wymore and is now deceased; Nancy, who married Hiram Rees and is now deceased; Florence, who married Samuel M. Atherton and is now deceased; John E., deceased; George T., of Huntsville, Alabama, and Charles O., of Harrison township, this county.

Miles K. Moffett was reared on the home farm in Fairview township and received his elementary schooling in the district schools of that neighborhood, supplementing the same by a course in the Central Normal School at Danville, this state, after which for twelve years he was engaged in teaching school, spending his summers on the farm. He then was elected clerk of the Fayette county circuit court and was re-elected to that office, thus serving in that important capacity for eight years and at the end of that term of service was commissioned postmaster of Connersville, in which capacity he further served the public for a period of eight years. At the completion of his term of service as postmaster Mr. Moffett engaged in the drug business in Connersville, in 1910, and has ever since been thus engaged. Mr. Moffett is a Republican and has long been looked upon as one of the leaders of that party in this county.

On May 4, 1886, Miles K. Moffett was united in marriage to Anna Hoak, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1865, daughter of Henry and Christina (Keen) Hoak, natives of that same state, who came to Indiana with their family in 1866 and settled in Hendricks county, where Henry Hoak, who was a school teacher, spent the rest of his life. His widow is still living. They were the parents of two children, Mrs. Moffett having a brother, Benjamin M. Hoak. Mr. and Mrs. Moffett

have two children, Claire, who married Mary Conoway and is assisting in the management of his father's drug store at Connersville, and Christine, who married Fred Leeds, of Connersville, and has one child, a son, Frederick M. The Moffetts are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and take an active interest in the affairs of the same, Mr. Moffett being a member of the board of trustees of the local congregation. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Knights of Pythias, of the Improved Order of Red Men and of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and in the affairs of these several organizations takes a warm interest.

FREDERICK C. NEAL

Frederick C. Neal, of the firm of Neal & Stoll, plumbing and heating, at Connersville, and long recognized as one of the most enterprising business men in that city, is a native Hoosier and has lived in this state all of his life. He was born in the little Quaker village of Westfield, in Hamilton county, Indiana, March 20, 1867, son of the Rev. Jabez and Mary E. (Bowman) Neal, the former of whom was born in Texas and the latter in North Carolina, whose last days was spent in Noblesville, this state.

The Rev. Jabez Neal was an itinerant circuit-riding Methodist preacher, who continued active in the service of the church as long as he was able to do so. As a young man he came to Indiana from Texas and settled in Hamilton county, where he married Mary E. Bowman, daughter of Edwin W. Bowman and wife, who had come to Indiana from North Carolina and had settled on a farm in Hamilton county, where they spent the rest of their lives, both living to ripe old age. Edwin W. Bowman and wife were the parents of eight children, those besides Mrs. Neal being George W., Phoebe, Martha, Augusta, Emily, Anna and Alice. During the last twenty years of his life the Rev. Jabez Neal resided at Noblesville, to which city he had moved from Westfield, and there he died in 1896, at the age of eighty-one years. His widow survived him until 1915 and was eighty-four years of age at the time of her death.

Frederick C. Neal was about ten years of age when his parents moved from Westfield to Noblesville and in the latter city he completed his schooling. He early learned the plumbing trade and after awhile started in business for himself in that line in Noblesville, where he remained thus engaged until 1903, when he moved to Connersville and there formed a partner-

ship with A. J. Stoll, in the plumbing and heating line, and has ever since been thus engaged, the firm doing business under the style of Neal & Stoll. This firm carries a large stock of goods in its line and has an extensive and growing business. Mr. Neal has other business connections in Connersville and is regarded as one of the public-spirited men of that city. He is a stockholder in the Central State Bank of Connersville and a member of the board of directors of the Fayette Savings and Loan Company. He is a Republican and gives a good citizen's attention to local political affairs, but has not been a seeker after public office.

On December 29, 1897, Frederick C. Neal was united in marriage to Freda Stoll, who was born in Germany, March 18, 1875, daughter of John and Catherine (Sweikley) Stoll, natives of that same country, the former of whom died in the Fatherland, after which his widow and her four children came to this country and located at Connersville, where she still resides. Mrs. Neal has three brothers, John, Jacob and Adam Stoll. To Mr. and Mrs. Neal two children have been born, John F. and Arthur E. The Neals are members of the Presbyterian church, in the affairs of which they take a warm interest. Mr. Neal is a thirty-second-degree Mason and a Knight Templar, being affiliated with Warren Lodge No. 15, Free and Accepted Masons; with Maxwell Chapter No. 18, Royal Arch Masons; with Connersville Commandery No. 6, Knights Templar, at Connersville; with the Indianapolis consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and with Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Indianapolis. He also is a member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in the affairs of all these organizations takes an active interest.

SAMUEL O. McKENNAN.

Samuel O. McKennan, secretary of the Home Loan Association of Connersville and formerly and for years engaged in the drug business in that city, was born on a prairie farm six miles west of the village of Reynolds in White county, Indiana, August 27, 1854, son of Thomas A. and Anna (Fleeger) McKennan, natives of Pennsylvania, both now deceased.

Thomas A. McKennan was born and reared in Pennsylvania and there learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed for some time, in addition to farming, after he came to Indiana and settled as one of the pioneers in the prairie section of White county. He later moved to New Holland, Illi-

nois, where his death occurred in 1884, he then being sixty-four years of age. His widow survived him for years, her death occurring in 1913, she then being seventy-nine years of age. Thomas A. McKennan and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church, of which he was an elder for many years, and their children were reared in that faith. There were fourteen of these children, seven sons and seven daughters, namely: Howard A., deceased; Edward M., of Garrett, Indiana; Elmira, who married David Earhart, of Indianapolis, and is now deceased; Samuel O., the immediate subject of this biographical sketch; Elda J., wife of V. N. Hinkle, of Decatur, Illinois; Altona V., wife of John Everson, of Peoria, Illinois; Frank B., of Quincy, Illinois; James L., of Kinney, Illinois; Josie, wife of Samuel Keys, of Lincoln county, Illinois; Sylvia B., wife of George Warren, of Middletown, Illinois; Madge, who married John Colvin and died at Eau Claire, Wisconsin; Sylvester, of Chicago; Flora, wife of E. L. Prather, living near Chicago, Illinois, and Joseph T., of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Samuel O. McKennan was twenty-one years of age when his parents moved from Indiana to New Holland in Logan county, Illinois. In 1877 he engaged in the drug business at that place, remaining thus engaged in that town until 1892, when he returned to Indiana and engaged in the drug business at Connersville, owning a store in the McFarlan block, and was thus engaged there for nineteen years. During that time he was made secretary of the Home Loan Association of Connersville, a position which he still occupies and to the duties of which of late he has been devoting the whole of his attention, the expansion of the association's business in recent years requiring the constant attention of the secretary. Mr. McKennan is a Democrat and during his residence at New Holland served for four years as postmaster of that place, under appointment of President Cleveland, and also served for six years as clerk of his home township.

On March 25, 1880, Samuel O. McKennan was united in marriage, in Clinton county, Indiana, to Flora Lucas, who was born in that county on December 9, 1858, daughter of Clinton and Julia (Richey) Lucas, natives of Ohio, the former of whom died in 1864 and the latter of whom is still living and who were the parents of four children, those besides Mrs. McKennan having been John, Charles and Marm. The Widow Lucas married, secondly, John Wainscott and to that union were born four daughters. Mr. and Mrs. McKennan have two sons, Roy C. and Jesse T. Roy C. McKennan is engaged in the manufacturing business in Connersville. He married Madge Kensler and has one child, a daughter. Jesse T. McKennan, who also is married, is a traveling salesman and makes his home in Chicago. Mr.

and Mrs. McKennan are members of the Presbyterian church at Connersville and Mr. McKennan has been chorister in the Sunday school of the same for twenty-three years. He is a member of the local lodges of the Knights of Pythias, of the Improved Order of Red Men, of the Modern Woodmen and of the Knights of the Maccabees and in the affairs of these several organizations takes a warm interest.

CHARLES MONEYHON.

Charles Moneyhon, president of the Connersville Lumber Company at Connersville and one of the best-known business men in that city, is a native of Kentucky, born on a farm in the immediate neighborhood of Augusta, that state, October 6, 1871, son of Alfred N. and Anna (Weimer) Moneyhon, both of whom were born in that same state and who are still living on their well-kept farm of two hundred and forty acres in the Augusta neighborhood.

Alfred N. Moneyhon is a son of Patterson and Elizabeth (Cabler) Moneyhon, natives of Kentucky, whose last days were spent in Bracken county, that state, and who were the parents of eight children, George W., William H., Alfred, Johnson, Hamilton, John, Henrietta and Lewis. Alfred N. Moneyhon married Anna Weimer, daughter of Lewis F. and Julia (Nichols) Weimer, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Kentucky, who were the parents of ten children, George, William, John, Louis, Frank, James, Elizabeth, Josephine, Eliza and Anna. Lewis F. Weimer was a miller. Alfred N. Moneyhon and wife are members of the Baptist church and their children were reared in that faith. There were ten of these children, namely: Julia, unmarried, who has taught school in her old home district for twenty-six years; Charles, the subject of this biographical sketch; George, also of Connersville; Ada, who is at home with her parents; Lida, wife of George Cablish, of Charleston, West Virginia; Nicholas, of Bracken county, Kentucky; Edith and Edna (twins), the former of whom is a teacher in the schools of Covington, Kentucky, and the latter of whom is the wife of Granville Richards, of Pineville, Kentucky, and two who died in infancy.

Charles Moneyhon was reared on the paternal farm in Kentucky and completed his schooling in old Augusta College, from which he was graduated in 1888. For four years thereafter he remained on the home farm and he then engaged in the lumber business at Augusta, acquiring a thorough

knowledge of the details of that business. In 1903 he was made the manager of the plant of the Connersville Lumber Company at Connersville and moved to that city, where he ever since has made his home. The year following his connection with that concern he bought an interest in the company and in 1906 became the president of the same, a concern capitalized at thirty thousand dollars, and is now occupying that position, long having been recognized as one of the leading lumbermen in this part of the state. Mr. Moneyhon also is a member of the board of directors of the Fayette Loan and Savings Association at Connersville and in other ways has displayed his interest in the general business affairs of the city. He is a Republican and gives a good citizen's attention to local political affairs, but has not been included in the office-seeking class.

On September 30, 1898, Charles Moneyhon was united in marriage to Anna Hanson, who was born in Bracken county, Kentucky, daughter of Frank and Alice (Weldon) Hanson, also natives of that state, the latter of whom died at Augusta, Kentucky, in 1906, and the former of whom is still living, now making his home in Connersville. Frank Hanson is a son of John Hanson and wife, who died in Kentucky. Mrs. Moneyhon is the third in order of birth of the four children born to her parents, the others being Sarah, Florence and William. To Charles and Anna (Hanson) Moneyhon two sons have been born, Stanley and Charles, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Moneyhon and their elder son are members of the Christian church and take a warm interest in church work, Mr. Moneyhon being a deacon of the local congregation. He is a Mason, a member of Warren Lodge No. 15, Free and Accepted Masons, and also of the Connersville lodge of the order of Knights of Pythias, and in the affairs of these organizations takes an active interest.

J. N. WHITEIS, D. O.

Dr. J. N. Whiteis (osteopath), who has been practicing his profession at Connersville since 1904, is a native of the state of Ohio, but has been a resident of this state ever since childhood, with the exception of some years spent in Missouri during the days of his youth. He was born in Logan county, Ohio, April 19, 1856, a son of Boyd and Jane Whiteis, the former born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Wales. Boyd Whiteis was a brick-layer and after a sometime location in Ohio moved to Indiana and lived in

Cass and Fulton counties for some years, at the end of which time he moved to Missouri, where he spent the rest of his life as a farmer.

J. N. Whiteis was but a child when his parents moved from Ohio to this state and his early schooling was received in the schools of Cass and Fulton counties. He completed his schooling in Missouri and there learned the trade of painter, which he followed for about thirty years. After the death of his father he had moved back to Indiana and was living in Connersville when, in 1901, he entered upon the study of osteopathy and entered the Columbia College of Osteopathy at Chicago, from which institution he was graduated in 1902. Upon receiving his degree Doctor Whiteis returned to Connersville and opened there an office for the practice of his profession. In 1905 he took a supplementary or post-graduate course in the Bennett School at Lima, Ohio, and was thus enabled to add some valuable additional electrical equipment to his office paraphernalia. Doctor Whiteis is one of the oldest practicing osteopaths in this part of the state and during his practice at Connersville has become widely known throughout this and adjoining counties, having built up an extensive practice.

In 1901 Doctor Whiteis married Emma Woodfield. He is independent in his political views and ever takes a warm interest in local civic affairs, but has not been a seeker after office.

H. W. SMELSER, M. D.

Dr. H. W. Smelser, a well-nówn young phyician of Connersville, was born on a farm not far northeast of Rushville, in the neighboring county of Rush, September 4, 1891, a son of J. F. and Ida (Bowles) Smelser, both members of old families in that community. Reared on the home farm in the vicinity of Rushville, he received his elementary schooling in the district schools of that neighborhood and then entered the high shool at Connersville, from which he was graduated in 1910. He then entered Earlham College and some time later entered the University of Indiana. After two years spent in the liberal arts department of the university he took up the work in the medical college of the same and was graduated from that institution, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1915, he having previously, in 1914, received his Bachelor of Science degree.

Upon receiving his diploma Doctor Smelser was appointed an interne at the Deaconess Hospital at Indianapolis and after a year of valuable



H. W. SMELSER, M. D.

practice in that institution located, in 1916, at Connersville, where he since has been engaged in the practice of his profession. Doctor Smelser is a member of the college fraternities Phi Chi and Delta Upsilon and continues to take a warm interest in the affairs of the same. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Christian church. His wife is a member of the Methodist church.

It was on October 18, 1916, that Dr. H. W. Smelser was united in marriage to Frances Shera, a daughter of C. P. and Sallie (Bennett) Shera, of Laurel, Franklin county.

JAMES M. HERON.

James M. Heron, secretary and treasurer of the Rex Manufacturing Company of Connersville and formerly and for years one of the best-known merchants in that city, was born in Connersville and has lived there all his life. He was born on October 30, 1857, son of James and Caroline (McCarty) Heron, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Indiana, for many years well-known and influential residents of Connersville and the latter of whom is still living.

James Heron was born in the city of Baltimore and was but twelve or thirteen years of age when his parents, James and Barbara (Kevin) Heron, came to Indiana and settled on a farm in this county, one mile south of Connersville. The elder James Heron and his wife were natives of Scotland and upon coming to this country located at Baltimore, where James Heron engaged in the dry-goods business and where he and his family remained until 1837, when they came out to what then was regarded as the "wilds" of the West and settled in this county. Here James Heron died two years later, in 1839. His widow survived him many years, living to the age of eighty-five years. They were the parents of six children, James, Alexander, Samuel, Nathan, Helen and William. The junior James Heron grew to manhood on the home farm in the vicinity of Connersville and early became engaged in the pork-packing business, an industry with which he remained connected practically all the rest of his life, for many years secretary and treasurer of the White Water Canal Company. He married Caroline McCarty, who was born at Brookville, this state, daughter of the Hon. Enoch McCarty and wife, pioneers of Brookville and among the most prom-

inent early settlers of that part of the state. Judge McCarty was one of the early land agents in Indiana, was a member of the state's first constitutional convention, was for years judge of the court in Franklin county and was a large landowner. Both he and his wife spent their last days at Brookville, in Franklin county. They were the parents of a good-sized family. Caroline McCarty was a twin, her twin sister, Catherine, dying young, however. She has besides three other sisters, Jane, Desdemona and Helen, and three brothers, Monroe, Milton and Frank. James Heron died in 1876, at the age of fifty-one years, and his widow, who still survives, is now past eighty-seven years of age. She is a member of the Presbyterian church, as was her husband, and their children were reared in that faith. There are three of these children, the subject of this sketch having two sisters, Katherine, unmarried, and Nora, wife of Samuel Johnson, of Portsmouth, Ohio.

James M. Heron was reared at Connersville, the city of his birth, and received his early schooling in the schools of that city, supplementing the same by a course in Chickering Institute at Cincinnati, after which, in 1875, he began clerking in a shoe store in Connersville. About four years later, in 1879, he bought the store in which he had been engaged as a clerk and continued business at the southwest corner of Fifth street and Central avenue until 1903. A few years previous to this latter date, in November, 1899, he had become treasurer of the Rex Buggy Company at Connersville and thereafter devoted the greater part of his time and attention to the affairs of that company, presently becoming secretary and treasurer of the concern, which employed about three hundred persons and sold its product in all parts of the United States. In July, 1916, the Rex Buggy Company discontinued the manufacture of buggies and was reorganized as the Rex Manufacturing Company, Mr. Heron continuing secretary and treasurer of the same, and is now devoting its whole attention to the manufacture of sedan tops for automobiles and the painting and trimming of automobile bodies, the reorganization of the business necessitating the employment of several hundred additional persons in the factory. Mr. Heron is also treasurer of the Hoosier Castings Company at Connersville, secretary of the Central Manufacturing Company, in that city, and a stockholder in the Lexington-Howard Motor Car Company, one of the chief industrial concerns in Connersville. Mr. Heron is an independent voter and has ever given his close attention to the civic affairs of his home town, though never a seeker after public office.

On June 27, 1882, James M. Heron was united in marriage to Nancy Dolph, who was born at Paris, this state, daughter of the Rev. E. L. and

Isabel (Ault) Dolph, both now deceased, who were the parents of six children, those besides Mrs. Heron being Anna, Kate, Edward, William and May. Mr. and Mrs. Heron have two daughters, Nora, who married Joseph T. McKinney, of Memphis, Tennessee, and Isabel, who married Frank B. Ansted, a well-known lawyer and manufacturer of Connersville. Mrs. Heron is a member of the Church of Christ (Scientist) and Mr. Heron is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. They have a very pleasant home at 507 Western avenue and have ever taken an earnest interest in the city's general social activities.

ALBERT L. CHRISMAN.

Albert L. Chrisman, former clerk of Fayette county and one of the best-known lawyers practicing at the bar of the Fayette circuit court, is a native son of this county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a farm in Harrison township, four miles north of the city of Connersville, December 17, 1871, son of Jesse and Catharine Chrisman, prominent residents of that part of the county and further and fitting reference to whom is made elsewhere in this volume, and received his elementary schooling in the district schools of that neighborhood. He later attended school at Rushville and then took a course in Valparaiso (Indiana) University, after which he engaged in teaching in the public schools of this county and was thus engaged for seven years, at the end of which time he was appointed deputy county clerk, under William F. Downs. Upon the death of Mr. Downs he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of the clerk and served the public in that capacity until the expiration of that term. In the meantime Mr. Chrisman had been giving his earnest attention to the reading of law and when he left the clerk's office he took up the systematic study of law in the office of Reuben Conner, and under that able preceptorship presently was qualified for practice and in 1907 was admitted to the bar. Following his admission to the bar Mr. Chrisman opened an office for the practice of his profession at Connersville and has ever since been thus engaged in that city.

In 1894 Albert L. Chrisman was united in marriage to Rebecca Relle Lockhart, daughter of John Lockhart and wife, further mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume, and to this union two children have been born, John J. and Dorothy V. Mr. Chrisman is a Republican. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the local lodge of the Improved Order of Red Men.

CHARLES MENMUIR.

Charles MenMuir, electrical engineer for the Roots Company at Connersville, was born at Cedarville, in Greene county, Ohio, January 6, 1863, son of James and Jean (Dick) MenMuir, natives of Scotland, who came to this country on their wedding trip, locating at Cedarville, Ohio, whence they later moved to Kearney, Nebraska, where they spent their last days.

James MenMuir was born and reared within twelve miles of Edinburgh. Following his marriage in 1856 he and his bride came to the United States and for awhile were located in New York City. Mr. MenMuir had been trained in the linen industry and in line with that form of training presently moved to Cedarville, Ohio, where he engaged in the buying of flax and was thus engaged there for years, becoming one of the well-known citizens of that community. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for the ninety-day service, and served through that term of enlistment. He was one of a family of seven children born to his parents, the others having been Jonathan, Hannah, Charles, Robert, John and Mrs. Butcher. Of these children, John and Jonathan MenMuir also came to this country and settled in New York state. The parents of these children spent their lives in their native land, both living to ripe old ages, the mother living to the great age of eighty-four years. Mrs. Jean MenMuir was one of a considerable family of children born to her parents. One of her brothers, Walter Dick, came to this country and when the Civil War broke out enlisted for service in the Union army and went to the front with his regiment. He was not heard from afterward by his family and the presumption was created that his body fills a nameless grave on some battlefield of the South. From Cedarville, Ohio, James MenMuir and wife moved to Kearney, Nebraska, and there their last days were spent. They were reared in the Presbyterian faith, but upon coming to this country united with the Methodist Episcopal church. They were the parents of nine children, those besides the subject of this sketch being as follow: John, of Kearney, Nebraska; Lyda, wife of Charles Keyes, of Springfield, Ohio; Mattie, of Anderson, Indiana; Ella, also of Anderson; James, of Colville, Washington, and three who died in infancy.

Charles MenMuir completed his schooling in the schools of Cedarville, Ohio, and then took up the calling of a stationary engineer, which he followed for a number of years, at the end of which time he turned his attention to electrical engineering and since 1893 has followed that vocation, hav-

ing become an expert electrical engineer. In 1900 Mr. MenMuir was made electrical engineer for the plant of the P. H. & F. M. Roots Company at Connersville and has since occupied that responsible position, making his home in Connersville, where he has become prominently identified with the general industrial life of that thriving city, in the affairs of which he takes a warm interest.

On June 18, 1895, Charles MenMuir was united in marriage to Luetta V. Krom, who was born in Franklin county, this state, daughter and only child of William P. and Emma (Nolan) Krom, the latter of whom died when her daughter was four years of age. William P. Krom, who is now living at Richmond, this state, later married Mrs. Mattie E. (Burk) Chitwood and to this latter union two daughters have been born, Jennie and Alice. William P. Krom is the second of the three children born to his parents, Charles Krom and wife, the latter of whom was a Goble, natives of New Jersey, the other children being Smith and Mary Krom. Mrs. MenMuir's Grandfather Nolan and his wife were natives of Ohio and their last days were spent at Oxford, that state. Mr. and Mrs. MenMuir have one child, a daughter, Helen A. The MenMuirs are members of the First Methodist Episcopal church at Connersville. Mr. MenMuir is a member of Warren Lodge No. 15, Free and Accepted Masons, at Connersville, and takes a warm interest in the affairs of that ancient order. He and his family have a very pleasant home at Connersville and take a proper interest in the general social activities of the city.

WILLIAM H. KING.

William H. King, a well-known and prominent retired farmer and an honored veteran of the Civil War, now living at East Connersville, this county, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, a son of John R. and Mary C. (West) King, natives of Virginia, who located in the state of Ohio, where they were married. After their marriage they established their home on a farm, where they lived for many years, and where the father was a successful farmer and one of the well known men of his county. Mr. and Mrs. King continued to live in Ohio until the time of their deaths some years ago. They were active members of the Methodist Episcopal church and their lives were living examples of the true Christian man and woman. They were devoted to their family and were always interested in the moral improve-

ment of the community in which they lived. They were the parents of the following children: Nancy Ann, William H., Wyatt C., George S. and Elijah Sanford. Nancy Ann is now deceased and Elijah Sanford and George S. are living retired in Clinton county, Ohio. Wyatt C. King gave his life in the defense of the flag of his country. He enlisted in Company C, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was wounded at the battle of Peach Tree Creek and died at Kingston, Georgia.

William H. King received his education in the schools of Clinton county, Ohio, and was reared on the home farm, where as a lad and young man he engaged in farming with his father. He remained at home until 1862, when he offered his services to the government in the defense of the Union. He enlisted in Company C, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was at once sent to Camp Dennison and later to the South where, he joined the Army of the Tennessee under General Hooker. He saw much active service and was at the battles of Peach Tree Creek and Resaca. On July 20, 1864, he was wounded in the hip, and was at first taken to the field hospital, and then to Nashville, after which he was transferred to the hospital at Jeffersonville before being returned to Camp Dennison, Ohio, where he remained until the spring of 1865, when he received his discharge, on May 30. Having received his discharge he returned to the old home in Clinton county and remained with his parents until the fall of 1867, when he was united in marriage to Mary C. Achor, of Highland county, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. King are the parents of three children, Cora, Nettie B. and J. Dillon. Cora is the wife of J. L. Kennedy, a well-known resident of Connersville; Nettie B. is at home and J. Dillon is now deceased, having died in February, 1916, at the age of forty-two years. He was a druggist at Terre Haute, Indiana, and was married to Eleanor Schonefeld.

Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. King located on a farm in Clinton county, Ohio. They purchased forty-eight acres, of splendid land and there they continued to live until some years later when they sold the place and purchased one hundred acres near Midland City, Ohio. That farm they developed and improved into one of the ideal farms of that section, and there Mr. King was successfully engaged in general farming and stockraising until 1882, in which year the family moved to Blooming Grove, Franklin county, Indiana, where a farm of two hundred and twenty-nine acres was purchased. Mr. King there became one of the prominent and substantial men of the district and there he lived until 1903, when he sold the farm and moved to East Connersville, where he and his wife now reside.

Mr. and Mrs. King have a beautiful home at 309 Vine street. They are devoted members of the Main Street Methodist Episcopal church, and are prominent in the general activities of their home city. Mr. King is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias.

Beginning life in a modest way, Mr. and Mrs. King have by hard work and close economy risen to places of prominence and have accomplished in their lives that which is worthy of emulation. Their lives have been well spent and today they are held in the highest regard by all who know them.

JOHN J. PETERS.

John J. Peters, councilman-at-large for the city of Connersville and for many years engaged in the retail meat business in that city, is a native of the kingdom of Bavaria, in central Europe, but has been a resident of this country since he was seventeen years of age and of Connersville since the year 1880. He was born on May 11, 1849, son of Frank Joseph and Elizabeth Peters, both of whom died when he was a boy.

Thus orphaned early, John J. Peters determined to make a home for himself in the newer land across the sea and in November, 1866, he then being seventeen years of age, he took passage for the United States. After a voyage of sixty-eight days on a slow sailing vessel he landed at the port of New York in January, 1867, and with little delay made his way to Cincinnati, presently going thence on down the river to Madison, Indiana. In his native Bavaria Mr. Peters had worked some at the trade of butcher and upon his arrival at Madison found employment in that line. He later worked at the same line in Columbus, this state, at Chicago, Indianapolis and Brookville and about 1870 obtained employment at Connersville and was there engaged for two or three years, at the end of which time he went to Indianapolis and in 1874 started a butcher shop of his own in that city. While living there, in 1876, he married and in 1880 he disposed of his interests in Indianapolis and with his family returned to Connersville, where, on August 7 of that year he started a butcher shop in West Fifth street, later buying the place where he is now engaged in business in East Fifth street, and has ever since then been engaged in the retail meat trade in Connersville. Mr. Peters has for years given his earnest attention to local political affairs and in 1904 was elected as a member of the city council from his

ward. In 1913 he was elected councilman-at-large for the city of Connersville and is now serving the public in that capacity.

As noted above, it was in 1876, at Indianapolis, that John J. Peters was united in marriage to Catherine Hill, who was born in North Vernon, this state, daughter of George and Mary Hill, and to this union eleven children have been born, all of whom are living save two, George, who died at the age of thirty-three years, unmarried, and Mary, who married Charles Wanley and died on May 30, 1916, leaving three children, John, Marguerite and Charles. The surviving children are as follow: Joe, who is an assistant to his father in the meat business; Frank, who married Jessie Hazelrigg and has four children, and who is engaged in the railroad service, making his home at Indianapolis; Joseph, a meat cutter, now living at Red Lake Falls, Minnesota, who married Gladys George and has one child, a son, Floyd; Henry, who is assisting his father in the meat business at Connersville; William, who is a professional wrestler, now making his home at Savannah, Georgia; Carl, who is at home, also assisting in the work of the meat market; Kate, who married O. P. Brussard and now lives at Abbeville, Louisiana, and Helen and Marguerite, who are at home with their parents. The Peters family are members of the Catholic church and take an active interest in parish affairs. Mr. Peters is a member of the local council of the Knights of Columbus and of the local branch of the Catholic Knights of America and takes a warm interest in the affairs of both of these organizations.

PRESTON HALL KENSLER.

Preston Hall Kensler, president of the Fayette National Bank of Connersville and former treasurer of Fayette county, was born at Connersville and has lived there all his life. He was born on January 12, 1855, son of John and Priscilla (Krater) Kensler, and the house in which he was born, up on the west hill, is still standing and in a good state of preservation.

John Kensler was but a child when his parents, Peter Kensler and wife, moved from his native state, Virginia, to Indiana and settled in this county. He grew to manhood on a farm in this county and then began working in a brick yard in Connersville and was thus engaged when the Civil War broke out. He enlisted as a private in the Sixteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and went to the front. During service with his regiment at the siege of Vicksburg he lost a foot and was given a discharge, returning home



P. H. Kessler

when able to travel. Upon his recovery he re-enlisted for detail service in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out at the close of the war with an officer's commission. Upon the completion of his military service John Kensler was variously engaged at Connersville until the time of his appointment as postmaster of that city, a position he held for eight years. He afterward was for some years engaged in commercial pursuits, but lived retired for many years before his death, which occurred on a farm near Lexington, in Scott county, this state, in 1915, he then being eighty-two years of age. Mr. Kensler for many years had taken an active part in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Indiana, and he also was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, one of the oldest members of that order in Indiana. His wife, who was a native of Pennsylvania, had preceded him to the grave about two years, her death having occurred in 1913, she then being about eighty-two years of age. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and their children were reared in that faith. There were five of these children, of whom but two lived to maturity, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Alice, wife of J. M. Widdows, of Jennings township, this county.

Preston H. Kensler was reared in Connersville and there received his schooling. Upon leaving school he entered the postoffice with his father and for sixteen years was connected with the postoffice, or until his election to the office of county treasurer. He was re-elected to this latter office and thus served for two terms, at the end of which time he became a bookkeeper in the office of the Indiana Furniture Company at Connersville and was thus employed for three years. He then, in 1892, became interested in the organization of the Fayette Banking Company at Connersville and was the first assistant cashier of that concern, later being promoted to the position of cashier, a position he retained when the bank became nationalized and reorganized as the Fayette National Bank and continued to occupy the same until his election to the presidency of the bank in 1916. The Fayette National Bank of Connersville was established on November 27, 1892, as the Fayette Banking Company, with a capital stock of \$50,000. In 1904 when it was nationalized and its name changed to that it now bears the capital was increased to \$100,000. The bank's latest report shows a surplus of \$40,000. Mr. Kensler has always taken an active interest in the welfare and development of the city of his birth and in addition to his banking interests has a financial connection with various other enterprises in Connersville. Mr. Kensler is a lifelong Republican and takes a warm interest in local civic affairs. For

more than thirty-six years he has been a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias. During his active business life of nearly a half century in Connersville Mr. Kensler has been located practically all the time on one street, Central avenue, and has witnessed the wonderful industrial and commercial development of the city during that period. He has the utmost faith in the future of Connersville and no one sings the praises of the city more enthusiastically than he.

On December 18, 1883, Preston H. Kensler was united in marriage to Isabel Morrison, who was born in Hancock county, this state, and to this union one child has been born, a daughter, Madge, who married Roy C. McKennon, of Connersville, and has a daughter, Isabel. Mr. and Mrs. Kensler are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Kensler is a member of the board of trustees of the local congregation and treasurer of the same. He also has been treasurer of the Sunday school for more than fifteen years.

Since the foregoing sketch was written, the death of Mr. Kensler has been announced. He died at his home in Connersville on March 13, 1917.

Following the death of Mr. Kensler the Connersville newspapers carried very appreciative comments concerning the life and the character of the deceased and of the valuable service he had rendered the community. After giving an extensive review of Mr. Kensler's life from a biographical point of view the *Daily Examiner* continued: "This honored citizen occupied a place in the commercial, industrial and social life of Connersville that none save he can fill. He was a careful, shrewd and trustworthy business associate. He accepted and carried out a prominent part in the industrial advancement of his city and no man in Connersville took a more genuine interest in the city's welfare than did this worthy gentleman. * * * He was always loyal to all trusts. Never was he known to betray a confidence. He looked upon the acts of his fellowmen as they should have been considered, and even though he knew of points open for criticism, he was never heard to speak other than with respect of anyone. * * * Mr. Kensler was charitable. In his business dealings he was rigidly honest and he expected the same business courtesy returned. Whenever the community's needs were presented before him he was among the first to respond. In later years Mr. Kensler gave much more attention to benevolent causes and during the past ten years he was considered the leader of all such movements."

After giving an exhaustive review of the chief incidents in the life of Mr. Kensler, the *Evening News* concluded as follows: "About the frame-

work of Mr. Kensler's career the minds of his friends long ago constructed a fabric of good opinion which struck deeper than any single act of his life accounts for. It was a good opinion founded upon knowledge that through all his business—and he was essentially and fundamentally a business genius—there beat the pulse of a warm heart and lived the soul that was large and friendly. Mr. Kensler loved business. He found pleasure in the success of undertakings. He devoted himself to those policies which, since the beginning of organized society, have made for monetary success, and he won such success in liberal measure, and was quietly delighted as his victory accumulated. But he loved nothing better than his own home and fireside; he was devoted to all of his family, and his friends meant more to him than he could have found words to express."

In that same issue of the *News* there was carried a thoughtful appreciation from the pen of one of the most intimate friends of the deceased, Hyatt L. Frost, from which the following excerpt is made: "He was truly broad gauged in his views of business and the affairs of others. He had the faculty of seeing the other fellow's rights. His sympathy was with the weaker antagonist. If he ever obtruded an unwelcome sentiment the manner of its saying was so kindly as to leave no sting. Perhaps none lived in Fayette county who hurt others' feelings fewer times in proportion to the occasions when such could have been done by manner other than the most kindly—than did Preston H. Kensler."

J. O. MASSEY.

J. O. Massey, superintendent of the city waterworks at Connersville, was born on March 7, 1868, son of James M. and Matilda Massey, the former of whom was born in Franklin county, this state, and the latter in the state of Ohio. James M. Massey grew to manhood in Franklin county and became an expert horseman, following that line of business at Brookville until the early seventies, when he moved to Connersville, where he is still living and where he ever since has made his home.

Having been but a child when his parents moved to Connersville, J. O. Massey was reared in that city and received his schooling in the local schools. Upon leaving school he for awhile followed the barber trade in his home town and then became a machinist in the employ of the P. H. & F. M. Roots Company of Connersville and presently became so proficient in that line that

he was made a traveling expert machinist for the Roots company and served in that capacity for a number of years, later taking employment with the Wainwright Machine Company and still later with the McFarlan Automobile Company. In January, 1914, Mr. Massey was appointed superintendent of the Connersville city waterworks plant and now has full charge of the local waterworks system, rendering admirable service in that important capacity. Mr. Massey is a Democrat and has ever taken an active interest in local political affairs, long having been regarded as one of the leaders in his party in this county.

In 1897 J. O. Massey was united in marriage to Florence Smith, daughter of Edward Smith and wife, and to this union five children have been born, Edward J., Everet L., Thelma M., Bernice O. and Glenn L. Mr. Massey is a member of the local aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and of the local lodge of the Improved Order of Red Men and in the affairs of these organizations takes a warm interest.

WARDEN HALLADAY.

Warden Halladay, secretary and general manager of the National Moorish Tile Flooring Company, of Connersville, and for years one of the most active figures in the industrial life of that city, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 19, 1869, son of James H. and Jennie (Warden) Halladay, both now deceased.

James H. Halladay, an honored veteran of the Civil War, was born in Albany, New York, as was his wife, and they were married in that city. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War James H. Halladay enlisted for service in the Twenty-seventh Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and served with that command for four years and seven months, being promoted from first lieutenant to regimental quartermaster and during the last seven months of his service was quartermaster under General McClellan. During his service he was captured by the enemy on one occasion and served for a time as a prisoner of war in Virginia. As a mark of appreciation for the excellence of his service there was presented to him a valuable gold watch, the inscription on the back of which reads as follows: "Presented to James H. Halladay, March, 1865, as a testimonial of the regard and esteem of many friends." Among these "many friends" were General McClellan, Colonel McClung, H. R. Saffin, a first lieutenant in Colonel McClung's regiment,

and others. That watch has been carried by the recipient's son, Warden Halladay, the subject of this sketch, for twenty-five years and in all that time has never required the attention of a watchsmith. Upon the completion of his military service Mr. Halladay located in Cincinnati and for five years was cashier of the First National Bank of that city. He then became secretary-treasurer of the Emerson-Fisher Carriage Company and was engaged in that capacity at the time of his death in 1876. His widow survived him many years, her death occurring on November 1, 1912.

Warden Halladay was about seven years of age when his father died. He grew up in Cincinnati and there completed his schooling, being graduated from the Woodward high school in that city in 1885, that school at that time being one of the most famous high schools in the country, students from all over the Middle West seeking entrance to the same. Upon leaving school Mr. Halladay became engaged as a clerk in the Third National Bank in Cincinnati and was thus engaged for three years, at the end of which time he transferred his services to the office of the auditor of the Adams Express Company in that city. Later he was employed in an official capacity in the offices of the Emerson-Fisher Carriage Company and was thus engaged for six years. He then spent two years in the South as representative in Atlanta for the Proctor & Gamble Company, of Cincinnati. At the end of that service he returned to Cincinnati and remained there until 1899, in which year he located at Connersville, taking there a position with the Central Manufacturing Company, as superintendent of the plant. About 1908 he became a stockholder in that company and continued his connection with the same until the fall of 1916, when he and others organized the National Moorish Tile Flooring Company of Connersville, Mr. Halladay being elected secretary of the company and general manager of the plant, which positions he now occupies.

The National Moorish Tile Flooring Company of Connersville is the only concern of its kind in the United States and its product already has created a wide market. "Moorish" tile, however, is not a new product for it has been manufactured for centuries in Europe, particularly in Germany, Italy and France, and also is manufactured in Japan, while for two hundred years its manufacture has been an important industry in Havana, Cuba. The Grecians used this form of tile extensively in the construction of their temples and the art of its manufacture was acquired from them by the Romans. The process of making this tile has been guarded closely by the descendants of the ancient tilewrights so that today there are only a few persons who

have the formula. These tiles are highly ornamental and the claim is made by their manufacturers that they surpass in wearing qualities any known flooring. It was in the latter part of September, 1916, that the National Moorish Tile Flooring Company was organized by E. P. Hawkins, Charles Rieman, F. R. Leeds and Warden Halladay. The company is capitalized for fifty thousand dollars and its officers are as follow: President, E. P. Hawkins; vice-president, Charles Rieman; treasurer, Marion Jemison, and secretary and general manager, Warden Halladay.

In 1895 Warden Halladay was united in marriage to Lulu Ross, of Cincinnati, daughter of Abner L. and Elizabeth S. (Stoker) Ross, the former of whom was born at Lebanon, Ohio, and the latter in Liverpool, England. Abner L. Ross, an honored veteran of the Civil War, was at one time the owner of Lookout Inn at Lookout Mountain; Rossmore Hotel, at Rome, Georgia, and of Kennedy Hotel, Chattanooga, and became quite wealthy. He moved from Cincinnati to Los Angeles, California, seeking in the latter city restoration of health and there died in 1883. His widow married J. L. Hite, now deceased, president of the Leaf Tobacco Association and former president of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, and is still living at Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Halladay are members of the Presbyterian church and take a proper interest in church affairs and in the general social activities of their home city. Mr. Halladay is a Republican, an active worker in the party ranks, but has never been a seeker after public office.

CLARENCE E. PORTER.

Clarence E. Porter, the well-known photographer at Connersville, was born in the vicinity of that city and has lived in this county all his life. He was born on a farm three miles southwest of Connersville on March 10, 1878, son of W. R. and Alice (Martin) Porter, both of whom also were born in this county, members of pioneer families, and who are now living pleasantly retired.

Reared on the home farm, Clarence E. Porter received his schooling in the district schools in the neighborhood of his home and as a young man turned his attention to photography, in which he had been much interested from childhood. After working three years in a local photograph studio he took a course in the F. W. Guering School of Photography and upon his return to Connersville entered the studio of J. M. Kellum, which establish-

ment he purchased in 1900 and has since been operating the same. Mr. Porter has been very successful in his line and has remodeled and refurnished his place at the cost of several thousand dollars since taking possession of the same, now having one of the most up-to-date and completely equipped photograph studios in eastern Indiana. His work possesses that distinctive quality so highly desired in modern photography and he thus has naturally built up a large business, Porter photographs being widely recognized throughout this part of the state for their general excellence of tone and execution.

Mr. Porter is a member of the Christian church. Politically, he gives his allegiance to the Republican party and, fraternally, he is affiliated with the local lodge of the Improved Order of Red Men. He takes an active interest in the general business affairs of his home city and is one of Connersville's faithful "boosters", helpful in promoting the city's advancement in all proper ways.

ERWIN H. HAHN.

Erwin H. Hahn, president and manager of the Hahn Accessory Company at Connersville and one of the best-known and most enterprising young business men in that city, was born at Batesville, Indiana, December 5, 1891, son of William and Bertha (Schaefer) Hahn, the former a native of this state and the latter a native of Ohio, who were the parents of two children, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Norma.

William Hahn was born in Ripley county, son of Henry Hahn and wife, who came to this country from Germany and became pioneers in Ripley county, this state. Henry Hahn is a cabinet-maker and is still living. His wife died some years ago. They had two children, William and Anna. William Hahn also was trained to the trade of a cabinet-maker and worked in furniture factories most of his life, the latter years of his life being spent at Batesville, where he died on March 28, 1898, at the age of thirty-three years. He was a member of the German Lutheran church as is his widow, and their children were reared in that faith. His widow is now living at Connersville with her son and daughter and her brother, Joseph C. Schaefer, makes his home with her, the family making their home at 1931 Vermont avenue. Mrs. Hahn's parents were born in Germany and upon coming to this country located at Cincinnati, where her father worked in a planing mill and where he died when well past middle age.

Erwin H. Hahn was about six years of age when his father died and shortly afterward his mother left Batesville with him and his sister and moved to Cincinnati, where the family lived for about five years, at the end of which time they returned to Indiana and located at Connersville, which has been the family home ever since. Upon completing the course in the public schools Erwin H. Hahn returned to Cincinnati and there took a course in a commercial college, after which he returned home and began working in the office of the Lexington-Howard Motor Company and was presently placed in charge of the service department of that company's plant. After having been thus engaged for some time he made a trip to California and upon his return to Connersville interested F. B. Ansted, one of the city's leading lawyers and manufacturers, in the organization of a garage and automobile-accessory company at that place and has since been engaged in that business, the firm doing business under the style of the Hahn Accessory Company, incorporated. Erwin H. Hahn is president of the company; F. B. Ansted, vice-president, and William F. Thomas, secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Hahn is a Republican. Though reared in the Lutheran faith he attends the services of the Christian church. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and in the affairs of that organization takes a warm interest.

WILLIAM H. SHERRY.

The late William H. Sherry, for years one of Connersville's best-known millmen, was a native son of this county and lived here all his life. He was born on a pioneer farm two and one-half miles east of Connersville, November 19, 1853, son of Daniel and Sarah (George) Sherry, both natives of Fayette county and members of old families here, the Sherrys having come here from Pennsylvania and the Georges from Ohio. Daniel Sherry was a farmer and saw-mill man and also operated a threshing-machine. He was a member of the Lutheran church and his wife was a member of the Methodist church. He died in East Connersville on March 16, 1912, and his widow survived him but little more than eighteen months, her death occurring in November, 1913. They were the parents of seven children, of whom the subject of this memorial sketch was the last in order of birth, the others being as follow: Edward, who is living on a farm near Everton, this county; Emma, wife of Frank Scholl, of the neighboring county of Rush; Rizzie,



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM H. SHERRY.

wife of John Madison, of Chicago; Ella, wife of Isaac Still, of East Connersville, Marshall, deceased, and Quincy, of East Connersville.

Reared on the paternal farm, William H. Sherry received his schooling in the neighboring district school and from the days of his boyhood was a valued aid to his father in the labors of the farm and the mill. For three years after his marriage in 1875 he continued to reside on the old home farm and in 1881 moved to Connersville, where he engaged in the saw-mill business, gradually extending his operations until he became a general dealer in lumber, coal, cement and builder's supplies and was thus actively engaged until his death on April 13, 1914, long having been recognized as one of the most energetic and progressive business men in Connersville. He also for years operated a threshing-machine outfit. Mr. Sherry was an ardent Democrat and for years took an active part in local political affairs, but was not a seeker after public office. He was a member of the Methodist church and took a proper part in church work. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Masons and with the Knights of Pythias and was a member of the uniformed rank of the latter order.

It was on April 22, 1875, that William H. Sherry was united in marriage to Emma C. Scholl, who was born in Jennings township, this county, daughter of Benjamin and Melinda (Gise) Scholl, both of whom also were born in this county, members of pioneer families, and who lived on the one farm for sixty-five years. Benjamin Scholl was originally a Democrat, but later a Republican. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran church at Lyons and their children were reared in that faith. There were seven of these children, of whom Mrs. Sherry was the second in order of birth, the others being as follow: Frank, of the neighboring county of Rush; Lizzie, now deceased, who was the wife of Judge George Stewart, of Boise, Idaho, former justice of the supreme court of that state; Newton, who married Lizzie Williamson and is living on the old Scholl home place in Jennings township; George, who married Mary Mays and is living on the old Sherry homestead, which he bought; Addie, deceased, and Rozzie, wife of William Brown, of Lyons.

To William H. and Emma C. (Scholl) Sherry three sons were born, namely: D. W. Sherry, a Connersville coal dealer, formerly engaged with his father in the mill business, who married Edith Hill, of College Corner, Ohio; Carl Sherry, who is engaged in the cement and construction business at Connersville and who married Frances Foley, and W. R. Sherry, who

married Sylvia Fiant and owns a farm which he looks after, as well as assisting in the coal business. Since her husband's death Mrs. Sherry has continued to make her home in Connersville. She has a very pleasant home at 334 East Tenth street and has ever taken a warm interest in the city's general social activities.

EDGAR K. WETHERALD.

The late Edgar K. Wetherald, for many years proprietor of a flour-mill at Connersville and one of the best-known men in Fayette county, was born in Connersville and lived in that city the greater part of his life. He was born on March 4, 1838, son of Henry and Ann (Kirby) Wetherald, the former a native of England and the latter of Wilmington, New Jersey, who were prominently identified with affairs in this county in an early day.

Henry Wetherald was born in 1812 and grew up in his native England, later coming to the United States and locating at Richmond, this state, where he married Ann Kirby, whose parents, earnest Quaker folk, had located there upon coming to this state from New Jersey. Henry Wetherald was trained in his youth as a blacksmith and was a skilled mechanic and millwright. For a time after his marriage he continued to reside at Richmond, where he kept a blacksmith shop and a store, and then moved to Connersville, where he engaged in the milling business and was thus engaged there until 1851, when he moved to Thorntown, this state, where he was engaged in the milling business until some little time after the close of the Civil War, when he returned to Richmond. His wife died in that city and he later went to Nebraska, where he established three of his sons in the milling business, two of them at Hebron, that state, and the other, at Beatrice. While assisting in the operation of one of these mills Henry Wetherald was caught in a belt and was so badly injured that he died from the effects of his injuries. Henry Wetherald was an energetic, active business man and was quite successful in his operations. During his residence in Connersville, in addition to operating a mill, he also was engaged in the drygoods business there, in partnership with John Groff, and also owned a restaurant. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second in order of birth, the others being as follow: Mary, who married P. B. Wood and is now deceased, as is her husband; Amanda, now living at Lincoln, Nebraska, widow of Anthony Gordon; Henry, who was killed during the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, while serving as a soldier of the Union

during the Civil War; Oscar, who received a fatal wound while serving as a soldier at the battle of Lookout Mountain, his death later occurring at Nashville, Tennessee; Newton, now deceased, a farmer, who lived in Nebraska; Charles, also retired, now living at Wenatchee, Washington; Frank, who is the president of a bank at Hebron, Nebraska, and Emma, who died in infancy.

Edgar K. Wetherald completed his schooling at the Thorntown Academy and at Earlham College and at the age of twenty-one years became engaged in the milling business with his father at Thorntown and was thus engaged at that place until about 1866, when he returned to Connersville, the place of his birth, and was there engaged in the milling business for about thirty years, or until his retirement about ten years before his death, which occurred on July 14, 1911. Mr. Wetherald was an active business man and for many years took an interested part in local affairs, a strong factor in the development of Connersville's extensive industrial side. He was an earnest member of the Christian church, as is his widow, and was ever active in local good works. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he was a member for fifty years, and with the Knights of Pythias, a charter member of the local lodge of the latter order, and took a warm interest in the affairs of these two organizations.

In 1870 Edgar K. Wetherald was united in marriage to Elizabeth Morrison, who was born in Connersville, daughter of Daniel and Susan (Broadus) Morrison, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of this county, prominent residents of Connersville a generation ago. Daniel Morrison was born in the city of Baltimore and came to Indiana about the year 1832, locating at Connersville, where he found employment as a bookkeeper and general accountant and also for some time was engaged in clerical labor about the court house. He was successful in his business and became the owner of a fine farm of five hundred acres in this county. It was not long after his arrival in Connersville that Daniel Morrison married Susan Broadus, who was born on the old Broadus farm in this county, a place that remained in the possession of the family for eighty-five years, and to this union four children were born, those besides Mrs. Wetherald, the second in order of birth, being Helen, widow of C. W. McLaughlin, of Greensburg, this state; George W., of Indianapolis, a bookkeeper, and Belle, widow of Daniel B. Milliken, of Cincinnati. Daniel Morrison originally was a Whig, but upon the formation of the Republican party espoused the principles of that party and remained an ardent Republican. He and his wife were charter members of the Christian church at Connersville and were among the lead-

ers in good works in that city. He was admitted to the bar by Judge Wilson, but he never practiced. He was often sought after for advice and counsel, especially about real estate and land titles. For sixty-five years he lived at the corner of Fifth and Western avenues; he was one of the honored pioneers of Connersville, respected by all.

To Edgar K. and Elizabeth (Morrison) Wetherald two children were born, Irene, who married H. H. Vawter and is living at Tipton, this state, and Lillian, who married the Rev. George B. Van Arsdall, now of Denver, Colorado, and had two children, Burdette and Irene, the latter of whom is deceased and the former of whom is now a senior in the University of Colorado. Mrs. Wetherald has continued to make her home at Connersville since the death of her husband and has a very pleasant home at 621 Western avenue. She is an earnest member of the Christian church and has for years taken an active interest in the various beneficences of the same, as well as in the general social and cultural activities of the city. Her daughters are accomplished musicians and she has for years been recognized as one of the leaders in the literary clubs of the city.

RAYMOND S. BEAVER.

Raymond S. Beaver, a progressive young farmer of Fairview township, was born on the farm on which he is now living, though on the other side of the road, over in Union township, Rush county (the Beaver farm being divided in half by the county line) and has lived there all his life. He was born on October 25, 1886, son of John M. and Mary E. (Stewart) Beaver, prominent residents of that community, who are still living on their farm over the line in Rush county, not far south of the village of Glenwood, where they have made their home since 1876, and further and fitting reference to whom is made elsewhere in this volume in a biographical sketch relating to John M. Beaver, both he and his wife being members of pioneer families in this part of the state.

It was on that farm that Raymond S. Beaver grew to manhood. He was well trained in the ways of farming and has always followed that vocation, either in partnership with his brother or his father, and is now farming with his father, since his marriage having made his home on the east half of the farm, over the line in this county, in Fairview township. He was married on August 9, 1911, to Etna Tinder, who was born in Scott county,

Kentucky, a daughter of Thomas N. and Dora (Darnaby) Tinder, who came to this county in November, 1899, and located at Falmouth, where Thomas N. Tinder became engaged in blacksmithing and general shop work of a kindred character, and there the daughter, Etna, lived until her marriage to Mr. Beaver. To this union two children have been born, a son, Robert Harold, and a daughter, Margaret Jeanette. Mr. and Mrs. Beaver have a very pleasant home and take an interested part in the general social activities of the community in which they live. Mr. Beaver is a member of the Methodist church, in the faith of which he was reared, his parents for many years having been devoted members of the Methodist church at Glenwood, and his wife is a member of the Christian church.

MORTON L. BILBY.

Morton L. Bilby, one of Fairview township's best-known and most substantial farmers, was born on the farm on which he is now living and has lived there practically all his life. His birthplace was a house which is still standing on that farm, west of the barn, some little distance removed from the present substantial farm house. He was born on October 4, 1867, son of Francis Marion and Dorcas A. (Atherton) Bilby, the former of whom was born in this county and the latter, in Ohio, both of whom are now deceased.

Francis Marion Bilby, who for years was one of the best-known farmers in Fairview township, was born on a pioneer farm northeast of Longwood, in this county, June 5, 1833, son of Stephen C. and Jane (Ludlow) Bilby, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio, who became useful and influential pioneers of this county. Stephen C. Bilby was born on September 26, 1802, a son of John Bilby, a native of England, whose father, a very wealthy man, was an officer of the King's Bench. During the days of his young manhood John Bilby was one evening invited to participate in a ball given on board a vessel lying in port, the occasion being the christening of the vessel. A large crowd of wealthy young people were present, all intent upon having a good time, and they did not notice when the vessel set sail. In the morning they found themselves out of sight of land and on their way to the American colonies, then at war with England. The young men were relieved of their fine clothes and upon their arrival on this side were pressed into the service of the British army. At the close of this service

John Bilby elected to remain on this side and he settled in Pennsylvania, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was twice married and was the father of a large family of children. One of his sons, Stephen C. Bilby, went to Cincinnati upon attaining his majority and there became engaged as a blacksmith. At New Richmond, Ohio, a few miles up the river from Cincinnati, he married Jane Ludlow, who was born there on March 3, 1805, a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Williamson) Ludlow, who had moved from New Jersey to that place, where they spent their last days.

In 1828, not long after his marriage, Stephen C. Bilby came to Indiana and located in Fayette county. He later entered land in the "New Purchase," in the vicinity of Indianapolis, and developed a farm there. In the meantime he had located in the southwestern part of Harrison township, this county, and there, in 1846, started a saw-mill, a short distance north of Longwood, which he operated for years. It was from that mill that his son, Francis M. Bilby, then sixteen years of age, hauled the timbers that entered into the construction of the barn that is still in use on the old Bilby farm, now owned by Morton L. Bilby. That old barn is a wonderfully substantial structure. One of the timbers in it, a poplar beam, twelve by fourteen inches and sixty feet in length, is apparently as sound as the day on which it was laid. Stephen C. Bilby and his wife were Presbyterians of the "old school" and were active in all local good works in the early days of the settlement, doing much to help bring about proper conditions of living in the then pioneer community. He died in 1873 and his widow survived him for more than ten years, her last days being spent in the home of her son, Francis M. Bilby, where her death occurred in the year 1884.

Francis M. Bilby evinced an unusual interest in his studies in his youth and upon the completion of the course in the rural schools of his neighborhood, began teaching school and was thus engaged during the winters for several years, the money thus earned being devoted to tuition in the old Fairview Academy, where he received what then was regarded as an excellent education. On December 10, 1854, he married Dorcas A. Atherton, who was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, February 17, 1832, a daughter of Stout and Mary A. (Sater) Atherton, pioneers of Fayette county and further mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume. After his marriage he lived for a year in Harrison township and then moved to Posey township, where he made his home until 1866, in which year he bought a farm in the southeast part of Fairview township, where he established his home and where he spent the remainder of his life. Francis M. Bilby was not only an excellent farmer, but he was an extensive buyer and shipper of

live stock. He took pride in handling only the best stock the county could afford and did very well in his operations. As he prospered he added to this land holdings until the original one hundred and twenty acres with which he started in section 25 of Fairview township had been expanded by holdings there and elsewhere in the county to the extent of about one thousand acres. Francis M. Bilby died at his home in Fairview township on November 10, 1908. His wife had preceded him to the grave about four years, her death having occurred on August 28, 1904. They were the parents of ten children, namely: Charles Marion, born on September 15, 1855; Emerson Atherton, November 13, 1856; Florence Jane, September 19, 1858; Clara Olive, September 25, 1860; Elmer Winfield, January 27, 1862; Marianna, December 21, 1863; Alva Ellsworth, September 23, 1865; Morton Levering, October 4, 1867; Palmer Tennyson, June 18, 1870, and Sherman Evans, August 13, 1872.

Morton Levering Bilby grew up on the old home farm in Fairview township, where he is now living, and has lived there practically all his life, engaged from the days of his youth in farming. On May 1, 1902, Morton L. Bilby was united in marriage to Nora D. Rogers, who was born in Scott county, Kentucky, daughter of George and Mary (Noel) Rogers, both natives of that same county, the former of whom died when his daughter, Nora, was two years of age. His widow now lives at Harrodsburg, Kentucky. She was born near Georgetown, Kentucky, a daughter of James and Sarah (Bailey) Noel, both natives of that same state. From the time she was six years of age Nora D. Rogers was taken care of by her maternal aunt, Angelina, now the wife of James Ludlow, a well-known farmer of Harrison township and a veteran of the Civil War, further reference to whom is made elsewhere in this volume. Following her graduation from the Connersville high school in 1892 she began teaching school and was thus engaged for five years at the Poplar Grove school, in the southwestern part of Connersville township; the Hamilton school, west of Connersville; the Moffitt school, one and one-half miles east of Glenwood, and one term in the Fairview schools. To Mr. and Mrs. Bilby two children have been born, Dorothy, who died in April, 1904, when eight days old, and Freda Marian, who was born on September 15, 1910. The Bilbys have a very pleasant home and take an earnest interest in the community's general social activities. Mr. Bilby is the owner of one hundred and thirteen acres of excellent land and has his farm in an admirable state of cultivation. The place is well improved, the farm plant being modeled along modern lines and Mr. Bilby has done very well in his farming operations.

GEORGE CREELMAN LEONARD.

George Creelman Leonard, well-known grocer at Orange and a substantial landowner of Orange township, was born in that township and has lived there all his life, being one of the best-known residents of the southwestern part of Fayette county. He was born on the old Creelman farm, one mile north of Orange, in Orange township, March 9, 1880, son of Orange and Kate J. (Alexander) Leonard, both natives of Indiana, the former born in Marion county and the latter in Fayette county.

Orange Leonard was born on a farm near the village of Acton, in the southeastern corner of Marion county, eight or ten miles from Indianapolis, in 1848, a son of Lindsey and Frances (Mann) Leonard, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter, of Kentucky, who moved over into Shelby county when he was a boy and in the latter county he lived until his youth was passed, when he went to Indianapolis and there became employed as a mechanic. In that city he married and then, in the late seventies, came to Fayette county and settled on the William G. Creelman farm in Orange township, where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in April, 1896. It was on Christmas Day, 1875, that Orange Leonard was united in marriage to Catherine J. Alexander, who was born in Orange township, this county, in 1846, daughter of William and Mary (Ritchie) Alexander, the former a native of the state of Ohio and the latter, of Ireland. William Alexander was born in Preble county, Ohio, and was but three or four years of age when his parents, John and Jane Alexander, came over into Indiana and settled on a pioneer farm on the line between Fayette and Rush counties, south of Glenwood. John Alexander entered a tract of "Congress land" in the northern part of Orange township, in the north half of section 11 of that township, and there William Alexander established his home after his marriage to Mary Ritchie, at that time there being no improvements on the place save a small cabin and but a small portion of the place had been cleared for cultivation. There William Alexander and his wife spent the remainder of their lives, the latter dying about 1890 and the former in July, 1900. On that farm Catherine Alexander made her home until her marriage to Orange Leonard. To that union six children were born, of whom the subject of this sketch is the fourth in order of birth, the others being Alvin, Lindsey, Ethel, Lucien and Dennis. Of these, Lindsey, Lucien and Dennis live in Connersville township, and Alvin and Ethel near Indianapolis.

George C. Leonard grew up on the Creelman farm, where he was born, and when twenty-two years of age rented that farm and began farming on his own account. He was married shortly afterward and then established his home there, continuing to make his home on that farm until in January, 1916, when he moved to Orange, where he engaged in the grocery business and has ever since been thus engaged. Upon starting in business there he bought the store property and put in a well-selected stock of merchandise and has built up an extensive trade. Mr. Leonard is now the owner of the Creelman farm and which he rented for years. Upon the death of the late William G. Creelman in 1913 he inherited forty acres of the place and he later bought the remainder, but in January, 1916, sold a "forty" out of the place and still owns one hundred and twenty acres, a well-improved farm. Mr. Leonard is a progressive Republican and in 1916 was the nominee of the Progressives of Fayette county for county commissioner from his district.

Mr. Leonard has been twice married. On December 24, 1903, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Stevens, who was born near Laurel, in the neighboring county of Franklin, a daughter of Charles and Josephine (Ellison) Stevens, the former of whom was born and reared in the southwestern part of Columbia township, this county, a son of Abner M. Stevens and wife. Mrs. Elizabeth Leonard died in 1905, leaving one living child, Clarissa Ozella, and in 1906 Mr. Leonard married Edith Stevens, his deceased wife's sister. To this latter union three children have been born, two daughters and a son, Alice Louise, Ruby Leona and Roy George Creelman. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and take a proper part in church work as well as in the general social activities of the community in which they live.

Charles Stevens, the father of Mrs. Leonard, was born at Laurel, in the neighboring county of Franklin, but has been a resident of Fayette county since his childhood, for many years a farmer in Columbia township, but now living retired in the city of Connersville. His father, Abner M. Stevens, was born and reared in Harrison township, this county, a son of Charles and Letitia (Thorp) Stevens, early settlers in that part of the county, the former of whom was born in Virginia and was but a child when his parents moved from that state to Kentucky, where he was reared. As a young man he came up into Indiana, locating two miles north of Connersville in 1820. There he married Letitia Thorp, a member of one of the pioneer families of this county, and after his marriage entered a tract of land in the southwestern part of Columbia township, where he lived until his retirement in old age, his last days being spent in the home of his daughter, Mrs.

Cotton. Abner M. Stevens was but a child when his parents moved from Harrison township to Columbia township and on the home farm in the latter township he grew to manhood. After his marriage to Elizabeth Hires he located at Laurel, in the neighboring county of Franklin, and there made his home until three of his children were born, when he returned to this county and located on the old home farm in Columbia township, where his wife died in 1900. She was born in Pennsylvania and was but a child when her parents, John and Sarah Hires, came to Indiana and located at Laurel, where for years her father was engaged in the grocery business. After the death of his wife Abner Stevens retired from the farm and thereafter made his home with his children, his death occurring at Connersville in 1908. He and his wife were the parents of six children. Mary Ellen, the only daughter, died at the age of seven years, but the five sons, Charles, William J., Alonzo, Curtis and Franklin, all lived to maturity.

JOHN P. THRASHER.

The late John P. Thrasher, a one-time lawyer, a veteran of the Civil War and for years a substantial and influential farmer in Fairview township, this county, was born in that township and there spent practically all his life, his death occurring near the old Thrasher homestead on March 9, 1906. He was born on November 23, 1838, a son of the Hon. Woodson W. and Barbara (Daubenspeck) Thrasher, natives of Kentucky and representatives of pioneer families in this part of the state, both having been but children when their respective parents came to Indiana and settled in Rush county, near the Fayette county line.

The Hon. Woodson W. Thrasher was for many years one of Fayette county's most prominent citizens, having served as a member of the board of county commissioners, as representative in the Legislature from this district and in other positions of public trust. He was born in Pendleton county, Kentucky, February 4, 1812, son of John and Elizabeth (Rush) Thrasher, natives of Kentucky and of English and Irish extraction. John Thrasher was a son of Josiah Thrasher, a native of Maryland, and the latter was a son of John Thrasher, one of three brothers who emigrated from England to the American colonies during the progress of the Revolutionary War and settled in Maryland. John Thrasher, the immigrant, served as a soldier of the patriot army during the struggle of the colonies to throw off the yoke

of British rule and afterward moved to Kentucky, then a county of Virginia, and there spent the remainder of his life. He married Elizabeth Hooker, of Maryland, and was the father of a large family, Josiah being his eldest son. Josiah Thrasher was reared in Pendleton county, Kentucky, and there married Nancy Bonar, who bore him four children, John, Josiah, Sarah and Stephen. About 1830 the elder Josiah Thrasher came to Indiana with his family and settled on the eastern edge of Rush county, where his wife died shortly afterward and where he spent the remainder of his life, surviving her several years. John Thrasher also was reared in Pendleton county, Kentucky, and there married Elizabeth Rush, daughter of Peter and Mary Rush, who bore him ten children, Woodson W., Mary, Nancy, William, Josiah, Maria, Lucinda, Caroline, Joseph and an infant, who died unnamed. In 1824 John Thrasher came to Indiana with his family and settled in Rush county, near the eastern border of the county, where he established his home. His wife died there in 1855. He subsequently married Mary Copeland and continued to live on his farm until his death in 1876, for fifty years having been regarded as one of the leading citizens of that part of the country.

Woodson W. Thrasher was twelve years of age when he came to Indiana with his parents in 1824 and he grew to manhood on the pioneer farm in Rush county, remaining there until his marriage in 1831, when he settled on a farm just over the county line from his father's place, in Fairview township, this county, where he established his home and where he spent the remainder of his life, becoming one of the extensive landowners and most substantial farmers in that part of the county. For years he was extensively engaged in the raising of pure-bred live stock and in that connection did much to improve the strain of live stock in this part of the state. In educational and religious matters he also took an active part, and was one of the leading promoters of the old Fairview Academy and one of the most liberal supporters of the Christian church nearby, of which for many years he was an elder. His eight children were given the benefits of college, all graduating from some higher institution of learning. One became a physician in Cincinnati, another a professor of mathematics in Butler College at Indianapolis and another a graduate student of law. Mr. Thrasher's father was a Whig and in his early life he also was identified with that party, his first vote having been cast for Henry Clay. Upon the organization of the Republican party he became an ardent advocate of its principles and remained a staunch supporter of the same the rest of his life. He was early elected a member of the board of county commissioners from his district and in 1867 was elected representative from this district to the lower house of

the Indiana General Assembly. During his service in the Legislature Mr. Thrasher became one of the conspicuous figures in that body, was chairman of the committee on roads and highways and served as a member of the committee appointed to report on conditions at the old southern Indiana prison at Jeffersonville. He declined to accept the majority report of that committee and in conjunction with another of his colleagues drew up a minority report, which was adopted by the Legislature. He was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the ditch law, enacted during that session and was also connected with the promotion of much other valuable legislation. Woodson W. Thrasher died at his home in Fairview township on January 31, 1888, and his widow survived him about five years, her death occurring in 1893. She was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, February 14, 1811, the daughter of Philip and Barabara (Smelser) Daubenspeck, of German descent, and had come to Indiana with her parents about the time the Thrashers came up here, the Daubenspecks also settling in the eastern part of Rush county, where the family still is prominently represented. To the union of Woodson W. Thrasher and Barbara Daubenspeck eight children were born, of whom the subject of this memorial sketch was the third in order of birth, and all of whom grew to maturity, the others being William M., Elizabeth, Marion, Harriet, Sarah, Allen B. and Olive.

John P. Thrasher grew up on the home farm at Fairview and after completing the course in the old Fairview Academy entered the Cincinnati Law School, from which he was graduated in due time, and in 1859 opened an office for the practice of his profession at Kokomo, this state, and was thus engaged there at the time of the breaking out of the Civil War. He enlisted in Captain Hanna's company of the Sixteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served for nearly two years as a soldier of the Union, the most of this time being attached to the quartermaster's department, with headquarters in Maryland. It was during the progress of the war, September 11, 1862, that Mr. Thrasher was married, at Cincinnati, to Rebecca L. Walker, of that city. At that time Cincinnati was being threatened by a raid under Gen. Kirby Smith and a rigid guard had been thrown around the city, no one being permitted to enter or depart save under the strictest military regulations and Mr. Thrasher was compelled to give bond in the sum of three thousand dollars before being permitted to enter the city to claim his bride. Instead of resuming his law practice at Kokomo, upon completing his military service, Mr. Thrasher established his home on the old Thrasher homestead in Fairview township, this county, after his marriage and there spent the remainder of his life successfully engaged in

farming. He was a member of the Christian church and, fraternally, was affiliated with the Masonic order, in the affairs of which he took a warm interest. John P. Thrasher died on March 9, 1906, and his widow is still living at Fairview. She was born at Cincinnati, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Beasley) Walker, natives of England, both born in the city of Manchester. Robert Walker was left an orphan in childhood and his future wife's brother was appointed his guardian. The Beasleys came to America and proceeded on out to Indiana, settling on a farm near Brookville, in Franklin county, where they later were joined by young Walker. After their marriage Robert Walker and his wife went to Iowa, but presently returned to Indiana and not long afterward located in Cincinnati, where Mr. Walker became proprietor of a dyeing establishment and where he spent the remainder of his life. To John P. Thrasher and wife two children were born, George W., who married Mrs. Margaret DePoute and now lives in Los Angeles, California, where he is engaged in the railway service, and Ada, who married Miles H. Daubenspeck, now farming the old Thrasher farm, and has one child, a son, Walker.

Miles H. Daubenspeck was born near Glenwood, over the line in Rush county, October 2, 1871, a son of Harvey and Margaret (Hinchman) Daubenspeck, the former of whom was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and the latter, in Rush county, this state. Harvey Daubenspeck was born on April 5, 1825, and was not yet three years of age when his parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Mock) Daubenspeck, left their home in Bourbon county, Kentucky, September 12, 1827, and came up here into the then "wilds" of Indiana, settling on a farm just west of Glenwood, in Rush county, where they established their home and where Harvey Daubenspeck has ever since lived, being now in his ninety-second year and a continuous resident of that one farm for a period of nearly ninety years. His wife, who died on April 3, 1915, was born in Rush county, daughter of John and Margaret (Nichols) Hinchman, who came from Virginia to Indiana in pioneer times and entered a tract of "Congress land" about two miles southwest of Fairview, in Rush county. Jacob Daubenspeck, grandfather of Miles H. Daubenspeck, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, December 9, 1797, son of Philip and Barbara (Smelser) Daubenspeck, of German descent and early settlers in Kentucky. Jacob Daubenspeck was not able to obtain the advantage of a formal schooling in his boyhood days, yet he was an ardent student and early learned to read and write and acquired an excellent working knowledge of arithmetic. He was a great lover of books and after his marriage got together quite a library, his children never being without plenty of reading

matter. It was on November 3, 1822, that Jacob Daubenspeck married Elizabeth Mock and on September 12, 1827, he settled with his family on section 24 of Union township, Rush county, close to the former camp of the old Indian chief, Ben Davis. Later in life he moved to near Raleigh, where his last days were spent. Upon coming up into this country he was a rather wild and profane man, but not long afterward he determined to alter his ways and to that end joined the church and became one of the leaders in church and other good works in the community, few persons thereabout being more influential in bringing about a proper social order in the pioneer community than he. For nineteen years Jacob Daubenspeck was engaged in the hog trade and in the pork-packing business, in association with W. N. Thomas & Company, of Cincinnati, and was an extensive dealer in live stock. It is still said of Jacob Daubenspeck that he never drank whiskey nor used tobacco and that he would not talk disparagingly of his neighbors nor permit others to do so and that he invariably was as polite in his home conversation with his wife and children as when out "in company." His son, the venerable Harvey Daubenspeck, inherited many of the same strong characteristics and is also a lover of books, a great reader, and keeps closely informed on current events. Harvey Daubenspeck and his wife celebrated the sixty-fifth anniversary of their marriage on November 9, 1912, he then being eighty-five years of age and she, eighty-two. The latter was the only daughter in a family of thirteen children born to John Hinchman, Jr., and wife. It was on November 24, 1897, that Miles H. Daubenspeck married Ada Thrasher. For ten years after their marriage they lived in Rush county and then moved to the farm at Fairview, where they now live with Mrs. Daubenspeck's mother. Mr. and Mrs. Daubenspeck are members of the Christian church and the former is an active member of the Masonic fraternity.

MARSHALL HINCHMAN, JR.

Marshall Hinchman, Jr., a well-known Fairview township farmer, was born on a farm in Union township, in the adjoining county of Rush, and has lived in that vicinity all his life. He was born on November 10, 1875, son of John Harvey and Amanda (Moffett) Hinchman, the former of whom was also born in Union township, Rush county, and the latter in Fairview township, this county, and the latter of whom is still living, making her home in Howard county, this state, which has been her place of residence for the past eighteen or twenty years.

John Harvey Hinchman was a son of John and Margaret Hinchman, Virginians, who came out to this part of Indiana many years ago and settled on a tract of "Congress land" in Union township, Rush county, about a mile and a half west of the place where their grandson, the subject of this sketch now lives. There John H. Hinchman was born and reared and there he remained, continuously engaged in farming, until about 1899, when he moved to Howard county, where his death occurred on March 8, 1914, and where his widow is still living. She was born, Amanda Moffett, in Fairview township, this county, daughter of Andrew and Rachel (Rees) Moffett, the former of whom, one of the pioneers of Fayette county, came here with his parents from Pennsylvania back in the days of the early settlement of this region.

Marshall Hinchman, Jr., grew up on the paternal farm in Rush county and about thirteen years ago began farming on his own account on a tract of rented land in the neighborhood of his old home in Union township, along the line of Fayette county. In 1913 he bought the farm on which he now lives, in Fairview township, this county, two and one-half miles north of Glenwood, and there has since made his home, he and his family being very pleasantly situated there. Mr. Hinchman has a well-improved farm of fifty-seven acres and is doing quite well in his farming operations. He is a Republican and gives close attention to local political affairs, but has not been a seeker after office.

On March 10, 1896, Marshall Hinchman, Jr., was united in marriage to Sarah Carr, who was born in Warren county, Ohio, daughter of John and Melinda (Hanna) Carr, and who lived in that county until she was fourteen years of age, when she came to this county to make her home with her aunt, Mrs. Green Thompson, and was living there when she married Mr. Hinchman. John Carr was born in Butler county, Ohio, August 23, 1849, son of Guy A. and Elizabeth (Blue) Carr, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of New Jersey, and after his marriage made his home in Warren county, Ohio, until his wife died about twenty-five years ago. He is now making his home with Mr. and Mrs. Hinchman. His wife, Melinda Hanna, was born at Westchester, in Butler county, Ohio, a daughter of Richard and Rebecca (Tanner) Hanna, the former of whom lost his life while serving as a soldier of the Union during the Civil War. For many years John Carr has been a plasterer and contractor and continues to follow that vocation.

Mr. and Mrs. Hinchman have three children, Frank, Don and Josephine. They are members of the Christian church, as is their eldest son, and take

an earnest interest in church work. Frank Hinchman was graduated from the Fairview township high school in 1916 and then took a course in the Normal School at Muncie. He is now teaching in the Moffett school in Fairview township.

GEORGE HEINEMANN.

George Heinemann arrived in Connersville in the fall of 1850 and soon became one of the business men of the village. At a point corresponding with the present street east of the Big Four freight depot (the canal landing-place covered the latter site) he opened a general store, in partnership with Paul Grosse. In the early spring of 1854 the partnership was dissolved, and he bought the old Sample Inn, southwest corner of Fifth street and Eastern avenue, where he opened up a grocery business for himself. He made some improvements on the building immediately and about a dozen years later greatly enlarged it by adding to its length. His business place proved to be a permanent asset in the Connersville business world, for it has remained in action continuously since that date. At George Heinemann's death in November, 1885, the business was taken over by his son Charles, who still conducts it, making a record of sixty-one years uninterrupted business at a given location.

George Heinemann was born at Dingelstaedt, Germany, October 9, 1817. On the 25th of August, 1845, he married Sophie Schwerdt of the same place. Two children were born at their old home—Elnora, who became Mrs. Joseph Fischer in this country, and Frances, who died in Connersville about 1853.

The coming of Mrs. Heinemann to the new home set up by her husband in Connersville, contains a traveling experience somewhat unique. From her inland village, in central Germany, about an hour's ride by wagon, she brought her with two small daughters and the usual baggage of emigrants of those days, to the river Weser. This river is navigable for small boats, by which means she reached Bremen. At Bremen she took sail for the port of New Orleans. From there she took a river boat to Cincinnati, and at Cincinnati used the canal boat to get to Connersville. As she left home on August 25, 1852, and reached Connersville on Thanksgiving Day, the unusual water voyage, central Germany to southeastern Indiana, covered a period of more than ninety days. Mrs. Sophie Heinemann died at the old home in Connersville on July 29, 1906.



GEORGE HEINEMANN.

Of George Heinemann's family, born in Connersville, four daughters died in infancy. Those growing to maturity are as follow: Elnora, being six years old when arriving here in 1852, married Joseph Fischer, of Dayton, Ohio, in 1867. Elnora Fischer died in New York City on October 4, 1902, leaving two sons and two daughters.

Mary Heinemann, born on December 30, 1853, became a member of the religious order of the Sisters of Providence in 1880 and died at their home, St. Mary of the Woods, September 16, 1903.

Theodore P. Heinemann, born on March 5, 1856, first associated himself with his father's business, and later originated one of Connersville's most unique industries—the triple sign, an advertising novelty used the world over between the years of 1888 to 1908—and still later giving his attention exclusively to the real-estate holdings he possesses. He married Emma Woods on October 4, 1888.

Charles F. L. Heinemann was born on December 22, 1862, and after some years of experience in other retail stores of Connersville, took over the grocery business of his father in October, 1885; and with such eminent success, that he has created an envious reputation, reaching out into a multitude of directions among the oldest families—the old corner being one of the familiar landmarks to which they all gravitate—as well as to comparative newcomers, who quickly find a most valuable asset of his every transaction to be sterling worth.

J. L. Heinemann, the youngest of the family, was born, as were all of the others named, at the home adjoining the old business corner, May 17, 1865. Of an active nature, his boyhood and youth and young manhood were connected with many of Connersville's doings, but in a business way he finally settled his efforts to the creation of the Connersville Mirror Works about 1894 which has grown to be one of the community's special industries, covering most of the field wherein plate glass finds uses, and which is his individual property.

On January 8, 1903, J. L. Heinemann married Mary McLaughlin, of this city, and their children are: Teresa, William, George, and Elizabeth.

Aside from the association the members of this family have constantly maintained with the business activities of the neighborhood, there has been also a perceptible effort on their part to influence on all possible occasions every department of human endeavor looking towards the better things of life. In art, literature and the practical workings of religion, several pages of Connersville's story would be shortened indeed except for their participation in the events which enter into its telling.

THOMAS FITZGERALD.

Thomas Fitzgerald, one of the best-known and most substantial farmers of Fairview township, this county, is a native of the Buckeye state, but has lived in Indiana since he was fourteen years of age. He was born on a farm in Stark county, Ohio, November 19, 1858, son of John and Hanoria (Shea) Fitzgerald, natives of Ireland, whose last days were spent in Jennings county, this state.

John Fitzgerald was born in County Cork and when a young man left Ireland and came to the United States, locating in Stark county, Ohio, where about two years later he married Hanoria Shea, also a native of County Cork, who had come to this country from Ireland about two years before her marriage. After his marriage John Fitzgerald remained in Stark county until 1872, in which year he moved to Indiana with his family and settled on a farm in Jennings county, where he followed farming the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1893. His widow survived him until 1911. They were the parents of eight children, of whom five are still living. Two of the children died in infancy and another, Mrs. Mary Cox, died about 1899. Besides the subject of this sketch those living are Timothy, of Indianapolis; William, of North Vernon, and John and Cornelius, who are farming near Butlerville, in Jennings county, this state.

Thomas Fitzgerald was the third son of his parents and was about fourteen years of age when the family moved from Ohio to Indiana and settled in Jennings county. There he completed his schooling and as a young man worked at farm labor in that county, in Bartholomew county and in Fayette county. While working in this county he became acquainted with a young woman who lived just over the line in Rush county and in 1887 he married her. After his marriage he rented a farm in Union township, Rush county, and there made his home for ten years. When he was moving onto that farm neighbors tried to tell him that he would find his landlord a hard man to get along with and that he would not stay on the place a year. On the contrary, he found his landlord most agreeable and conditions so much to his liking that he remained on the place until 1897 and might have remained longer had not he met with the misfortune of being burned out of house and home on October 15 of that year, with an almost total destruction of his household effects. When the fire broke out a strenuous effort was made to remove the household goods from the burning building, but the piano became jammed in the doorway and thus barred

the way of further salvage, very few of the household effects being saved. After the fire Mr. Fitzgerald moved over into this county and occupied the farm which he now owns in Fairview township, a well-improved and profitably cultivated place of one hundred and fifty-one and one-third acres, and there he has made his home ever since. In 1907, about ten years after moving there Mr. Fitzgerald and his family again were burned out, their farm house being destroyed by fire. Following this second misfortune Mr. Fitzgerald built his present substantial house and there he and his family are now very comfortably situated. Mr. Fitzgerald is a Democrat and takes due interest in local political affairs, but has not been a seeker after public office. He is a member of the local lodge of the Improved Order of Red Men and takes a warm interest in the affairs of that organization.

On January 19, 1887, Thomas Fitzgerald was united in marriage to Kittie Belle Wright, who was born on a farm near the eastern line of Rush county, across the line from Fairview, and to this union three children have been born, namely: Hanoria, who married Edward Keller, of Connersville, and has two children, sons, Francis and Marion; Mary Helen, who married Joseph Theobald, a farmer of the Strawns Station neighborhood and has two sons, Joseph and Maynard, and John Thomas, who married Bertha Johnson and has remained on the home farm, farming with his father.

Mrs. Fitzgerald is a member of one of the old families in this part of the state, her parents, Thomas M. and Matilda C. (Groves) Wright, having been prominent residents of the Fairview neighborhood, where their last days were spent. Thomas M. Wright was a Kentuckian, born near Millersburg, in Bourbon county, June 22, 1833, and there grew to manhood. When a young man he came up into Indiana on a visit to the Bakers, kinsfolk of his, who lived then, as now, in the northeastern part of Fairview township, this county, and there he met Matilda C. Groves, a member of one of the pioneer families of that neighborhood, and from that time on she was "the only girl in the world for him." They were married on November 30, 1859, and established their home on a farm at the west edge of Fairview, where Mrs. Fitzgerald was born, the old Donovan Groves homestead, where Matilda C. Groves also was born, a daughter of Donovan and Eleanor (Baker) Groves, pioneers of that section and further mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume. In addition to his general farming Thomas M. Wright also was widely known as a buyer and shipper of live stock and became one of the well-to-do citizens of that part of the county. He was for years a justice of the peace in and for his home township and he and his wife were members

of the Christian church, in the various beneficences of which they were much interested. Mrs. Wright died on February 4, 1898, and Thomas M. Wright survived her for nearly three years, his death occurring on December 15, 1900.

JOHN W. HACKLEMAN.

John W. Hackleman, one of the best-known farmers of Fairview township, former trustee of that township and proprietor of "Spring View Farm," a well-improved and profitably cultivated place of eighty-five acres on rural mail route No. 2 out of Connersville, is a native of Fayette county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a farm northeast of Harrisburg, in Harrison township, March 15, 1843, son of William and Nancy (Hawkins) Hackleman, substantial residents of that community and the latter of whom is still living, being now past ninety-five years of age.

William Hackleman was reared in Harrison township, a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Hawkins) Hackleman, the former of whom, born on March 26, 1780, died on December 10, 1844, and the latter of whom, born on May 22, 1783, died on July 30, 1835. Isaac Hackleman was born in South Carolina, a son of Jacob and Mary Hackleman, the former of whom was born in Germany and who, with two brothers, came to this country by way of New Orleans, presently settling in what is now the state of Mississippi and later making his way into South Carolina, where he married and reared his family. It was on July 2, 1801, that Isaac Hackleman, in South Carolina, married Elizabeth Hawkins. Immediately after their marriage they started for the wilds of what then was the territory of Indiana, which at that time included all the territory west of Ohio to the Mississippi river and north of the Ohio river to the Canadian border, taking in the territory now included in the states of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. They proceeded down the Ohio river by flatboat and upon arriving at Lawrenceburg decided there to stop. They picked out a farm about two miles and a half from Harrison, in Dearborn county, and there they made their home until 1815, in which year they decided to dispose of their interests there and come on up the White Water valley to Fayette county, this part of the territory at that time beginning to attract a great deal of attention on the part of prospective settlers. Upon coming up here Isaac Hackleman settled on a tract of land in Harrison township and there established his home, he and his wife spending the remainder of their lives there, useful pioneers of that community. Will-

iam Hackleman grew up on that pioneer farm and early became a maker of boots and shoes, a skilled workman in that line, a trade he continued to follow as long as he was able to work. It is related of him that a neighbor offered to "shuck" one hundred and forty bushels of corn for him from sunrise to sunset, in consideration of a pair of boots. The man worked with desperate haste and by noon his hands were bleeding from the chafing of the corn husks. At sunset he had husked but one hundred and thirty-six bushels, four bushels short of the mark; but Mr. Hackleman was so well pleased with the pluck and skill displayed that he not only gave the man the pair of boots that were at stake, but five dollars besides. William Hackleman married Nancy Hawkins, who was born on a pioneer farm in the vicinity of Longwood, this county, December 7, 1821, a member of one of the first families in Fayette county, and to that union six sons were born, of whom the subject of this sketch and his brother Edward, who is now living on the old home farm with his mother, are the only survivors. One of these sons died when two years of age. The other three, Oliver, Isaac and Sylvester, all now deceased, served as soldiers of the Union during the Civil War. William Hackleman died when he was thirty-six years of age and his widow is still living on the old home farm in Harrison township, being now past the ninety-fifth year of her age. She possesses an excellent memory and is a veritable mine of information regarding incidents of pioneer days connected with this region.

John W. Hackleman was but a boy when his father died and he remained on the home farm with his mother until he was twenty-five years of age, when he married and started farming on his own account. During the Civil War he did not enlist for the regular service, his three elder brothers having gone to the front the family concluded that his place was at home with the widowed mother, but during the excitement incident to the Morgan raid he took part in the valiant operations of the home defenders and thus was able to feel that he had done something in the way of active service. After his marriage he lived for a year on the Broadus farm and then moved to the farm of his father-in-law, the old Shortridge farm, and there lived for three years, at the end of which time he moved to the Huston farm, where he lived for nine years and six months. He then, in July, 1891, bought the farm on which he is now living in Fairview township, moved there and has ever since made that his place of residence. The farm when Mr. Hackleman bought it contained fifty-five acres, but he shortly afterward bought an adjoining tract of thirty acres and now has a well-improved place of eighty-five acres, clear of all incumbrance. On this farm there are a number of excellent springs

and on this account Mr. Hackleman has given his place the name of "Spring View Farm." He has a comfortable, two-story brick house, with a broad lawn in front bounded by a neat iron fence, fine maple and locust trees growing about the house; altogether one of the most attractive places in that part of the county. Mr. Hackleman has for years given his earnest attention to local civic affairs and twenty-five years or more ago served for some time as trustee of his home township. During that incumbency he caused to be erected the first graded-school building in Fairview township and possibly the first such school house in the county. That school house was a four-room, furnace-heated building which stood between Fairview and Falmouth, at the point where the present handsome brick school building now stands.

John W. Hackleman has been twice married. In October, 1867, he was united in marriage to Martha Shortridge, who was born in Fairview township, a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (King) Shortridge, pioneers of that community and further mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume. She died on February 13, 1892, leaving six sons and one daughter, namely: Charles, who is living at Indianapolis, where he is engaged with the Stafford Engraving Company, and who married Grace Lamberson, of Posey township, this county, and has two daughters, Helen and Margaret; Frank, trustee of Posey township, engaged in the hardware and blacksmithing business at Bentonville, who married Jennie Patterson; Fred, an extensive dealer in live stock, living on one of his three farms one mile south of Bentonville, who married Alice Caldwell and has three children, Ina, Frances and Chester; Emery, engaged in the undertaking and farm supplies business at Falmouth and for the past three years secretary of the Falmouth Telephone Company, who married Ruby Crawford and has two children, Mary and Daniel; Huston, a jeweler and optician at Appleton, Wisconsin, who married Bessie Miller, who died, leaving one child, a son, Willard, after which he married Catherine Jones; Carl, employed in Kahl's jewelry store at Connersville, who married Helen Westburg, and Lillie, who died when twelve years of age.

On February 8, 1894, Mr. Hackleman married, secondly, Lena Scofield, who was born on a farm near Connersville, a daughter of Sherman and Eliza (Ross) Scofield, the former of whom was born in 1810 at Stamford, Connecticut, and who, at the age of eleven years, came to Indiana with his parents, the family settling in Fayette county. Here Sherman Scofield grew to manhood and in later life was variously engaged, for some time a brick-mason, later a canal boatman, afterward a building contractor and for some years a merchant, and was also a farm owner. He was twice married. His

first wife, Eliza Milner, was the mother of six children, Eliza, who died in infancy, Melinda, Thaddeus, Frank, Cecelia and Eliza Jane, the latter of whom died in infancy, the mother dying at the birth of the child. Mr. Scofield's second wife, Eliza Ross, was born in Kentucky and also was the mother of six children, Balzora, Ella, Lena, Sherman, Jr., Eugene and Albert. The mother of these children died in October, 1860, and the father survived until October, 1877. He gave the ground on which to erect the first Christian church in his community and was ever a pillar in that church, an active contributor to all its works. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hackleman also are members of the Christian church, which Mr. Hackleman joined when twenty years of age and in which he has been an elder for the past quarter of a century. All his sons save Carl are members of the same church and the Scofields also have been leaders in the work of that denomination ever since the first of that name settled in this county back in the twenties.

ALFRED COLLYER.

Alfred Collyer, well-known merchant at Falmouth, this county, was born in the neighboring county of Franklin on June 26, 1855, a son of Ezekiel and Eliza (Coleman) Collyer, both of whom were born in that same county, members of pioneer families in that section of the state. Ezekiel Collyer grew up on a pioneer farm about eight miles southeast of Brookville and his wife was born at Laurel. Late in life they moved to Wayne county and there Ezekiel Collyer was killed by a log rolling off a wagon he was helping to load. His widow afterward moved to Rush county, where her last days were spent.

Reared in Franklin county, Alfred Collyer remained there until his marriage in 1879, after which he began farming for himself in the southeastern part of Rush county, where he remained about two years, at the end of which time he came to this county and located at Falmouth, farming in that vicinity until 1900, in which year he bought a store at Falmouth and has ever since been engaged in business there, doing an extensive business in the way of general merchandise, and long regarded as one of the leaders in the general business activities of that village.

In 1879 Alfred Collyer was united in marriage to Hattie Quenzer, who was born at Falmouth, a daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Quenzer, who were born in the city of Strasburg, capital of Alsace-Lorraine, who located

at Cincinnati upon coming to this country about 1856 and there remained until about 1860, when they came up into Indiana and located at Falmouth, where Mr. Quenzer engaged in the shoemaking business and where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1875. His widow survived him for years, her death occurring on June 15, 1915, she then being eighty-four years of age. They were the parents of four children, those besides Mrs. Collyer, the second in order of birth, being Mrs. Emma Blesch, of San Diego, California; Louis, of East Connersville, and Mrs. Rose Grose.

To Mr. and Mrs. Collyer five children have been born, Will, Fred, Gertie, Gus and Lowell. Will Collyer is a successful farmer, living near Falmouth, the owner of one hundred and fifteen acres of land, part of which lies in this county and part in Rush county. Fred Collyer, a biographical sketch of whom is presented elsewhere in this volume, is proprietor of the greenhouse at Falmouth. Gertie Collyer married Fred Knotts and lives on a farm one and one-half miles north of Falmouth. Gus Collyer, who lives on a farm a half mile west of Falmouth, in Rush county, married Gleda Link and has one child, a son, Deloris. Lowell Collyer is an able assistant to his father in the management of the store at Falmouth. Mr. Collyer is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and takes a warm interest in the affairs of that organization.

MISS CAROLINE LOUISE SUMNER.

Miss Caroline Louise Sumner, one of the founders and owners of the Elmhurst School for Girls at Connersville and a leader among the educators in private schools in Indiana and throughout the Central States, is of distinguished lineage, on the paternal side of the family being related to the great Charles Sumner and on the maternal side, is descended from Richard Warren, who came over in the "Mayflower," and from Capt. Samuel Morey, the inventor of the steamboat. She was born at Holyoke, Massachusetts, a daughter of William James and Eveline Sturtevant Sumner, and grew up amid the refining influences of New England, from youth evincing an extraordinary interest in her studies and early devoting her life to the cause of education.

Following her graduation from Smith College, Miss Sumner was engaged as a teacher of Greek and Latin in the high school at Titusville, Pennsylvania, and after five years of service there returned to Smith Col-

lege to teach Latin. At the end of six years she transferred her services to Miss Wheeler's school at Providence, Rhode Island, where she remained as an instructor for three years. She then returned to Smith as instructor of Latin and a year later she became a student in the American School of Classical Studies at Rome and Athens. She spent a summer in travel in Germany and another summer in France and England. In 1909 Miss Sumner became one of the founders of the Elmhurst School for Girls at Connersville and has ever since been thus engaged.

Miss Sumner is a member of the Unitarian church and is a member of the Archaeological Institute of America, of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, and of the Smith College Alumnae Association, in the deliberations of which learned societies she takes a warm and active interest.

NOAH CUMMINS.

Noah Cummins, one of the real "old settlers" of Fayette county and a well-known and substantial farmer of Fairview township, former trustee of that township and the proprietor of a fine farm of one hundred and forty-seven and one-half acres on the north edge of Fairview township, a little more than a mile east of the Rush county line, is a native of the old Blue Grass state, but has been a resident of Fayette county since he was five or six years of age and may thus be accounted one of the pioneers of that part of the county in which he lives. He was born on a farm in Bourbon county, Kentucky, a son of John D. and Caroline (Williams) Cummins, both natives of Kentucky, who came to Indiana nearly seventy years ago and settled in this county, where they spent their last days.

In 1850 John D. Cummins and his family came up here from Kentucky and settled on a farm in the southwest part of Posey township, this county, the trip through from Kentucky being made in covered wagons. Upon coming here John D. Cummins bought a tract of land that was for the most part covered by timber and spice bush and it required years of toil to bring that farm under proper cultivation. There John D. Cummins farmed the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1885. His widow survived him for nearly twenty years, her death occurring in 1904. They were the parents of nine children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second in order of birth, the others being as follow: Charles, who married Elizabeth Hood, of Rush county, and spent his last days farming on a farm adjoining that

of his father, his death occurring on November 27, 1911; John T., also a farmer, who lived near the old home place and who was killed by a train at Dublin, Wayne county, leaving a widow and three children; Olivia, who died when about eighteen years of age; Sarah Elizabeth, who married James Freeman and is living on a farm near the old home place; Amanda, who died at the same time as her sister Olivia, both girls falling victims to the dread spotted fever; Fillmore, who lives just east of the Maplewood school in Connersville; Frank, who lives on a farm a half mile west of Bentonville, in Posey township, and Grant, who died when about seven years of age.

As noted above, Noah Cummins was but a child when he came to this county with his parents from Kentucky and he grew to manhood on the pioneer farm in Posey township, even from the days of his boyhood a valued assistant to his father in developing and improving the home place. After his marriage in 1869 he began farming on his own account on a farm near the old home and in 1872 bought the place on which he is now living on the north edge of Fairview township a little more than a mile east of the Rush county line. That place then was a veritable swamp and Mr. Cummins's father very strongly urged him not to invest in what then generally was regarded as worthless land; but, with a clear idea of what could be done with such land, Mr. Cummins took over the place and there established his home. His original purchase there comprised one hundred and seven and one-half acres, about half of which had been cleared and on which stood an old log house back from the road. There was a regular lake of water almost surrounding the house and the initial outlook was not very encouraging, but Mr. Cummins went to work bravely and it was not long until he had his place properly drained and cleared and was beginning to see his way clear to the making of a fine farm. In 1881 he built a new barn out by the road and the next year built the house in which he now lives. Ever since he has been adding to his farm plant in the way of buildings and now has one of the best-kept farms in that part of the county. As he prospered in his farming operations he bought an adjoining "forty" and now has a well-improved farm of one hundred and forty-seven and one-half acres. In addition to his general farming Mr. Cummins has given considerable attention to the raising of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs and has done quite well. Mr. Cummins has ever given a good citizen's attention to local civic affairs and for some time served as trustee of his home township, resigning that office in 1910.

Noah Cummins has been twice married. In 1869 he was united in marriage to Jane Manlove, who was born on a pioneer farm in the south-

western part of Posey township, this county, daughter of Jesse and Ann (Colvin) Manlove, and to that union four children were born, namely: Carrie, who died when about five years of age; Edith, who married James Clifton, a farmer, of Rush county, and has three children, Harold, Ray and Paul; Emory, who died when about two years of age, and Estella, who died in infancy. The mother of these children died in 1879 and in 1881 Mr. Cummins married Ella F. Swift, who was born on a farm near Greenfield, Hancock county, this state, a daughter of Asbury C. and Clarissa Jane (Grubb) Swift, formerly and for years well-known residents of this county, who later moved West and there spent their last days.

Asbury C. Swift was born at Connersville on December 25, 1836, a son of John Swift and wife, the former of whom was one of the pioneers of Connersville and who for some time conducted one of the first hotels in that city, doing an extensive business with the drovers and canal boatmen of that day. He left the hotel and bought a farm south of East Connersville, now known as the **Jemison farm**, which he later sold to the Jemisons. He not only was the owner of a considerable tract of land in that section, but owned **four or five farms** in other parts of the county and was long recognized as one of Fayette county's most substantial residents. Asbury C. Swift grew to manhood on his father's farm and from there went to Colmar, Illinois, where he married Clarissa Jane Grubb, who was born on a farm near Lexington, Kentucky, and who had moved to Colmar with her widowed mother when a girl, her mother afterward marrying a Hanks. After his marriage A. C. Swift returned to this county and spent a year or two on his father's farm, after which he moved to a farm west of Alquina, where he made his home for about four years, at the end of which time he sold that place and moved to one of his father's farms in the adjoining county of Rush, a mile or more west of Fairview, where he lived for about ten years. He then returned to the old home farm—the present Jemison place—and was there probably five years, at the end of which time he quit farming and he and Thomas Ruff opened a carriage shop at Glenwood, from which place Mr. Swift presently moved to Colorado and was for some time engaged in the hotel business in that state. He then moved to Topeka, Kansas, where he engaged in the grocery business and where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring on February 11, 1898. His widow spent her last days in St. Louis, Missouri, where her death occurred on November 6, 1916, she then being eighty-two years of age.

To Noah and Ella F. (Swift) Cummins six children have been born, namely: Eva Marie, who married Charles D. Ertle and now lives at Ft. Col-

lins, near Greeley, Colorado; Blanch Caroline, who married George F. Ertle, a brother of Charles D., and who died in December, 1912, leaving her husband and one son, Carl H.; Murl Donald, a farmer, living in the south edge of Posey township, across the road from his father's place, and a biographical sketch of whom is presented elsewhere in this volume, who married Rhoda Suter and has four children, Juanita, Murl Garnet, Donald C. and Webb Suter; Fred C., now living in Falmouth, who married Mary Suter, who came from Owenton, Kentucky, a sister of his brother Murl's wife, Mary, and has two children, Edna C. and Ercell S.; Guernsey, who also lives in Falmouth and who married Maude Golden, of this county, and has two children, Vivien E. and Eileen, and Maggie Grace, who married John Suter, a farmer living in Rush county, six miles west of the Cummins place, and has one child, a daughter, Nina Marie. Mr. and Mrs. Cummins have a very pleasant country home and have ever taken a proper part in the general social activities of the community in which they live, helpful in promoting all worthy causes thereabout.

JOHN THOMAS BLEVINS.

John Thomas Blevins, one of Fairview township's substantial farmers and the proprietor of a well-improved farm of more than one hundred acres about two and one-half miles northeast of Glenwood, is a native of the Blue Grass state, but has been a resident of this county since his childhood. He was born on a farm in Montgomery county, Kentucky, August 15, 1861, son of James and Mary (Kinney) Blevins, also natives of Kentucky, who came to this state during the days of the Civil War and settled in Fayette county.

James Blevins was the son of Virginian parents, who had settled in Kentucky, and he grew up in the state of his birth and was there married. About 1863 he and his family came to this county and located on the Bates farm, east of Falmouth, in Fairview township, later moving to Cambridge City and thence to Richmond, whence they later moved to Centerville, where Mrs. Blevins died during the later seventies. About ten years later James Blevins remarried and again established his home in Richmond, where he spent practically all the remainder of his life. He died at the home of his son, the subject of this sketch, in Fairview township, this county, February 15, 1912.

John T. Blevins began farming for himself at the time of his marriage

in 1884, he and his wife going to housekeeping on the farm on which Bert Rich now lives in Fairview township. After renting that place for two years he moved to the Ludlow farm on which he made his home for seven years, at the end of which time he rented a farm southeast of Glenwood, where he made his home for two years, or until 1898, when he moved to the place on which he now lives in the southwest quarter of section 23, about two and one-half miles northeast of Glenwood, where he has lived ever since. About ten years ago Mr. Blevins bought that place and is now the owner of a well-kept and substantially improved farm of one hundred and fourteen and one-half acres, on which he has two sets of buildings and on which he has been quite successfully engaged in general farming.

On November 25, 1884, John T. Blevins was united in marriage to Victoria McConnell, who was born on a farm about a half mile east of her present home, a daughter of James Wilson and Rachel (Reese) McConnell, both natives of this county, members of pioneer families in Fairview township. James W. McConnell was born on a farm just east of the Blevins farm on March 2, 1826, a son of Ellis and Nancy McConnell, who had come here from Ohio in pioneer days. Ellis McConnell and his brother, James, came here together from Ohio and settled on adjoining farms, James on the farm now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Blevins and Ellis, on the farm just east of the same, each brother owning a tract of one hundred and fourteen and one-half acres. They cleared the land, established their homes and there spent the remainder of their lives.

James Wilson McConnell spent practically all his life on the pioneer farm where he was born and was both a farmer and a carpenter. He married Rachel Reese, who was born on a pioneer farm about a mile east of the Blevins farm on October 24, 1828, a daughter of Stephen Reese and wife, and after his marriage established his home on the old home farm. There he died on January 28, 1905. His wife had preceded him to the grave seven years, her death having occurred on January 18, 1898. They were the parents of seven children, namely: Mrs. Mary Hinchman, of Greenfield, this state; Ellis, who lives southwest of Connersville; Mrs. Nancy Kinder, of Fairview township; Mrs. Belle Reese, of Connersville; Victoria, wife of Mr. Blevins; Stephen T., of Glenwood, and Oliver, also of Glenwood.

To Mr. and Mrs. Blevins seven children have been born, as follow: Clyde, now living in Connersville, who married Bessie Cullins and has one child, a daughter, Merle; Clarence, also of Connersville; Claude, who lived but nine months; Glen and Grace (twins), the former of whom is at home and the latter of whom married Charles Stout, of Rush county, and has one

child, a son, Howard; Donald, who is at home, and Edith, who died when nine months of age. Mr. and Mrs. Blevins are members of the Christian church and have ever taken an earnest interest in church work and in neighborhood good works.

JOSEPH B. WILES.

Joseph B. Wiles, former trustee of Fairview township and the proprietor of a well-improved farm in that township, was born on a pioneer farm near his present place of residence and has lived in that neighborhood all his life. He was born on June 11, 1853, son of Peter M. and Harriet (Goodwise) Wiles, the former a native of the state of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio, pioneers of that section, whose last days were spent there.

Peter M. Wiles was born not far from the city of Pittsburgh and grew to manhood in Pennsylvania. He served as a soldier during the War of 1812 and later moved to Butler county, Ohio. For his services in the War of 1812 he was given a land warrant, but not being then ready to enter a claim on the same sold it. Later he came up the White Water valley and settled in Fayette county, buying a tract of land in Fairview township, one and one-half miles east of Glenwood, established his home there and there spent the remainder of his life, becoming one of the most substantial pioneers of that part of the county. He took an active part in local affairs and held various township offices at one time and another. He was an earnest member of the Christian church and although not an ordained minister of the gospel frequently occupied the pulpit and was widely known throughout this part of the state as a preacher of much power. Peter M. Wiles was a man of sturdy and vigorous physique and retained his extraordinary physical powers almost to the time of his death, at the age of eighty-five riding a horse that younger men feared to ride. He was twice married. His first wife bore him nine children. His second wife, Harriet Goodwise, survived him for more than twenty years, her death occurring in 1904. She was born in Butler county, Ohio, and was but a child when her parents came up the valley of the White Water and settled in Fayette county. She was the mother of five children, of whom two, Morton and Charlotte, are deceased, the others besides the subject of this sketch being Ross and George Wiles.

Joseph B. Wiles was reared on the paternal farm in Fairview township, receiving his schooling in the neighborhood school, and remained at home, a valued assistant to his father in the labors of the home farm, until his mar-

riage when twenty-three years of age, when he started farming for himself on the farm on which he now lives and where he ever since has made his home. Mr. Wiles is now the owner of a fine farm of about two hundred acres and has made all the improvements on the same. In addition to his general farming he has given considerable attention to stock raising and has done very well. He is a Republican, as was his father, and has held various local offices, including that of township trustee, which latter position he held for a little more than four years, his term of office expiring in 1904. Mr. Wiles also has served on numerous occasions in a fiduciary capacity, as executor, administrator or guardian, and at one time held guardianship papers in the cases of seven different wards.

On January 1, 1878, Joseph B. Wiles was united in marriage to Armilda Worsham, who was born on a farm in the west half of section 25 of Fairview township, this county, daughter of Franklin M. and Mary S. (Newbold) Worsham, members of pioneer families in this county. Franklin M. Worsham was born on a pioneer farm in the White Water valley a few miles south of Connersville, a son of Jeremiah and Nancy (Fullen) Worsham, the latter of whom was descended from one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. There is also a family tradition that Jeremiah Worsham had the blood of one of the signers of that immortal document in his veins. He was a Virginian, born near the Natural Bridge, who came out here to Indiana in pioneer times and settled in Fayette county, buying a tract of land west of Bunker Hill, in Fairview township, where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring nearly seventy years ago. He became a considerable landowner, possessing, in addition to his home farm, lands south of Connersville and in the southeast part of Fairview township, in this county, as well as a tract of land ten miles southwest of Indianapolis, in Marion county, and another tract in Kosciusko county. His son, Franklin M. Worsham, grew to manhood on the home farm and spent the remainder of his life as a farmer in Fairview township. He married Mary S. Newbold, who was born on the old Wotten farm on the south side of the Rushville pike, several miles west of Connersville, a daughter of Robert and Jemima (Messersmith) Newbold, pioneers of that part of Fayette county and the former of whom was a direct lineal descendant of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In the old days of the stagecoach Robert Newbold drove a stagecoach from Connersville to Rushville, his stopping place for the night being the Frybarger stone house about midway between the two towns. Later he moved to Kosciusko county, this state, but a few years later returned to this part of Indiana and settled in Rush

county, where he spent the remainder of his life and where his daughter, Mary, lived until her marriage to Franklin M. Worsham.

To Joseph B. and Armilda (Worsham) Wiles five children have been born, namely: Allen, who married Mary McClure and now lives in Connersville; Frank, who died at the age of seventeen years; Maude, who is at home with her parents; Iva, who lives at Indianapolis, and Ernest, who lives at Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Wiles are members of the Christian church and have ever taken an earnest interest in church work, as well as in the general good works of their community, ever helpful in advancing all movements designed to better local conditions.

THOMAS M. LITTLE.

The late Thomas M. Little, an honored veteran of the Civil War, for years one of the best-known and most able of the members of the Fayette county bar, former clerk of Fayette county, former treasurer of the city of Connersville and for years a justice of the peace in and for his home township, was a native son of this county and lived here all his life, doing much during his active and useful career to advance the best interests of the community in which his heart was wrapped up. He was born on a farm in Orange township on September 24, 1840, son of Samuel and Frances (Russell) Little, the former a native of the state of South Carolina and the latter of this county, a member of one of the pioneer families of Orange township, and whose last days were spent in Pawnee, Nebraska.

Samuel Little was born in Chester, South Carolina, and in the days of his young manhood moved from there to Ohio, locating in Greene county, whence he came to Indiana and settled in Orange township, this county, where he lived until late in life. Samuel Little had taught school in his early manhood and was a man of intelligence and excellent judgment. He was an active Republican and for some time, many years ago, represented this district in the state Legislature. He also served for some time as a doorkeeper in the national capitol at Washington. About thirty years ago he moved to Pawnee, Nebraska, where he spent his last days, his death occurring about ten years later. His wife, Frances Russell, was reared in this county, a daughter of William Russell and wife, who came to this county from Adams county, Ohio, and were among the pioneers of Orange township.



MR. AND MRS. THOMAS M. LITTLE.

Thomas M. Little was reared on the farm on which he was born, in Orange township, and was living there when the Civil War broke out. On July 25, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Third Indiana Cavalry, and served with that command until he was honorably discharged as a corporal in Mt. Pleasant Hospital, Washington, D. C., November 15, 1862, he having been sent to the hospital on account of a serious wound in the shoulder received in a skirmish before the battle of South Mountain—a wound from the effects of which he suffered all the rest of his life. At the time he was wounded Mr. Little was captured by the enemy, but was paroled and later exchanged. His family still has his parole, signed by order of Brig.-Gen. Wade Hampton. Upon partially recovering from his wound and after his exchange, Mr. Little enlisted for the hundred-day service and served during that period as a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Upon the completion of his military service Mr. Little returned to Fayette county. He previously had studied law in the office of James C. McIntosh at Connersville and in 1865 was admitted to the bar. After his marriage in 1866 he established his home in Connersville and there spent the remainder of his life, one of the most useful and influential citizens of that city and a lawyer of wide repute throughout this part of the state. Mr. Little took an active part in local politics and for years was accounted one of the leading Republicans of Fayette county, his activities being extended also to district and state political affairs. On June 30, 1881, he was appointed clerk of the Fayette circuit court to fill an unexpired term and after two years of such service was elected to the office of county clerk and was re-elected, serving in that capacity, in all, about ten years. Upon the expiration of his term as county clerk, he was appointed to the office of city treasurer to fill an unexpired term and was re-elected at successive elections, occupying that responsible position for about seventeen years. He later was elected justice of the peace and was occupying that magisterial position at the time of his death. Mr. Little was an able advocate in court and held a high position in the estimation of his colleagues at the bar. He was a brilliant orator and both before the court and jury and on the hustings commanded the close attention of his hearers. As a patriot he thought deeply of his country and of its rights and its needs and as a public servant he was faithful to his trust, even to the smallest fraction. Though Mr. Little possessed a keen sense of humor, tenderness ever was his dominant char-

acteristic. He had a marvelous memory and this faculty he had cultivated until he came to be regarded as well nigh a walking gazetteer of local events and his recollection of affairs in this county usually was accepted as final and conclusive. Thomas M. Little died at his home in Connersville on February 5, 1916, and at his passing left a good memory, for he had done well his part in life. His widow is still making her home in Connersville, where she is very comfortably situated. She is a member of the First Methodist church, as was her husband, and has ever taken an active part in church work. Mr. Little was reared in the Presbyterian church and for many years and up to the time of his death taught a class in the Sunday schools of both of these churches.

It was on February 20, 1866, in Orange township, this county, that Thomas M. Little was united in marriage to Martha Huston, who was born on a farm in that township, June 21, 1845, daughter of William and Jane (Ramsey) Huston, early settlers in that township, whose last days were spent there. William Huston was born in Ireland about 1807 and was left an orphan at an early age. When he was about twelve years of age he came to the United States with his aunts, the family settling in Ohio. In Preble county, that state, he grew to manhood and there married Jane Ramsey, who was born in that county, and shortly after their marriage they moved over into Indiana and settled in the southeastern part of Connersville township, this county, near the Village Creek church, moving thence, after a residence there of about three years, to Orange township, where they spent the remainder of their lives and where Martha Huston was living at the time of her marriage to Mr. Little. To that union five children were born, namely: Samuel Calvin Little, now a resident of the city of Indianapolis, who married Martha A. Miller and afterward married Ida Turner, to which union nine children have been born; George Little, who married Rebecca Blaine and lived at St. Paul, Kentucky, until his death on December 30, 1915; Ethel who lives at Eaton, Ohio, widow of Thomas M. Buck, and has two children, Thomas M. and Charles H.; Mary, who is unmarried and makes her home with her widowed mother at Connersville, and William, also of Connersville, who married Florence W. Achey and has four children, William A., Mary Josephine, Frances Ellen and Thomas Allen. Miss Mary Little is a graduate of Cedarville College at Cedarville, Ohio, and taught school one year at Muncie and four years in Connersville. During the time of her father's incumbency as city treasurer she acted as his deputy and attended to much of the detail work of that office.

JOHN MELVIN WHITE.

John Melvin White, a well-known retired farmer and stockman of Jackson township, former county assessor and a former member of the board of county commissioners of Fayette county, now living at Everton, is a native son of Fayette county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a farm about two miles southwest of Everton, in Jackson township, March 22, 1866, son of William Madison and Sarah (Kerr) White, both of whom also were born in Jackson township and who spent all their lives there, honored and respected by all in that part of the county during the past generation.

William Madison White was born on the same farm as was his son, the subject of this sketch, and spent his whole life in that neighborhood. He was born on March 23, 1838, a son of Alexander and Deborah (Lake) White, pioneers of this county, further reference to whom is made elsewhere in this volume. Alexander White was born in Kent county, Delaware, January 22, 1808, and was early orphaned, his father dying when he was two years of age and his mother a few years later. He was thus early put on his own resources and at the age of twelve years began to make his own living. In 1827, when eighteen or nineteen years of age, he located at Harrison, Ohio, and there began working in a tavern, also being employed to carry the mails on the stage line out of that place, and while there drove the canal boat for two or three years on the old White Water canal. For seven years he resided at Harrison and while there, December 10, 1831, married Deborah Lake, a member of the Lake family well known in this county and further reference to whom is made elsewhere in this volume, and in 1834 he and his wife moved to Indiana, settling near Blooming Grove, in Franklin county. A year or two later they came up into Fayette county and settled in the Everton neighborhood in Jackson township. Upon coming to this county Alexander White entered from the government a tract of land in Jackson township and there established his home, continuing to reside there for many years. He did well in his farming operations and became the owner of about five hundred acres of land. He and his wife were members of the Methodist church and were active in church work. They lived together for nearly fifty years, her death occurring in 1883, she then being about sixty-eight years of age, and he survived until May 26, 1888, being then seventy-four years of age. Mrs. Deborah White was born in Connecticut and was about five years of age when her parents, the Lakes, came to this part of the country and located at Harrison, Ohio, down in the White Water valley, just over the Indiana line.

William M. White was reared on the home farm in Jackson township and there grew to manhood, a valued aid to his father in the labors of developing and improving the same. Before he was twenty-two years of age he married and established a home of his own on the place his father had entered from the government and became a prosperous farmer, owning at the time of his death about five hundred acres of land, the greater part of which was under profitable cultivation. He and his wife were earnest members of Mt. Zion Methodist Episcopal church and ever took an active part in church work and in the advancement of all other good works in the community in which they lived. Both he and his wife had been born and reared in that community and watched its development from the days of their youth and did what was in their power to aid in such development, so that at their deaths they were sincerely mourned throughout that entire countryside.

On February 21, 1860, William M. White was united in marriage to Sarah J. Kerr, who was born on a pioneer farm a short distance south of Everton, in Jackson township, this county, daughter of James and Margaret (Grist) Kerr, well known among the early settlers of that neighborhood and to whom further and more particular reference is made elsewhere in this volume. James Kerr, who was the first school teacher in the Everton settlement, teaching first at Fairfield and later near the present village of Everton, was a native of Ireland, but had been a resident of this country since he was eight years of age. Sarah J. Kerr was a twin. At the age of fourteen she joined the Methodist Episcopal church at Everton and ever remained a faithful and consistent member of the same. She died at her home in Jackson township on May 26, 1901, aged sixty years, and her husband, William M. White, survived her less than two years, his death occurring on August 9, 1902, he then being sixty-four years of age. To their union eight children were born, all of whom save one, William Earl, are still living, those besides the subject of this sketch being Mrs. Catherine Elliott, Mrs. Mary Olive Worster, Mrs. Ida Belle Funderburg, Mrs. May Funderburg, Mrs. Bessie Goble and Mrs. Daisy Bohnenkemper.

John Melvin White, who, from the days of his boyhood, has been known familiarly among his friends as "Mel" White, grew up on the home farm in Jackson township and was early put to work at what is now regarded as man's work. At the age of eleven he rode horseback to Cincinnati, helping his father drive stock to market, and at thirteen drove the teams, hauling all the material used in the erection of a house his father built in 1879 on the home place southwest of Everton, and at sixteen was driving four- and six-horse teams, even at thirteen having driven six-horse teams, getting timber

out of the woods. He early became an expert stockman and for years dealt extensively in live stock, long being regarded as one of the best judges of mules, particularly, in this part of the state, his services being much in demand as a judge at county fairs and stock shows. Mr. White is an ardent Republican and from the days of his boyhood has taken an interested part in local politics. In 1894 he was elected assessor of Jackson township, his term to run four years, but by reason of legislative changes made during his incumbency he was kept in office for five years. In 1902 Mr. White was elected as a member of the board of county commissioners from his district and was unanimously renominated for that office and re-elected, thus serving two terms in that important office, or six years, during which time much bridge and road work was carried out in this county. During the past five years Mr. White was made his home in Everton, where he and his family are very comfortably situated. He is a member of local lodge of the Knights of Pythias and was a trustee of the lodge when the lodge building was erected at Everton in 1892. He also is a member of the local lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose and in the affairs of both of these organizations takes a warm interest.

On January 17, 1889, John Melvin White was united in marriage to Viola Perduie, who was born at Everton and who, like her husband, has spent all her life in Jackson township. She is a daughter of Harrison and Lizzie (Hubbell) Perduie, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Connecticut, who were for years well-known residents of Everton. Harrison Perduie was born on November 9, 1835, at Harrison, Ohio, son of Rufus and Polly Perduie, and his wife was a daughter of Joel Hubbell, who settled at Mt. Carmel, in Franklin county, this state, in 1839. Harrison Perduie was a painter and followed that trade at Everton until his death on July 17, 1894. He was a member of the local lodges of the Knights of Pythias and of the Red Men. His widow, who was born on June 17, 1838, survived him until August 27, 1911, she then being seventy-three years of age. To Mr. and Mrs. White four children have been born, all of whom are living save their only son, Dolph, who died when two years of age, the daughters being Ethel, who married Burleigh Durbine, of Connersville, and has one child, a son, Burleigh Melvin; Mary Catherine, who married Harry Griffith and now resides at Los Angeles, California, and Mildred, who is still in school.

"Mel" White is a member of one of the oldest families in Fayette county and his grandparents on both sides, as noted above, took an active part in early affairs in the southeastern part of the county, his mother's parents

James Kerr and wife, being particularly well remembered throughout that section by reason of Mr. Kerr's early connection with the schools of the Everton neighborhood. For several years he taught a school conducted on the farm on which his daughter, Sarah, Mr. White's mother, was born and where she spent all her life. James Kerr married Margaret, or "Peggy" Grist, who came from North Carolina to Indiana when a child with her parents, George Grist and wife, who built a home in the woods in the southeastern part of this county; their first habitation there being a mere pole and brush lean-to, which they equipped with a bedstead made of poles stuck into holes bored into the supporting posts of the cabin. Even after James Kerr and "Peggy" Grist were married things were still in an unsettled state hereabout and wild animals occasionally invaded the settlements. One day when Mrs. Kerr was going to the nearby spring for a pail of water she came upon a bear lumbering up the path. It is doubtful which was more astonished, Mrs. Kerr or the bear; but the bear, at least, was sufficiently startled out of his bearings to seek safety in the branches of a birch tree standing near the spring. Mrs. Kerr called her husband and the latter appeared on the scene with a rifle, with which he speedily dispatched bruin, and the Kerrs and their pioneer neighbors were thus provided with some very fine bear steak. James Kerr died in 1877.

CHARLIE NEWLAND.

Charlie Newland, one of Fairview township's best-known and most progressive farmers, is a native son of Fayette county and has lived here all his life, actively engaged in farming with the exception of a couple of years engaged in business in Connersville. He was born on a farm one mile south of Alquina, in Jennings township, March 24, 1858, son of John and Maria (Edwards) Newland, both also natives of this county, the former born on that same farm, where he spent all his life, with the exception of one year.

John Newland was born on March 12, 1819, son of James and Hannah (Huff) Newland, who were among the early settlers of that part of the county and influential factors in the development of the same. James Newland was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, December 29, 1782, and was early left an orphan. When he was twelve years of age his place of residence was changed to Bracken county, Kentucky, and later he moved to Lexington, in that same state, where he learned the trade of a cabinet-maker, a trade he followed all his life. He was living in Lexington when

the second war of American independence broke out and he served during the War of 1812 as a member of Captain Smith's troop of the First Kentucky Regiment, which performed valiant service along the Indiana frontier under the command of General Harrison. On January 18, 1814, he married, in Bracken county, Kentucky, Hannah Huff, of that county, whose parents, John and Martha Huff, natives of the state of Pennsylvania, later came to Indiana and settled in Union county, where they spent their last days. In 1814, shortly after his marriage, James Newland, in company with the two Piggmans, Jesse and Adam, and John Huff, came up into Indiana Territory looking for land and were so well pleased with the lay of the land up here in the valley of the White Water that James Newland entered a tract of three hundred and twenty acres, in what afterward came to be organized as Jennings township, this county, and the others entered one hundred and sixty-six acres each. Upon securing the title to his land James Newland returned to Kentucky and in 1818 came back up here with his family and established his home on his half section in Jennings township. He was a man of large views, sagacious and intelligent and he prospered in his undertakings, soon coming to be regarded as one of the leaders in that community, as he also was one of its most substantial citizens. He was one of the trustees of the old county library board and in other ways did his part in developing the social and cultural life of the new community. He was an ardent Mason, having joined that order in the early days of the institution of Freemasonry at Cincinnati, and all his life took an active interest in Masonic affairs. James Newland died on his old home place in Jennings township in January, 1849, and his widow survived him but six months, her death occurring in July of that same year.

John Newland was reared on the home farm in Jennings township and there spent practically all his life. As a boy he was attentive to his studies, the schooling he received in the primitive schools of that day being supplemented by valuable instructions received from his parents, and he taught the first school opened at Alquina. On April 20, 1843, he married Maria Edwards, daughter of William and Rachel Edwards, pioneers of that part of the county, and after his marriage established his home on the old home place, which, after the death of his parents five years later, he continued to operate the rest of his life. "Uncle" John Newland, as he was known throughout that whole countryside, was a good farmer and became the owner of four hundred and twenty-five acres of land, one of the best-improved farms in that part of the county. He was an ardent Mason and an equally ardent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a member of both the

subordinate lodge and the encampment of the latter order, to which latter he was admitted on June 4, 1863. He was raised to the degree of master Mason in Warren Lodge No. 15, Free and Accepted Masons, December 11, 1869, and in the affairs of both of these fraternal organizations ever took an earnest interest. "Uncle" John Newland died at his home in Jennings township on November 15, 1893, he then being seventy-four years, eight months and three days of age, survived by his widow and six of their seven children and seven grandchildren.

Charlie Newland farmed on the home farm south of Alquina from the days of his youth until recent years. As a boy of fifteen years he started to do things on his own behalf, his father at that time turning over to him a couple of acres of ground on which to try his hand both as a wheat farmer and as a corn farmer. The desire to do the best he knew how prompted him to give his best efforts to the cultivation of this tract and he had an acre of wheat and an acre of corn that was the pride of the neighborhood. This initial effort encouraged him to take an interest in the work of the farm and his father gave him every opportunity to acquire a careful knowledge of farming and farm management. In addition to his general farming he early began to give his attention to the raising of live stock, with particular attention to the breeding of pure-bred Berkshire hogs, and he made quite a success in that line. After his marriage in 1881 he continued to make his home on the old home farm until in March, 1907, when he moved to Connersville and was there engaged in the feed business for about two years, at the end of which time he bought the farm of one hundred and fifteen acres in the southeastern part of Fairview township, where he since has made his home and where he and his wife are very pleasantly situated. The day on which Mr. Newland took possession of that farm the barn burned with all its contents, entailing upon him a loss of about three thousand dollars, but he immediately rebuilt the barn and now has a better one than before. An unusual series of misfortunes in his life which Mr. Newland sometimes refers to is the fact that within a period of thirteen years he broke his right leg four times, the accident in each instance being due to an apparently trivial cause. The house in which Mr. and Mrs. Newland live was built about sixty years ago and was constructed of timber grown on the place, poplar, walnut and gray, so substantially that the house still has a look of being almost new. There is a well constructed basement underneath the whole house and in one of the rooms of this basement is a great old-fashioned fireplace with a crane in it. Mr. Newland has made further improvements to the place since he took it in charge and has a very well-kept farm plant.

As noted above, Charlie Newland was married in 1881. His wife, Margaret Belle Thomas, was born in Columbia township, this county, daughter of Gilbert V. and Sarah (Allen) Thomas, the former a native of New York state and the latter of Indiana, whose last days were spent on a farm in Columbia township. Gilbert V. Thomas, who was born in 1808, came to Indiana from New York and became an early settler in Columbia township, this county, where he spent the remainder of his life. His wife, Sarah Allen, was born and reared on a farm in the Duck Creek neighborhood, in Franklin county, three and one-half miles south of Everton. Mr. and Mrs. Newland take a proper interest in the general social affairs of their home neighborhood and are helpful in all good works thereabout. Mr. Newland is a member of the Knights of Pythias, with which order he has been affiliated for thirty-three years, and a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, with which organization he has been affiliated for twenty-seven years.

WILLIAM R. PHILLIPS, M. D.

Dr. William R. Phillips, a well-known practicing physician at Orange and thoroughly identified with the best interests of that community, is a native Hoosier and has lived in this state all his life. He was born at Chelsea, in Jefferson county, this state, October 26, 1878, son of Dr. Andrew H. and Elvira G. (McKeand) Phillips, both of whom were born in that same county and whose last days were spent there.

Dr. Andrew H. Phillips, who was born in 1844, was a son of George C. and Abigail (Harland) Phillips, the former of whom was a grandson of George C. Phillips, who came from England in 1832 and settled in Jefferson county, this state. Abigail Harland was a member of the widely represented Harland family in this country, the family descending from two brothers, George and Michael Harland, who came to America in Colonial times and whose descendants recently held a reunion in Chicago, at which covers were laid for fifteen hundred persons, including among the number some of the foremost men of this country. When the Civil War broke out Andrew H. Phillips was but seventeen years of age. He tried to enter the service of the Union army, but his enlistment was rejected on physical grounds. He later was accepted, however, and served in the hospital service for about a year. At the close of the war he found his sympathies so closely in touch with the medical practice that he decided to become a physician and with that

object in view came to this county and began the study of medicine in the office of his brother-in-law, Doctor Sipe, at Fayetteville, now Orange, and after a course of study under that preceptorship returned to his home in Jefferson county and began the practice of medicine at Chelsea. He later entered the Indiana Medical College and was graduated from that institution in 1875. Ten years later he entered upon a post-graduate course in the medical college at Cincinnati and was graduated from that institution in 1886, after which he resumed his practice at Chelsea, where he died on September 8, 1888. His wife had preceded him to the grave about three years, her death having occurred in 1885. She also was born in Jefferson county, daughter of James and Sarah (Wood) McKeand, the former of whom, a cooper and shoemaker, was of Scottish descent. Dr. Andrew H. Phillips and wife were members of the Methodist church. The Doctor was a Mason, having affiliated with that ancient order while living at old Fayetteville, in this county. He took an active part in political affairs and for some years served as trustee of his home township in Jefferson county.

Dr. William R. Phillips received admirable training for the exacting profession upon which early in life he decided to enter. Though but ten years of age when his father died he had even then determined to follow his father's profession and early began reading to that end. Following his graduation from the high school at Lexington, this state, he entered the Marion Normal College and continued his studies there until within about ten weeks of the time he should have graduated. He then began teaching school and for about three years was thus engaged, in the meantime pursuing privately his medical studies, and in due time entered the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, from which institution he was graduated on July 12, 1905. Thus equipped for the practice of his profession, Doctor Phillips came to Fayette county and opened an office at Orange, where his uncle, Doctor Sipe, years before had been in practice and where his father gained his early medical education. There Doctor Phillips has ever since been engaged in practice and has been quite successful. He has an excellent practice and is in numerous useful ways identified with the growing interests of the community of which he has become an influential factor. Doctor Phillips is a Republican and during the memorable campaign of 1912 put in his lot with the Progressive wing of that party and was nominated for the office of coroner of Fayette county and for joint representative of Fayette and Franklin counties, but withdrew from the race in order to support James K. Mason, Republican nominee. Doctor Phillips is a Mason, as was his father, and has twice been master of Orange Lodge No. 234, Free and Accepted Masons, in which lodge he has filled all the offices save those of secretary and treasurer. He also is a mem-

ber of the local lodge of the Improved Order of Red Men, has filled all the offices in that lodge with the exception of that of keeper of wampum, and is now district deputy great sachem of the order of this tribe.

On December 25, 1901, Dr. William R. Phillips was united in marriage to Mary Wilson, of Forest, Ohio, who was born in Hardin county, that state, daughter of Randall A. and Lydia J. (Coleman) Wilson, and who was attending the normal school at Marion at the time she met Doctor Phillips. She taught school for one term before her marriage. To Doctor and Mrs. Phillips four children have been born, one of whom, William R., died when seven weeks old. The other children are David Coleman, Nilah Grace and Richard Austin. The Doctor, his wife and family, are members of the Christian church at Orange and take a proper interest in church work, as well as in the general good works of the community in which they live, helpful in promoting all worthy causes thereabout.

JOHN C. NAYLOR.

John C. Naylor, one of Fairview township's best-known and most substantial farmers, was born in a log house on a pioneer farm in Blooming Grove township, in the neighboring county of Franklin, and has lived in this section of Indiana all his life. He was born on December 6, 1856, son of Joel and Sarah (Glidewell) Naylor, both of whom were born and reared in Franklin county, members of pioneer families there, and both of whom have been dead for many years, the subject of this sketch having been orphaned when but a child.

John P. Naylor, father of Joel Naylor, was one of the earliest settlers in the Blooming Grove settlement in Franklin county. He was born in Pennsylvania about 1792 and when twenty years of age came to Indiana Territory on a prospecting trip, crossing the site of what is now the prosperous city of Connersville when there was but one log cabin there. He went on farther to the west and entered a tract of one hundred and sixty acres near the junction of White river and Fall creek, where the city of Indianapolis later came to be laid out by the state survey party sent out by the Legislature to locate a capital for the state. He cleared quite a bit of that track, land now a part of the city of Indianapolis, but the constant prevalence of fever and ague in the swampy country so discouraged him that he abandoned the farm and moved to Franklin county. His widowed mother and two sisters were with him, having moved out from Pennsylvania to join him in his Indiana home, and they

established their home in Blooming Grove township upon moving to Franklin county and there became established as among the early settlers of that part of the county. John P. Naylor became a contractor during the time of the construction of the old White Water canal and built a number of the aqueducts along the course of that historic waterway. He was a man of robust and vigorous physique and lived to be about eighty-five years of age.

Joel Naylor grew up in Franklin county and became a carpenter and stone mason, as well as a farmer, and some two-story houses he built in his home neighborhood are still standing. He was killed by the kick of a horse in 1860, his son, the subject of this sketch being then but three years of age. His widow, who was born in Franklin county, a daughter of Nash Glidewell and wife, Virginians, who had settled in Franklin county in pioneer days, survived him about eight years, her death occurring when her son, John C., was eleven years of age.

Following the death of his mother, John C. Naylor made his home with his uncle, William Naylor, for three years, at the end of which time he went to Connersville, where he found employment in a machine shop and wood-working establishment and presently became an expert machinist and cabinet-maker, trades that he followed in that city for twenty-three years. In 1898 he traded his home in Connersville for a farm in Fairview township and on February 20, 1899, moved onto that farm, where he ever since has made his home and where he has done very well as a farmer. Mr. Naylor has a well-kept farm of one hundred and sixty-one acres and has improved the same in excellent shape, conducting his farming operations in accordance with the approved methods of modern agriculture.

On October 3, 1883, John C. Naylor was united in marriage to Isabel Waggoner, who was born in Wabash county, this state, daughter of Michael and Sarah (Clanford) Waggoner, the former of whom was born near Flat Rock, in Rush county, this state, and the latter in Pen Yan county, New York. Michael Waggoner lived at Henryville a short time after his marriage and then moved to Wabash county, where he farmed for a few years, at the end of which time he returned to this part of the state and settled on a farm on the north edge of Franklin county, in Blooming Grove township, where he spent most of the remainder of his life, his last days being spent in the village of Blooming Grove, where his daughter, Isabel, was living at the time of her marriage to Mr. Naylor. To that union one child has been born, a daughter, Marie. Mr. and Mrs. Naylor are members of the Methodist church and take a proper part in church work, as well as in the general social activities of the community in which they live.

RICHARD WASSON SIPE, M. D.

When Dr. Richard Wasson Sipe died at his home in Orange in the summer of 1916, there was sincere mourning throughout that part of the county and throughout the neighboring sections of the counties of Franklin and Rush, for in his passing there had departed from that community a strong, personal influence that had been exerted in all good ways thereabout for more than half a century. Settling at Orange—then old Fayetteville—as a young man just out of college and full of enthusiasm for his profession, Doctor Sipe from the very beginning of his residence there, devoted his best energies to the alleviation of the ills of that neighborhood and to the promotion in all ways of the interests of the community. Always ready to relieve distress, he would go any place at any time on call of the ailing and many times in seasons of epidemic or more than usual illness would ride until exhausted. The friend of all, he was retained as the family physician in most of the families of that community through two generations, the grandchildren of his original patients coming, in their generation, to rely upon the wisdom and skill of the old physician. Counsellor and adviser, as well as physician, Doctor Sipe was a veritable mentor in that community for many years and his influence ever was exerted for the good. Even when enfeebled by advancing years the calls upon his services continued and toward the end he often responded to these calls at times when his physical strength was probably far less than that of the patients who relied upon him, and he maintained his active practice up to within two months of his death. Lenient in matters involving fees for his services, the Doctor oftentimes neglected the mere material side of his affairs to his own financial detriment, ever declining to press a bill for services rendered in behalf of those he suspected might find it inconvenient to pay; but he had his reward in the sense of duty well performed, realizing in the gratitude of those whom he thus served that higher profit which comes to those who are really servants of mankind and which is not based upon monetary standards, and his memory long will be cherished in the community he served so long and so faithfully.

Richard Wasson Sipe was a native of Indiana, born in Jefferson county, April 8, 1840, son of William and Mary (Wasson) Sipe, and lived on a farm until he was about thirteen years of age, when an attack of white-swell-ing crippled him so that for four years he was compelled to go on crutches and rendered him halt for life. Thus shut in from the ordinary activities of youth he became deeply interested in his books, presently turning his studies to account by beginning the study of medical works and thus equipped by

preparatory study, when about twenty years of age entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, and after a four-year course in that institution was graduated with the degree of doctor of medicine in 1864. Upon securing his diploma Doctor Sipe located at Fayetteville (now Orange), in this county, opened there an office for the practice of his profession and there remained, actively engaged in practice the rest of his life. In 1872 Doctor Sipe took a post-graduate course in medicine at Indianapolis and early became recognized as one of the most thoroughly qualified physicians in this part of the state, his practice extending east as far as the White Water river, south as far as Laurel and half way to Rushville on the west. The Doctor was a busy man and ever took an active interest in the public affairs of the community. For two terms he served as trustee of Orange township and served as a member of the county council from the time of the creation of that body, being a member of the council at the time of his death. He was a staunch Republican and for many years was regarded as one of the leaders of that party in this county. A man of strong religious convictions, Doctor Sipe was a member of the Presbyterian church at Glenwood and took an active part in church work, as well as in all neighborhood good works. His death occurred at his home in Orange on June 30, 1916, after a residence of more than half a century at that place.

On May 23, 1866, in Jefferson county, this state, Dr. Richard W. Sipe was united in marriage to Sarah A. Phillips, who was born in that county, a daughter of William and Nancy (Hearn) Phillips, the former a native of the state of Pennsylvania and the latter, of Kentucky. William Phillips was a son of Joshua and Mary Phillips and was but a child when his parents came from Pennsylvania to Indiana and settled in what then was the "wilds" of Jefferson county. William Phillips was reared as a farmer and became a farmer on his own account. He died when his daughter, Sarah, was but an infant and his widow continued to make her home on the old Phillips farm, where she spent the rest of her life and where her daughter Sarah lived until her marriage to Doctor Sipe. To that union were born seven children, Eva, who died in her seventh year, William, John, Clara, Fred, Florence and Richard.

William Sipe, who continues to make his home in the Sipe residence with his mother at Orange, is successfully engaged in farming. On December 29, 1892, he was united in marriage to Hester McKee, who was born in the neighboring county of Rush, a daughter of Charles H. and Catherine McKee, the former of whom also was born in Rush county, son of John McKee, one of the pioneers of that county. Charles H. McKee spent all his

life on the land which his father had entered from the government upon settling in Rush county in pioneer days. William Sipe and wife have four children, namely: Claude, who is a student at Hanover College; Margaret, who also attended school at Hanover and is now teaching school at Orange; Louise, now a student at Hanover, and Leon, who is still pursuing his common-school studies. William Sipe is a member of the Masonic order and takes a warm interest in the affairs of the same.

Dr. John Sipe, second son of Dr. Richard W. Sipe, is a practicing physician at Carthage, this state. He married Anna Jones, of Rush county and has two children, Dorothy and Clarabelle. Clara Sipe married Robert F. Titsworth, who later moved to Sedalia, Missouri, where she died in November, 1894, leaving two children, John and Frank. Fred Sipe became a farmer and lived at Orange until his death in 1902. He left a widow, Anna Sipe, and one child, a daughter, Grace. Florence Sipe married Jesse Kennedy, a postal clerk, living at Indianapolis, and has two children, Lelia and Donald. Richard Sipe is a well-known lawyer at Indianapolis and was elected as one of the representatives from Marion county to the state Legislature in 1916. He married Grace Frazee, of Rush county and has one child, a daughter, Ruth.

FRED DOENGES.

Fred Doenges, general manager and secretary-treasurer of the White Water Creamery Company, of Connersville, and formerly and for years connected with the wood-working industries of that city, was born at Lawrenceburg, this state, March 15, 1878, son of Simon and Amelia (Kring) Doenges, who later became residents of Connersville and further and fitting reference to whom is made elsewhere in this volume. Both Simon Doenges and his wife were born in Germany, but were not married until after their arrival in this country.

Fred Doenges was about thirteen years of age when his parents moved from Lawrenceburg to Connersville and in the latter city he became engaged as a wood carver in the furniture factory, a trade at which he worked there and at other points in Indiana and Ohio until in 1911, when he organized the White Water Creamery Company at Connersville, was elected secretary-treasurer of the same and was installed as general manager of the plant, a position which he still occupies. The White Water Creamery Company has built up a large business since its organization in 1911 and its product is in

wide demand. The company owns a dairy farm of one hundred and sixty acres surrounding the famous old "Elephant Hill," northwest of Connersville, and there maintains one of the best herds of dairy cattle in Indiana. The dairy plant has been constructed along modern lines, embodying all the latest devices for the proper production of dairy products, the dairy barn being regarded as a model of its kind. On this dairy farm still stands the old school house, which in the days it did duty as the district school there was widely known as "Elephant Hill College." It is still in an excellent state of repair and is now doing duty as a tool house, a part of the plant of the dairy company.

On October 22, 1914, Fred Doenges was united in marriage to Magdalena Friedgen, daughter of the Reverend Friedgen, founder of the German Presbyterian church at Connersville. Mr. and Mrs. Doenges have a pleasant home in Connersville and take an earnest interest in the general social activities of the city.

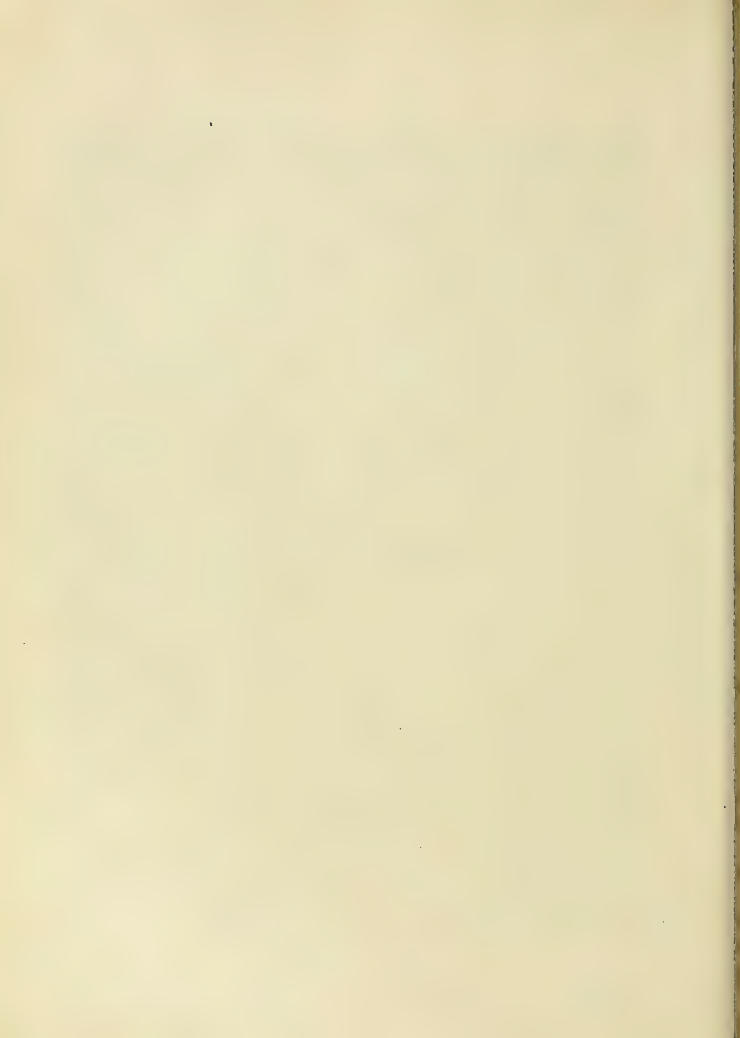
GEORGE E. MANLOVE.

George E. Manlove, one of the well-known and prominent retired farmers of Fayette county, now living at Connersville, was born in Posey township, this county, January 25, 1845, the son of William and Margaret (Munger) Manlove.

William Manlove was the first white child born in Posey township, and his wife was born near Dayton, Ohio. William Manlove was the son of George Manlove, a native of North Carolina, who grew to manhood in that state and came to Fayette county, Indiana, in the year 1811. The trip from the North Carolina home was made with horses and wagon, a number of other families from that section coming to the Hoosier territory at the same time to seek homes in the then far west. Mr. Manlove settled in section 28, township 15, range 12 east, and entered the whole section. The tract at that time was covered with heavy timber and he later sold the place. There were many Indians in this region at that time and they caused the settlers much trouble and annoyance. Mr. Manlove left this part of the state and went south to the Ohio river, where he remained until 1815, when he returned to the township, and here the son William was born that same year, he being the first white child born in that section, so far as is known. In returning from a trip to Cincinnati, George Manlove developed a case of cholera and died in the year 1831. His wife, Mary Caldwell Manlove, whom he married in North Carolina, died in Rush county, Indiana.



COUNTRY HOME OF GEORGE E. MANLOVE.



Conditions of living in the settlement at that time were of the crudest sort and the early settlers suffered many hardships. They had to depend upon themselves for nearly all the necessities of life, and much of their living was obtained from the forest and the streams. Their homes were of the rudest kind and very few comforts were obtainable by even the best of the families. Yet, withal, a hardy race was developed, and many of the men and women who lived their early lives as pioneers in this Indiana county, became successful and worthy members of society. They had to do with the primeval conditions and to them was left the development of the territory and the formation of the future government. Their task was a hard one, yet they met the many difficulties with a determination that was worthy of their best efforts. Townships and counties had to be organized, schools and churches established, and business enterprises undertaken. Their work was well done and the finished product, as shown in the splendid farms, beautiful homes, and thriving towns and cities of Fayette county, is the result of the work done by the people of those early days.

George and Mary Manlove were the parents of nine children, John, William, Joseph, Joseph C., Lydia, Hannah, James, David and George. John grew to manhood in his home county and later became a resident of Hamilton county, Indiana: Joseph died when he was but a small child; Joseph C. and James lived in Tipton counties; Hannah became the wife of Hugh Dicky and made her home in Tipton county: Lydia married James McClure and made her home at Salem, Iowa, and David and George lived in Rush county, Indiana.

William Manlove received his education in the primitive school held in the old log school house. He was ever a student and received much of his education through his own efforts, coming to be considered a well-educated man for those days. He taught school in the county and met with much success in the work. He continued to live at home until he was twenty years of age, when he married and located on a farm which he had purchased, one mile west of the old homestead. That eighty-acre farm he developed and there he made his home until 1876, when he purchased another farm, farther south, to which he added until he became the owner of eight hundred and fifty acres of splendid land. There he engaged in general farming and stock raising and became well known throughout the county. Politically, he was, as a young man, identified with the Whig party and later with the Republican party. He always took a deep interest in local affairs and was a man in whom all had confidence and for whom all entertained a

feeling of respect. While he was not a seeker after office, he had much to do with the civic life of his district.

William and Margaret Manlove were the parents of the following children: Oliver, George E., John L., Emory and Mary L. Oliver Manlove married Elizabeth Scott and was for many years a successful teacher, farmer and mechanic. His death occurred some years ago. John L. Manlove is now living on the old home place in Posy township. He married Mary Ella Scott, who now is deceased. Emory Manlove, who owns a part of the old home place, is now living at Connersville. He married Emily Johnson. Mary L., the widow of Calvin Myers, now lives south of Bentonville.

George E. Manlove received his early schooling in the home schools and later attended the Dublin high school. He was reared on the old home farm, where as a lad he assisted his father with the work. He remained at home until 1877, when, in January of that year, he was united in marriage to Malinda Wallace, of Wayne county, daughter of James and Nancy (Cluckner) Wallace. Her father was a native of Indiana, having been born south of Milton, and her mother was born in the state of Pennsylvania. The father of James Wallace was John Wallace, a native of Scotland, who married Mary Banks. John Wallace left his native land in his young manhood and came to the United States, coming on out to Indiana and locating on a farm two and one-half miles south of Milton, where he entered three hundred and twenty acres of land and where he married and established his home.

John and Mary Wallace were the parents of the following children: Oliver, Cyrus, Stephen, James, John, William, Preston, Sallie, Richard, Emily, Allen and one who died in infancy. Oliver Wallace lived for many years on a farm near the old home place. Stephen Wallace died at the age of twenty-one years. Cyrus and John Wallace were farmers in their home county. William, Preston and Richard Wallace were residents of Wabash county. Emily Wallace married James Williams, a farmer living south of Milton, and Allen Wallace died in Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace were prominent in the activities of their home community and were highly respected in that community.

James Wallace was born on February 17, 1821, and died in the year 1880. His wife was born on July 20, 1829, and died in the year 1903. They were members of the Christian church and took much interest in church work and in the general social life of the county. They were the parents of three children, Alonzo, Malinda and Clara. Alonzo Wallace was born on July 30, 1850. He was united in marriage to Phoebe Caldwell and they lived on the home place until the time of their deaths some years ago.

Malinda Wallace married George E. Manlove and Clara Wallace married Albert Griffin and lives southeast of Connersville.

To George E. and Malinda (Wallace) Manlove have been born two children, Bertha and Ortha. The former is the wife of Homer Florea, a successful farmer and stockman of this county. They have one child, a daughter, Hazel. Ortha is the wife of Ray Thornburg, a well-known farmer, stockman and automobile dealer, living south of Bentonville. They are the parents of one child, a daughter, Ethel. Soon after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Manlove located on a farm in section 33, Harrison township, where for thirty years Mr. Manlove was successfully engaged in general farming and stockraising. In the year 1905, he retired from the more active duties of life and moved to Connersville, where he and his wife now live in their beautiful home at 1307 Central avenue.

While on his farm of three hundred and fourteen acres George E. Manlove devoted much attention to the breeding and raising of live stock, and was particularly interested in Shorthorn cattle, Poland-China hogs and draft horses. He was always a lover of good horses and at various times owned some fine ones, his success as a stockman being widely known throughout the district. Mr. Manlove is now one of the directors of the Central State Bank at Connersville and is a man of much influence. He and his wife have many friends in Connersville, as well as throughout the county. The records of the Manlove family have been traced back to 1665.

WILLIAM R. PORTER.

William R. Porter, a well-known and substantial farmer of Connersville township, this county, and the proprietor of a fine farm about three miles southwest of Connersville, in that township, was born on a farm in that same vicinity, December 7, 1850, and has lived in this county all his life, with the exception of a few years spent in Wabash county, this state, during the days of his young manhood. He is the son of Clark and Elizabeth (Reed) Porter, both of whom were born in Connersville township and who spent all their lives there, substantial and influential farming people.

Clark Porter was born on the same farm as was his son, mentioned above, in 1817, a son of Joshua Porter and wife, who settled in that community among the earliest settlers of Fayette county and there spent the rest of their lives, useful pioneers. On that pioneer farm Clark Porter spent all his life,

one of Fayette county's best-known citizens. He acquired a good piece of property and was quite well circumstanced at the time of his death, which occurred in 1894, he then being seventy-seven years of age. His widow survived him about four years, her death occurring in 1898. She was born in the same neighborhood as was her husband, a bit more than three miles southwest of Connersville, a daughter of Thomas and Susanna (Pollard) Reed, well-known among the pioneers of that community. Thomas Reed came to this country from Ireland and entered a quarter of a section of land in section 34 of Connersville township, this county, getting the land from the government for one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre. His tract was covered with timber, much of which was fine walnut, and upon locating there he cleared a small tract and put up a log cabin, the floor of which was the earth, and he and his wife started keeping house there with tables and seats hewed out of logs. Later he built a better log house, this latter having a plank floor, and afterward added to the same another room built of brick. There he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring about 1850. To Clark Porter and wife were born seven children, five of whom, Wallace, Thomas R., Clark, William R. and Robert M., grew to maturity, and three of whom, Thomas R., William R. and Robert M., are still living.

William R. Porter received his schooling in the schools in the neighborhood of his old home and remained at home until he was eighteen years of age, when, in 1868, he and one of his brothers went to Wabash county, where, in the vicinity of LaGro, they began farming a place of eighty acres which their father had bought there, land that had been entered by their mother's brother, Thomas Reed. Later Clark Porter bought another eighty adjoining that place, and William R. Porter remained there farming with his brother for a couple of years or more, at the end of which time he returned to the old home farm in this county and there remained until his marriage in the spring of 1876, when he and his wife located on the farm where they are now living, three miles southwest of Connersville, and there have ever since made their home. The farm which Mr. Porter bought at the time of his marriage, a tract of ninety acres, was a bit of natural meadow and he was spared the difficulties of clearing the same. He has made all the improvements on the place and has one of the best farm plants in that part of the county, including a neat and commodious dwelling, and he and his family are very pleasantly situated. Mr. Porter has done well in his farming operations and as he prospered bought seventy-six acres adjoining his original place on the west and another tract of eighty acres, a part of Grandfather Reed's old farm, and is now the owner of two hundred and forty-six acres of excellent land.

Mr. Porter is an ardent Prohibitionist and for years has taken an active and earnest interest in the affairs of that party, attending the state and national conventions of the same and in many ways doing his part in promoting the principles of the party.

In the spring of 1876, William R. Porter was united in marriage to Alice Martin, who was born at Bentonville, this county, a daughter of Ezra and Caroline (Dale) Martin, further mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume, and to this union five children have been born, namely: Martin D., who married Lottie Guffin and lives on a farm adjoining that of his father on the west; Clarence E., who is a photographer at Connersville; William G., who is at home; Grace, who married Charles Schuler, of Connersville, and has had four children, two, Esther and Dorothy, living, and two who died when about two years of age, and Ernest, who is employed in a foundry at Connersville. Mr. and Mrs. Porter are members of the Christian church and take a proper part in church affairs. Mr. Porter is a member of the local lodge of the Improved Order of Red Men and takes a warm interest in the affairs of that organization.

HARRY H. SMITH.

Harry H. Smith, superintendent of the Fayette county infirmary, or "county farm," is a native of the state of Missouri, but has been a resident of Indiana since the days of his infancy. He was born in Maysville, Missouri, February 18, 1872, son of Carey and Eva (Hamers) Smith, the former of whom was born in Mississippi and the latter in Missouri, but both of whom were reared in Indiana, where they spent most of their lives.

Carey Smith was but a child when his parents moved from his native Mississippi and came to Indiana, locating in Indianapolis, where he grew to manhood and where he married Eva Hamers, who was born in Missouri and who was but a child when her parents, Andrew and Eliza Hamers left that state and came to Indiana, locating in Madison county, near Anderson. Following their marriage Carey Smith and wife went to Missouri, locating at Maysville, where they made their home for two years and where the subject of this sketch was born. Carey Smith was a stonecutter by trade and upon his return to Indianapolis from Missouri engaged in that vocation there and was thus engaged at that place until his death in 1875. His widow married John McCormack and moved to Cadiz, in Henry county, this state, where she spent the rest of her life, her death occurring in 1912.

Harry H. Smith was about three years of age when his father died and the most of his youth was spent in Tipton county, where, when old enough to do so, he became engaged in farm work. When seventeen years of age he came to Fayette county and began to work on farms in Connersville in Jackson townships and was thus engaged until his marriage in 1895, when he and his wife began keeping house on the Welch farm near Alquina, presently moving thence to a farm in Columbia township, where Mr. Smith farmed until about 1899, when they moved to a farm about one and one-half miles west of Connersville, later moving to Jackson township, where they lived until Mr. Smith received the appointment from the board of county commissioners in March, 1914, to the position of superintendent of the county farm, since which time they have occupied the administration building at the infirmary. Since Mr. Smith's appointment to the position of superintendent of the infirmary, the county has erected new buildings on the old county farm and in other ways has greatly improved conditions at the institution, which is now regarded as one of the best-equipped and most capably conducted county infirmaries in the state. Mr. Smith is a Republican and for years has taken an active interest in local political affairs.

On October 2, 1895, Harry H. Smith was united in marriage to Clara Stevens, who was born near Orange, this county, a daughter of William and Ellen (Stephen) Stevens, both members of pioneer families in this part of the state. William Stevens was born at Laurel, in the neighboring county of Franklin, in 1853, a son of Abner and Elizabeth Stevens, who lived in or near Laurel until their children were grown, after which they came to this county and located on a farm west of Alpine. Abner Stevens was a member of one of the first families that settled in this part of the state. One of his aunts was stolen by the Indians when three or four years of age and grew up among Indians. She married a red man and spent her life among the members of the tribe which had brought her up. When Abner Stevens came over into Fayette county his son, William, accompanied him and here William Stevens married Ellen S. Stephen, who also had been born at Laurel, about a year after his birth, a daughter of Levi and Elizabeth Stephen, who had moved to this county about the time the Stevens family came over, the Stephen family also locating west of Alpine. After their marriage William Stevens and wife made their home on a rented farm in Orange township until about 1890, when they bought a small farm in that same township and there Mrs. Stevens died about ten years later. William Stevens now lives with one of his daughters, Mrs. Leona Eddy, near the line between Orange

and Columbia townships. Mrs. Smith grew up in Orange township and was living in Columbia township at the time of her marriage.

To Mr. and Mrs. Smith seven children have been born, Austin, Pearl, deceased, Carl, Dorothy, Elma, Elbert and John. Austin died on September 30, 1915, he then being eighteen years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Christian church and Mr. Smith is a member of the local lodges of the Red Men, of the Haymakers and of the Loyal Order of Moose, in the affairs of which several organizations he takes a warm interest.

FRED P. COLLYER.

Fred P. Collyer, proprietor of the well-known Pen View greenhouses at Falmouth and one of the most skillful and successful florists in this part of the state, was born on a farm one and one-half miles southeast of Fairview, this county, October 16, 1882, and has lived in Fayette county all his life. He is a son of Alfred and Hattie (Quenzer) Collyer, the former of whom was born in Franklin county and the latter in Falmouth, who are now living at Falmouth, where Mr. Collyer has for years been actively engaged in the mercantile business. In a biographical sketch relating to him, presented elsewhere in this volume, there is set out a history of both the Collyer and the Quenzer families covering the period in which the families have been represented in this county and it is therefore not necessary to go into that genealogical detail in connection with the presentation of the story of the life and career of the subject of this sketch.

Fred Collyer spent the early part of his life on the farm and when his father engaged in the mercantile business at Falmouth on May 3, 1900, he entered the store with him and was thus engaged in business at Falmouth until he left the store to engage in his present line in 1912. During the period which he spent in the store Fred Collyer helped his father to build up an extensive business, which the elder Collyer is still continuing there. In August, 1912, Fred Collyer started his greenhouses at Falmouth, which, under the name of the Penn View greenhouses have become more than locally famous and which are one of the first points to attract the attention of visitors to Falmouth, for the fine plant is far ahead of those usually found in towns of that class, or, indeed, in towns of much greater pretensions than Falmouth.

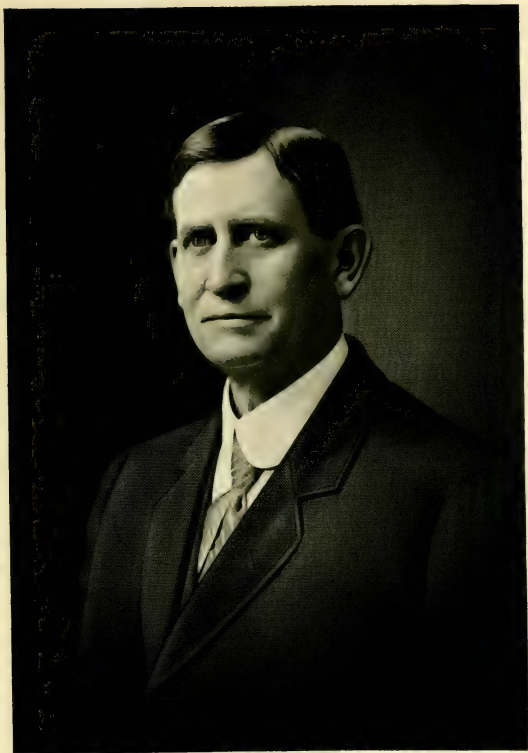
Though practically inexperienced as a florist when he undertook his ambitious enterprise, Mr. Collyer has made a success of his greenhouses from

the very start. He started with a space of one hundred feet by twenty feet under glass, that portion of his plant now known as the north greenhouse, and two years later added a couple of additional greenhouses, now having ten thousand feet in all under glass. Mr. Collyer's original plan was to raise vegetables for the winter trade and flowers for the summer and he has adhered pretty generally to this plan, furnishing both vegetables and flowers for the Connersville market and also shipping considerable quantities of both to the Cincinnati markets. One of his summer-grown crops during the past season consisted of twelve thousand chrysanthemums and the products of the Penn View greenhouses have attained a wide reputation throughout the territory reached by the enterprising proprietor. Mr. Collyer is energetic and public-spirited and since becoming a resident of Falmouth seventeen years ago, has done much to advance the general interests of that village. He is a member of the local lodges of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Improved Order of Red Men and in the affairs of these organizations takes a warm interest.

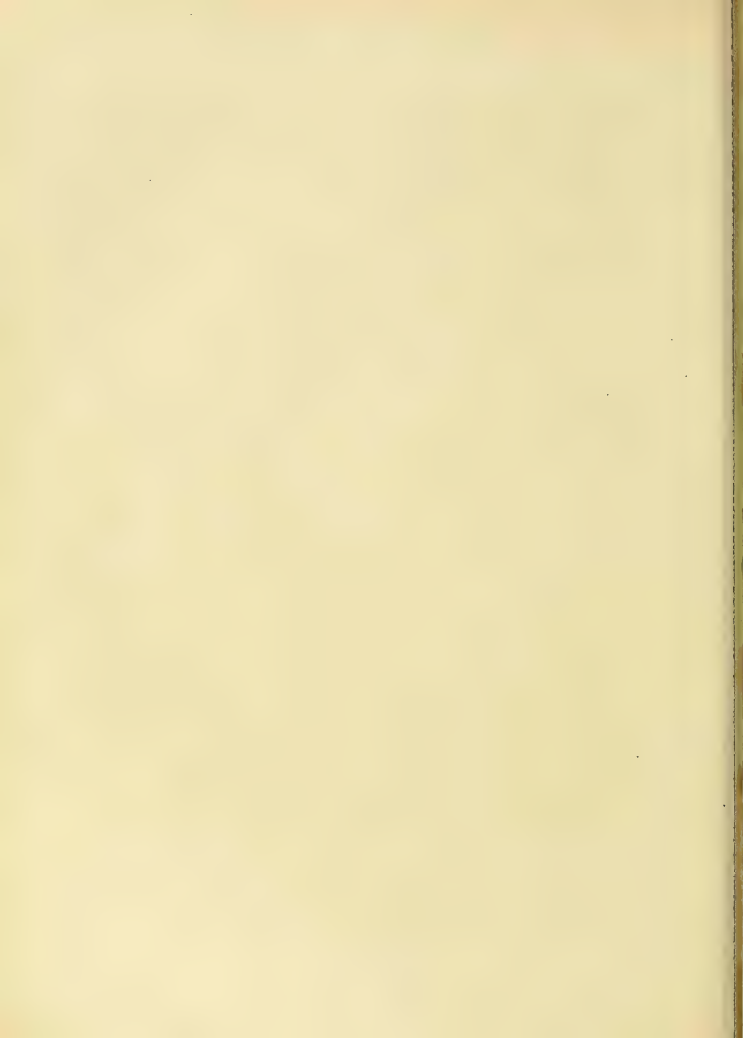
B. F. THIEBAUD.

B. F. Thiebaud, president of the Farmers and Merchants Trust Company of Connersville, former county superintendent of schools, former treasurer of Fayette county, former publisher of the *Connersville Courier*, former president of the Connersville school board and formerly and for years one of the best-known and most successful school teachers in Fayette county, is a native Hoosier and has lived in this state all his life. He was born on a farm in the immediate vicinity of Vevay, in Switzerland county, December 28, 1853, a son of Justi Thiebaud and wife, well-known residents of that community at that time.

Reared on the home farm in Switzerland county, B. F. Thiebaud received his early schooling in the schools of that neighborhood and after leaving school taught school for two or three winters there, thus earning sufficient money to secure his entrance at the university at Valparaiso, from which institution he was graduated in 1880. Upon leaving college, Mr. Thiebaud came to Fayette county and resumed teaching, being appointed principal of the Bentonville schools, a position he held for four years, at the end of which time he was made principal for the schools at Orange. After three years of such service in the Orange schools Mr. Thiebaud was appointed principal of the Maplewood high schools and served in that capacity for two



B. F. Thibaud



years, at the end of which time he was elected superintendent of schools of Fayette county. He served for one term in that office and then was appointed principal of one of the ward schools at Connersville. A year later he was appointed principal of the Connersville high school and in 1892 was elected treasurer of Fayette county. He entered upon the duties of that office in 1893 and served for four years, at the end of which time he re-entered the ranks of Fayette county's teaching corps and for a short time was thus engaged at the Columbia township high school, relinquishing that position to become connected with the office of the F. T. Roots flour-mill, where he remained for a year, later resuming school work, accepting the appointment as principal of the Harrisburg high school. A year later Mr. Thiebaud joined the ranks of Fayette county's newspaper men and for two years was engaged as publisher of the *Connersville Courier*.

In 1902 when the Farmers and Merchants Trust Company was organized at Connersville Mr. Thiebaud was one of the chief factors in that organization and was elected secretary of the company. In 1917 he was elected president. In addition to his years of active service in the school room, Mr. Thiebaud for years also was connected with the schools of Connersville in an executive capacity, for twelve years serving as a member of the city school board, during a part of which time he served as president of the board, and was a member of the building committee that had in charge the erection of the new high-school building. In other ways also he has contributed of his time and energies in behalf of movements having to do with the betterment of local conditions and to the extension of the city's cultural activities, and is president of the Fayette County Chautauqua Association, in the organization of which he was one of the prime factors and in the affairs of which he has ever taken an active interest. He was chairman of the building committee which had in charge the erection of the Fayette County Centennial Hospital at Connersville and from the very inception of the movement which led to the establishment of that useful institution was one of the most active and influential promoters of the same. Mr. Thiebaud and his wife are the donors of a perpetual annual scholarship to Earlham College, given to the Connersville high school in 1915 in memory of their daughter, Marguerite, a graduate of the Connersville high school, of Earlham College, and a graduate student at Brynmawr College at the time of her death in 1914—an extended and fitting reference to which scholarship is made in the chapter relating to schools in the historical section of this work.

In 1885 B. F. Thiebaud was united in marriage to Alice Lamberson,

daughter of William Lamberson and wife, and to this union were born four children, all of whom have preceded them. A daughter, the lamented Marguerite, mentioned above, who died on March 13, 1914, was the last of the children to pass to the higher life. Mr. and Mrs. Thiebaud are members of the Christian church and Mr. Thiebaud has for many years been an elder and was chairman of the building committee that had charge of the erection of that congregation's handsome new house of worship. He is a Mason and a member of the local lodges of the Knights of Pythias and of the Improved Order of Red Men, in the affairs of which organizations he takes much interest.

ELMER E. MURPHY.

Elmer E. Murphy, one of Connersville township's most progressive and substantial farmers and the proprietor of a fine farm about two and one-half miles south of Connersville, was born on a pioneer farm about two miles south of Whitcomb, in the neighboring county of Franklin, and has lived in this part of the state all his life. He was born on December 19, 1862, a son of Samuel and Margaret (Crist) Murphy, both natives of Franklin county and well-known and influential residents of the Whitcomb neighborhood, the latter of whom is still living, now making her home at Brookville.

Samuel Murphy was born on a pioneer farm in the northern part of Franklin county, a son of Recompense Murphy and wife, the latter of whom was a Hitchner, who were early settlers and well-to-do residents of the Whitcomb community. Recompense Murphy was born in New Jersey and came out to this part of Indiana in an early day and here spent the rest of his life. Samuel Murphy grew up on the home farm in Franklin county and farmed in that county all his life. He married Margaret Crist, who was born on a farm about four miles east of Brookville, about 1841, a daughter of John and Mary Crist, who came here from Pennsylvania and settled in Franklin county. Samuel Murphy died about thirty years ago and his widow is still living, now a resident of Brookville, she being seventy-six years of age. They were the parents of four children, those besides the subject of this sketch being as follow: Perry, who lives in Indianapolis; Harry, who died in his twenty-second year, and Mary, wife of George F. O'Byrne, a well-known lawyer, of Brookville.

Elmer E. Murphy grew to manhood on the home farm in the vicinity of Whitcomb and received his schooling in the local schools there, remaining

on the farm, a valued assistant in the labors of improving and developing the same, until his marriage in the fall of 1889, when he began farming for himself on a place four miles east of Brookville, where he made his home until 1902, when he moved to a farm near Carmel. A year later, in 1903, he moved to his present farm, two and one-half miles south of Connersville, just west of the railroad, and there has made his residence ever since, long having been regarded as one of the most substantial farmers of that neighborhood. Mr. Murphy is the proprietor of a fine farm of two hundred and twenty-four acres, which he has improved in excellent shape. When he bought the place it had a good set of buildings on it, back off the road, but in 1916 he built a thoroughly modern bungalow dwelling near the road, equipping the same with electric lights, sanitary plumbing, furnace, a broad concrete veranda, and other modern improvements, the water pressure being provided by an electric pump, and there he and his family are very pleasantly and very comfortably situated. His other house also is equipped with numerous similar improvements and his whole farm plant is in keeping with the progressive spirit displayed in the equipment of the home. In addition to his general farming Mr. Murphy has been giving considerable attention to dairying and has demonstrated that the latter phase of farming may be carried on with profit in this section.

In October, 1889, Elmer E. Murphy was united in marriage to Tina Schiltz, who was born on a farm in the vicinity of Brookville, in the neighboring county of Franklin, a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Stonebraker) Schiltz, well-known residents of that community. Peter Schiltz was born in Germany and came to this country with his parents when he was fifteen years of age, the family settling in Butler county, Ohio, where he remained until he was twenty-one years of age, when he moved over into Franklin county, this state, where he spent the rest of his life, becoming one of the best-known residents of that county. He followed various occupations, such as butchering, stock-trading and farming, and for eight years served the public in the capacity of auditor of Franklin county. Although reared a Catholic, he attended the Methodist church and was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias. Peter Schiltz died at Brookville in 1913. His wife had preceded him to the grave in 1901. They had four children who grew to maturity, those besides Mrs. Murphy having been Amanda, Lizzie and Alsie, the latter of whom is now deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and take a proper part in church affairs, as well as in the general social activities of the community in which they live. They have two children,

Paul, now living in the older of his father's two houses and giving his attention to farming, who married Eva Moffett and has one child, a daughter, Roberta, and Hazel, at home with her parents. Hazel Murphy was graduated from the Connersville high school in 1916 and is now attending college at Oxford, Ohio, specializing there in music.

H. S. OSBORNE, M. D.

Dr. H. S. Osborne, physician and surgeon at Glenwood and the proprietor of the Glenwood garage, is a native son of Indiana and has lived in this state all his life. He was born at New Winchester, in Hendricks county, December 16, 1877, son of Dr. John A. and Harriet W. (Kay) Osborne, the former of whom was born in that same county and the latter, in the state of Ohio, whose last days were spent in New Winchester, a pleasant village seven miles west of Danville, where Dr. John A. Osborne was engaged in the practice of medicine for forty-six years, or until his death on March 1, 1911. He had served a term as recorder of Hendricks county and for sixteen years was a member of the board of pension examiners for that district. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife had preceded him to the grave a little more than one year, her death having occurred on December 16, 1909. She was born near Jamestown, Ohio, and was about eight years of age when her parents moved to Hendricks county, this state, where she was living when she married Doctor Osborne.

H. S. Osborne grew up at New Winchester and supplemented the course in the local schools there by a course in the high school at Danville, from which he was graduated. He then attended Bloomingdale Academy and after a further course there entered the Central Normal College at Danville, from which he presently was graduated. From the days of his boyhood, under the able preceptorship of his father, he had been devoting his thoughtful attention to the study of medicine and upon leaving college entered the medical department of the University of Kentucky at Louisville and was graduated from that institution in 1900, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Upon receiving his diploma Doctor Osborne opened an office for the practice of his profession at Pittsboro, in his home county, and was there engaged in practice for twelve years, at the end of which time, in 1912, he moved to Glenwood, opened an office there and has been engaged in practice there ever since, having built up an extensive practice throughout that part

of Fayette county and in the neighboring county of Rush. Not long after locating at Glenwood, Doctor Osborne bought the garage at that place and has since been operating the same. He is a Republican and, fraternally, is affiliated with the Connersville lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Dr. H. S. Osborne has been twice married. His first wife, Grace McCowan, died, leaving one child, a daughter, Gladys, and later the Doctor married Madge Morgan, who was born in Benton county, this state, a daughter of Wilbur F. and Addie (Blessing) Morgan, and whose maternal grandfather, Georgé Blessing, was a resident of Pittsboro. To this union one child has been born, also a daughter, Virginia. Doctor and Mrs. Osborne have a very pleasant home at Glenwood and take a proper interest in the general social activities of their home town, helpful in promoting all agencies having to do with the advancement of the common welfare thereabout.

JOSEPH EMERY MOFFETT.

Elsewhere in this volume of biography, in a memorial sketch relating to Samuel Calvin Moffett, a pioneer of Fayette county, who died in 1892, and who was a son of Samuel Moffett, who came from Tennessee to this section of Indiana in 1833 and settled at the northern edge of Harrison township, this county, there is set out in considerable detail, something concerning the well-known Moffett family in Fayette county, to which the attention of the reader is invited in this connection.

Joseph Emery Moffett was born on the old Moffett home farm in Harrison township, this county, January 11, 1860, son of Samuel Calvin and Exeline (Cox) Moffett, and was about five years of age when his parents moved onto a farm over the line near Beeson, in the neighboring county of Wayne, where he grew to manhood. He and two of his brothers, William S. and Oscar F. Moffett, received a farm located on the eastern edge of Harrison township from their father and there the three farmed together until the early eighties, when Joseph E. Moffett bought the interests held by his brothers in that farm and there continued farming until 1891, when, he having married in the meantime, he moved to the old homestead of his wife's people, the old DeHaven farm, in the north edge of Connersville township, where he has since resided and where he and his family are comfortably situated. He sold his place in Harrison township and now owns two hun-

dred and forty-six acres of excellent land, comprised in two farms, two miles west of the city of Connersville. Mr. Moffett has conducted his farming operations along modern lines and his place is very well improved.

In 1885 Joseph E. Moffett was united in marriage to Flora DeHaven, who was born in a log house on the farm on which she is still living, daughter of James Isaac and Eliza (Hamilton) DeHaven, both of whom were born in this county, members of pioneer families. James I. DeHaven was born on a farm in the immediate vicinity of Harrisburg, a son of Isaac and Nancy (Stucker) DeHaven, who came up to this section of Indiana from Kentucky in 1816, the year of Indiana's admission to statehood, and settled on a farm in Harrison township, this county, where they established their home, among the earliest settlers of that part of the county. There James I. DeHaven grew to manhood and married Eliza Hamilton, who was born in this county, a daughter of Nathaniel and Lucinda (Tyner) Hamilton, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania, May 25, 1798, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Buchanan) Hamilton, natives, respectively, of Ireland and Pennsylvania, who came out West in 1810 and settled just above Brookville, in the then Territory of Indiana, and remained there during the period of the War of 1812, two of the Hamilton sons, John and Adam Hamilton, serving as soldiers during that struggle. In 1815 the Hamilton family moved from Franklin county up into Fayette county and settled on a farm northwest of Connersville, in Connersville township. There the elder Nathaniel Hamilton died in 1823. His widow later went over into Illinois, where her death occurred in 1826. They were earnest members of the Presbyterian church and the elder Nathaniel Hamilton was for years an elder in that church. The junior Nathaniel Hamilton grew to manhood in Connersville township and in 1821 married Lucinda Tyner, daughter of James and Margaret Tyner, pioneers of this county; and he shortly afterward began buying land from the other heirs of the family estate and became the owner of a farm of one hundred acres, on which he spent the rest of his life, meeting death in September, 1885, when a load of shingles he was hauling upset with him. He was four times married, but all his children were born to his first union, that with Lucinda Tyner. He was a firm believer in the tenets of the Old School Baptist church and an attendant on the services of the same. He is remembered by the old settlers as a singularly amiable and remarkably well-preserved old gentleman and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. James Isaac DeHaven became a substantial farmer of Fayette county, the owner of more than four hundred acres of land in Connersville and Harrison townships. His wife died in 1892 and he survived until 1900.

Mr. and Mrs. Moffett have two daughters living, Ethel, who married William Semler, who is farming a part of the Moffett farm, and has three children, Marion, Catherine and Emery, and Eva Lucinda, who married Paul Murphy, who is living on a farm two miles south of Connersville, and has one child, a daughter, Roberta Maxine. Mr. and Mrs. Moffett are members of the Christian church, in the affairs of which they take a proper interest, and Mr. Moffett is a member of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, taking a warm interest in the affairs of that popular organization.

A. E. RICH.

A. E. Rich, one of Fairview township's well-known farmers, was born in the neighboring county of Rush on September 25, 1857, son of Robert and Nancy (Bishop) Rich, the former of whom also was born in that county, a member of one of the pioneer families, and the latter in the state of Ohio. Robert Rich was the owner of a quarter of a section of land in Rush county and farmed there all his life. He and his wife were the parents of three children, the subject of this sketch having two sisters, Mrs. Mollie Johnson and Mrs. Amanda McCrory.

Reared on the home farm in Rush county, A. E. Rich received his schooling in the schools of his home neighborhood and remained at home, a valuable assistant to his father in the labors of improving the home place, until his marriage when he was twenty-five years of age, when he established his home in Henry county, where he bought a farm and where he lived until 1898, when he and his family moved to the farm in Fairview township, this county, the same belonging to his wife, where they have since resided and where they are very comfortably situated. The farm consists of one hundred and thirty-two acres of well-improved land and the farm plant is arranged along up-to-date lines. In addition to his general farming, Mr. Rich gives considerable attention to the raising of a good grade of hogs and is doing very well in his operations.

On January 24, 1882, A. E. Rich was united in marriage to Minnie Hinchman, who was born in Rush county, daughter of Allan and Nancy (Moffitt) Hinchman, the former of whom also was born in that same county and the latter in this county, both members of pioneer families. Allan Hinchman was a son of John and Margaret Hinchman, who came from Virginia to Indiana in early days and settled in Rush county. There he was born and

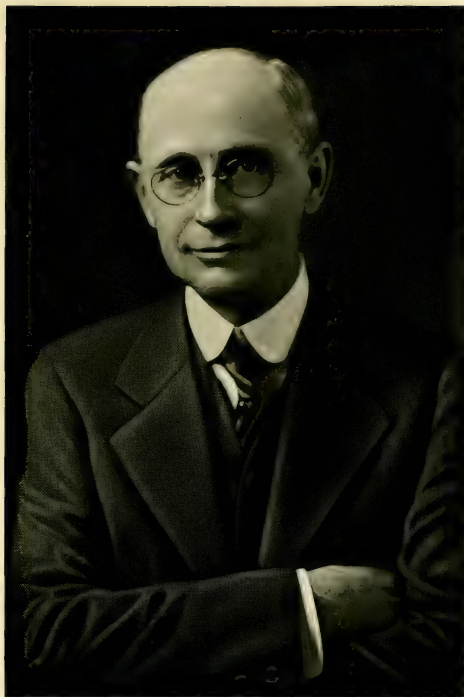
reared and there he remained all his life, becoming a substantial farmer, the owner of three hundred and eighty acres in Rush and Fayette counties. He and his wife were the parents of five children, those besides Mrs. Rich being Margaret, Nora, Grant and George.

To Mr. and Mrs. Rich have been born three children, Allan, who married Callie Crouch and has four children, Neva, Mervin, Earl and Catherine; Gertrude, who married Lloyd Wysong, and Nora. The Riches are members of the Christian church in Fairview township and take a proper part in the good works of their home neighborhood. Mr. Rich is a Democrat, taking a proper interest in local civic affairs, but has not been a seeker after public office. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is past noble grand of his local lodge, in the affairs of which he ever has taken an active interest.

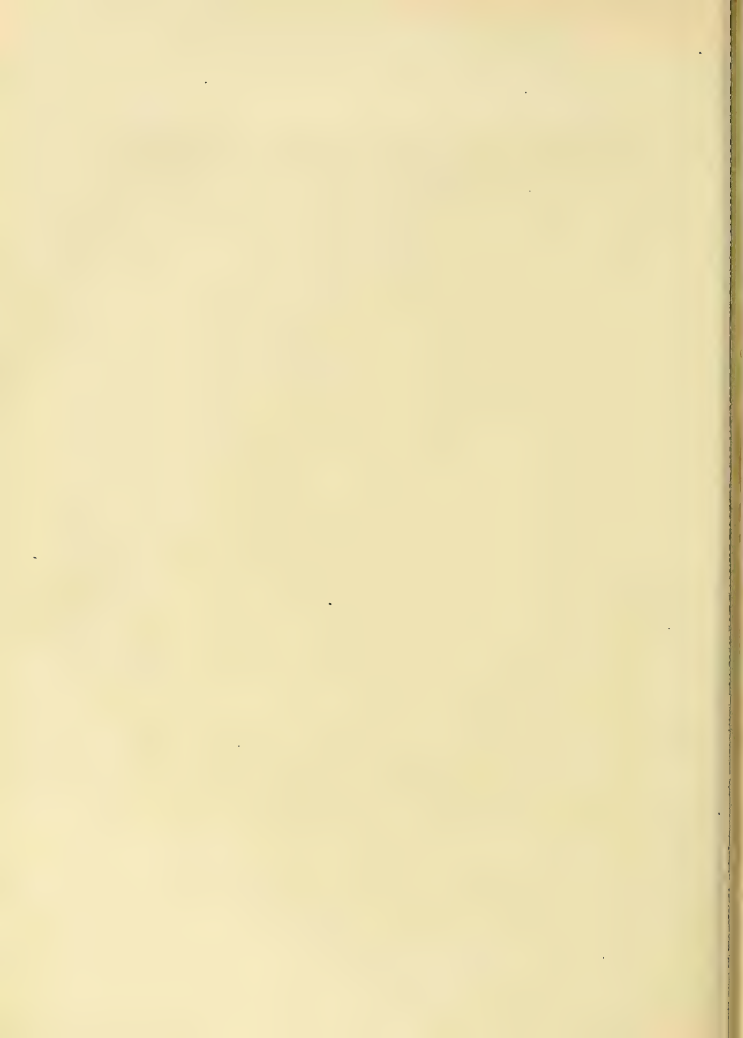
CHARLES C. HULL.

Charles C. Hull, president of the Rex Manufacturing Company, of Connersville, vice-president and factory manager of the Central Manufacturing Company of that city, former president of the National Carriage Builders Association of America and interested in various other manufacturing and industrial concerns in Connersville, is a native son of Fayette county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a pioneer farm in the near vicinity of Alquina, in Jennings township, January 17, 1866, son of John and Maria (Burk) Hull, both of whom also were natives of this county and the latter of whom is still living here, for years a resident of Connersville.

John Hull also was born in Jennings township, son of Matthew R. Hull and wife, the former of whom was born in that part of the Old Dominion now comprised in West Virginia and who came to Indiana in his youth, settling in Fayette county, where he married and established his home in the Alquina neighborhood. His wife died when she was about thirty years of age and he survived her for years, he being sixty-six years of age at the time of his death. They were the parents of six children, Oscar, Jane, Justinian, John, Matthew R. and Alpha. On that pioneer farm John Hull was reared and later took over the farm and lived there many years. Upon his retirement from the farm he moved to the village of Dublin, in the neighboring county of Wayne, and thence to Indianapolis, moving thence to Zion



B. B. Hull



City, Chicago, where he died on May 30, 1913. His widow is now making her home in Connersville. She also was born in this county, daughter of John J. and Nancy (Snyder) Burk, the former of whom was a native of the state of Maryland and one of the pioneers of Fayette county, a farmer and a man of considerable substance, who lived to the great age of ninety-two years. His wife lived to the age of sixty-five. They were the parents of the following children: Mary, Jackson, Nancy, Rachel, John S., Ellen, Green, Maria, Alice and Stephen. John Hull and his wife were members of the Baptist church and their children were reared in that faith. There were ten of these children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second in order of birth, the others being as follow: Clifford, deceased; John, of Chicago; Robert, of Connersville; Jennie, who is unmarried and is living with her mother in Connersville; George, of Little Rock, Arkansas; Cynthia, who died at the age of two years; Frank, of Valparaiso, Indiana; Warren, of Connersville, and Mary, who died when about thirteen years of age.

Charles C. Hull was reared on his grandfather's farm in the vicinity of Alquina and received his early schooling in the district school in that neighborhood. This he supplemented by a course in the Central Normal School at Danville, this state, and thus equipped for teaching taught school for a couple of years, after which he engaged in the hardware business and was thus engaged for four years, at the end of which time he accepted the position of assistant superintendent of the plant of the Parry Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of buggies, at Indianapolis, and was there engaged in that capacity for ten years, during which time he thoroughly mastered the details of the manufacture of buggies. Mr. Hull then returned to Connersville and in association with William H. Harris and Frank G. Volz organized the Rex Manufacturing Company and established a plant for the manufacture of buggies in that city. Mr. Hull was made president of the company and has ever since occupied that position, developing the industry into one of the largest buggy factories in this part of the country, the company employing about three hundred persons and shipping its product to all parts of the United States. In addition to his interests in connection with the Rex Manufacturing Company, Mr. Hull also has other and extensive manufacturing interests in Connersville. In 1902 he became connected with the Central Manufacturing Company of Connersville, he and his business associates buying a controlling interest in the same, and they also bought the plant of the Connersville Wheel Company, which has since been absorbed

by the Central Manufacturing Company and of which Mr. Hull was president for twelve or fourteen years. He also is a member of the board of directors of the Lexington-Howard Motor Company, manufacturers of automobiles, and a director in the Hoosier Castings Company. Mr. Hull is a Republican and for three years served as secretary of the Connersville school board and also served for some time as the director of the Elmhurst school. He has been a member of the board of directors of the Connersville Commercial Club for years and served for some time as president of the same. He has for years been one of the most prominent members of the National Carriage Builders Association of the United States and in 1913 was elected president of the same.

On December 5, 1888, Charles C. Hull was united in marriage to Rozzie F. Lair, who also was born in the Alquina neighborhood in Jennings township, this county, July 8, 1865, daughter of Mathias and Discretion (Ferguson) Lair, natives of this county, both now deceased. Mathias Lair, a former sheriff of Fayette county, was for years one of the best-known residents of the county. He was a substantial farmer and was twice elected sheriff of the county. His father, whose wife was a Bell, came to this county from Kentucky and became a substantial pioneer and the father of eleven children, of whom eight grew to maturity, John, Charles, Mathias, Joseph, Harriet, Osie, Sophia and Jennie. The Fergusons also were well-known pioneers. Mathias Lair was thrice married. By his first wife, who was a Ross, he had one child, a daughter, Edna. By his marriage to Discretion Ferguson he had four children, Charles, Rozzie, Kate and one who died when six years of age. Upon the death of the mother of these latter children he married a Miss Sparks and to that union one child was born, a daughter, Mattie.

To Charles C. and Rozzie F. (Lair) Hull four children have been born, namely: Ruth M., who married Frederic I. Barrows; M. Lair Hull, who is the assistant superintendent of the plant of the Central Manufacturing Company at Connersville; Rachel, who was born in 1904, and Hollis, who was born in 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Hull are members of the First Methodist Episcopal church at Connersville and Mr. Hull is a member of the board of trustees of the same. In 1916 he was honored by being sent as a delegate to the general conference of his church. He is a Mason, a member of Warren Lodge No. 15, Free and Accepted Masons, and takes a warm interest in Masonic affairs.

JOHN J. BURGER.

John J. Burger, one of Connersville township's well-known farmers, is a native of the neighboring county of Wayne, but has been a resident of Fayette county since he was seven years of age. He was born at Cambridge, in Wayne county, this state, March 8, 1861, son of Jacob and Veronica (Fager) Burger, natives of Germany, whose last days were spent in this county, well-known residents of the community west of Connersville.

Jacob Burger was born in the village of Kuhr, in the province of Hessen, Germany, July 25, 1831, only son in a family of four children. He lived at home until he was twenty-three years of age, when he had an elder sister came to the United States, landing at the port of New York on July 17, 1854, without means and strangers in a strange land. Jacob Burger had but five cents in money when he landed on the shores of America, but he soon got a job as a gardener in New York, where he worked until he had earned money enough to pay his way to Cincinnati, in the neighborhood of which city he worked, gardening and farming, for nearly two years, or until the last of April, 1856, when he came up into Indiana and located at Connersville, securing employment in that vicinity as a farm hand. He married in 1857 and in 1860 went up into Wayne county, where he remained until 1869, when he returned to this county and bought a farm west of Connersville, the place now occupied by his sons, Louis and John, and there spent the remainder of his life, a substantial farmer, he and his wife both doing well their part in the upbuilding of that community. On May 7, 1857, in this county, Jacob Burger was united in marriage to Veronica Fager, who was born in the grand duchy of Baden, in Germany, August 20, 1829, and who came to this country alone in 1853. After more than forty years of happy married life, she died on July 19, 1898. Jacob Burger survived his wife for nearly twelve years, his death occurring on March 12, 1910. He and his wife were earnest members of the Catholic church and their children were reared in that faith; these children, besides the subject of this sketch, being Mrs. Anna Geise, Mrs. Clara Schoenborn, Mrs. Maggie Ariens, Joseph S. (who died in October, 1908), Mrs. Lizzie Greiner and Louis.

John J. Burger was seven years of age when his parents moved from Wayne county to the farm about two miles west of Connersville and in the latter vicinity he has lived ever since. He grew up on the farm and in 1886 bought the farm where he now lives, one and one-half miles southwest of Connersville, and upon his marriage in the spring of 1891 established his

home there. Mr. Burger has a well-kept farm of eighty acres and he and his family have a very comfortable home. They are members of the Catholic church and take a proper interest in parish affairs.

In April, 1891, John J. Burger was united in marriage to Katherine Meyer, who was born in Wunningen, Bavaria, Germany, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Peffer) Meyer, who, in 1883, came to this country with their nine children, proceeding at once to Connersville. Two weeks later the father bought a farm three and one-half miles east of Connersville, established his home there and there spent the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1904. His widow is now making her home with a daughter, Mrs. Keller, at Indianapolis. To Mr. and Mrs. Burger four children have been born, namely: Gertrude, who married George Seffrin, of Connersville, and has one child, a son, Walter Leo; John A., who continues to live on the home farm with his parents; Louise, who died at the age of three years, and Frankie, who died when eight months of age.

GEORGE M. FRIES.

George M. Fries, well-known manufacturer of drain tile and president of the Indiana State Association of Manufacturers of Clay Drain Tile, whose extensive plant for the manufacture of tile, just west of the city of Connersville, is one of the best-equipped plants of that kind in the state, was born at Stavetown, in the vicinity of Brookville, in the neighboring county of Franklin, and has lived in this part of the state all his life. He was born on April 15, 1866, son of Anthony and Margaret (Miller) Fries, natives of Germany, Bavarians both, who came to this country in the days of their youth and whose last days were spent in this county, the latter having been one of the victims of the flood of 1913.

Anthony Fries left his native Bavaria when he was sixteen years of age and came to the United States, locating at Cincinnati, where, when he became of age, he was naturalized as an American citizen. There he married Margaret Miller, who had come to this country from Bavaria when she was fifteen years of age, and, shortly after his marriage, he having learned the cooper's trade in Cincinnati, he moved to Hamilton, Ohio, where he lived until 1864, when he moved over into Indiana and started a cooper shop one mile south of Brookville, in Franklin county, building up quite an extensive business in that line, the settlement which grew up around his cooper shop

coming to be known as Stagetown, which name the village bears to this day, on account of the stave factory built up there by Mr. Fries. About 1882, the stave timber in that section having by that time become pretty well exhausted, Anthony Fries began to utilize extensive clay deposits that had been disclosed in that vicinity, and established, in the vicinity of Stagetown, the first steam-power brick plant in Indiana. The product of this factory soon attained a wide demand, especially in Cincinnati and in Connersville, some of the best buildings in the latter city, notably the Eighth street school building, the Fifth street school building, the First National Bank building, the McFarlan Carriage Company's building, the Connersville Furniture Company's warehouse and numerous other important buildings in that city having been constructed of Fries brick. In January, 1892, Anthony Fries organized the A. Fries & Sons Company, in partnership with his sons, John A. and George M. Fries, and was perfecting plans for the establishment of an extensive brick-manufacturing plant west of Connersville, the present site of the well-known Fries tile factory, but his plans were interrupted by his death in the next month, in February, 1892. The sons, however, went ahead with the perfection of these plans and established an extensive factory on the site. In 1902 they discontinued the manufacture of brick and took up the manufacture of drain tile, soon achieving a wide reputation for the durable quality of their output, and the brothers continued in business together until the tragedy of the flood of 1913 came upon them with all its overwhelming force. During that flood, perhaps the most tragic incident in the history of Brookville, where the brick plant was located, the widow Fries, mother of the subject of this sketch, and John A. Fries and his family, a total of eight persons in the Fries family, were drowned and the big brick plant was practically destroyed. George M. Fries, the remaining member of the firm, bought out the other heirs and has since continued the manufacture of tile at the Connersville plant, sole owner and manager of the plant, one of the best-established concerns of its kind in the state.

In 1912 George M. Fries, who had long been recognized as one of the most expert and enterprising tile manufacturers in Indiana, organized the Indiana State Association of Manufacturers of Clay Drain Tile and has been president of that association from the date of its organization. This association is maintained for the mutual protection of drain-tile manufacturers and has done much in the way of intelligent promotion of legislation for the purpose of facilitating tile draining and the reclamation of swamp lands. The association maintains a publicity and educational bureau, which publishes

and disseminates information regarding the wonderful results that have attended underdraining and by this means has done much in the way of educating the public to the value of tiling as a means of reclaiming much otherwise waste land in the state. Mr. Fries is an enterprising, public-spirited citizen and has ever since becoming a resident of this county in 1892 taken an active part in the promotion of the manufacturing and other substantial interests of the community.

In 1893, the year after taking up his residence in this county, George M. Fries was united in marriage to Carrie Hohman, of Indianapolis, who was born in Franklin county, this state, daughter of Tobias and Mary (Schubert) Hohman, who came from Bavaria, Germany, to this country, in 1859, proceeding on out to Indiana and settling on a farm in Franklin county, where they spent the rest of their lives, Tobias Hohman dying in 1896 and his widow surviving until 1908. To Mr. and Mrs. Fries two daughters have been born, Helen, born in 1900, and Nellie, born in 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Fries are members of the Catholic church and take a proper interest in parish affairs. Mr. Fries is a member of the Knights of Columbus, in the affairs of which he takes a warm interest.

GEORGE W. PRIFOGLÉ.

George W. Prifogle, a well-known farmer and fruit grower of Orange township, this county, was born in the neighboring county of Franklin, October 24, 1848, son of John and Eliza (Huber) Prifogle, the former of whom was born in that same county, a son of Peter Prifogle and wife, pioneers of the Highland neighborhood. Peter Prifogle was born in Germany and was about eighteen years of age when he came to this country. For some time he made his home in Pennsylvania and then came to Indiana, entering a tract of government land in Highland township, Franklin county, and there establishing his home. On that pioneer farm he spent the remainder of his life and there his son, John Prifogle, spent all his life and there the subject of this sketch was born and reared.

Reared on the farm, George W. Prifogle became a farmer and continued, after his marriage in 1877, to make his home in Franklin county until 1882, when he came up into Fayette county and located at Connersville, where he lived for nine years, engaged at work in the furniture factory. He then rented a farm in Columbia township and remained there for four years,

at the end of which time he traded his house and lot in Connersville in part payment for a farm of eighty acres in the northeast part of Orange township, where he has made his home for the past twenty years. In addition to his general farming, Mr. Prifogle has long given considerable attention to truck farming and to fruit growing. He has an excellent orchard and besides raises quantities of small fruit and berries, finding a ready market for the products of his farm along these lines. Mr. Prifogle is a Republican and has ever given a good citizen's attention to local civic affairs. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Guttentberg lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and takes a warm interest in lodge affairs.

George W. Prifogle has been thrice married. In 1877, while living in Franklin county, he married Amanda Tilden, who was born and reared in that county, and to that union seven children were born, of whom two died in infancy and five of whom are still living, namely: Edward, a member of the police force at Bedford, Massachusetts, married Mary Agnes Carrol, born at Oldham, England, September 30, 1882, and they are the parents of two children; Frederick, of Connersville, who married Carrie Brooks and has two children; Alice, who married Glenn Loos, of Brookville, this state, and has four children; Joseph, of San Pedro, California, who married Catherine Abercrombie and has two children, and Harry, who is serving his third term of enlistment in the United States army, now serving as a surgeon in the military hospital at Columbus, Ohio. The mother of these children died at Connersville on February 23, 1889, and on April 11, 1893, Mr. Prifogle married Maggie Reif, who also was born in Franklin county, a daughter of Valentine Reif and wife, and who died on June 10, 1910, leaving two children, Julius, who married Linnie Snyder, of Columbus, this state, and now lives at Indianapolis, and Charles, who is at home with his father.

On September 24, 1911, Mr. Prifogle married Mrs. Mary (Miller) Berger, who was born in Cincinnati, a daughter of Charles and Francesco (Miller) Miller, both of whom were born in Germany, but were not of blood kinship, though both bearing the same name. Charles Miller spent his last days in Cincinnati and there his daughter Mary grew to womanhood and married William Berger, who was born in the Hartz mountains, in Germany, and who had come to this country in the days of his youth. In 1881 William Berger moved with his family from Cincinnati to Connersville and in the latter city became employed as a joiner in the furniture factory and was thus engaged at the time of his death on January 31, 1886. To William and Mary (Miller) Berger eight children were born, namely: Katherine Mary,

who married Fred Bronnert (now deceased) and still lives in Cincinnati; Charles, who married Ida Rydman and is now living at Olmsted Falls, Ohio; Freda, who married John Murray, a Connersville druggist, and has four children: Otto, who married Grace Spangler and is living in Connersville; Louisa, who married Eugenio Dahne, the Brazilian commissioner-general of agriculture, commerce and industry, whom she met at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, and who is now living at San Diego, California, where Mr. Dahne installed an exhibit of his own at the San Diego Exposition, and William, Jr., who died at El Paso in his seventeenth year. Besides these, two children died in infancy. After the death of Mr. Berger his widow continued to make her home in Connersville until her marriage to Mr. Prifogle. While a member of the German Presbyterian church at Connersville, Mrs. Prifogle served for four years as secretary of the Ladies' Society.

MILLARD FILLMORE CUMMINS.

Millard Fillmore Cummins, one of Fayette county's best-known and most substantial retired farmers and horsemen, now living at the north edge of the city of Connersville at the foot of Grand avenue, is a native son of this county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a pioneer farm in Posey township, November 19, 1856, son of John D. and Caroline (Williams) Cummins, both of whom were born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and whose last days were spent in Fayette county, substantial and influential pioneers of the northern part of the county.

John D. Cummins was born about 1818 and grew to manhood in Bourbon county, Kentucky. On July 30, 1840, he married there Caroline Williams, who also was born in that county, a daughter of Eli and Elizabeth (Hanna) Williams, also natives of that county, the former born on January 30, 1800, and the latter, a daughter of Joseph Hanna, September 4, 1796. After their marriage John D. Cummins and his wife established their home on a farm in their native county and there remained until five of their children were born, Charles, Noah, John, Oliva and Elizabeth. In November, 1851, the baby, Elizabeth, then being but two months of age, the family came up into Indiana, driving through, and settled in Fayette county. John D. Cummins bought the southeast quarter of section 22, in Posey township, three miles southwest of the village of Bentonville, and there established his home, he and his wife spending the remainder of their lives there. Mr.

Cummins died in October, 1885, and his widow survived him more than eighteen years, her death occurring on March 16, 1904.

Millard F. Cummins grew up on the farm on which he was born in Posey township and received his schooling in the district school in that neighborhood. Conditions in that region still were in a pretty primitive state during the days of his boyhood and he grew up familiar with the ways of pioneer living. As a boy he used to watch his mother sitting at the spinning wheel and he learned to spin, a boyish accomplishment which he now recalls with much interest. His father was an excellent horseman and took much pride in keeping up his stock, his horses and mules frequently winning prizes in the local fairs and horse shows; and it was thus that, even from boyhood, Millard T. Cummins acquired an interest in good horses that he has retained to this day. After his marriage in 1877 Mr. Cummins continued to make his home on the home farm and there continued to reside until in April, 1917, when he retired from the active labors of the farm and moved to Connersville, where he now resides and where he is very comfortably situated in a pleasant home on the north side of the city, at the foot of Grand avenue. He had long ago bought the interests of the other heirs in the old family home and still owns that quarter-section tract, which is well improved and profitably cultivated, his youngest son now being in charge of the same. As noted above, Mr. Cummins has from the days of his boyhood taken a warm interest in good horses and he formerly maintained a race track on his farm, raising and training horses for the track. He bought a trotting stallion, "Robert B.," 2:29½, and one of the first colts from this sire, "Lucy C.," developed, under Mr. Cummin's training, a speed of 2:12 and had an official mark of 2:20¼. Her first colt, "Pine Bush," did even better. Mr. Cummins has exhibited several other horses of more than local note and is now the owner of "Indiana Belle," 2:15¼.

Millard F. Cummins has been twice married. In 1877 he was united in marriage to Samantha Hyatt, who was born in Henry county, this state, daughter of Frank Hyatt and wife, the latter of whom was a Plummer, both representatives of old Quaker families in the Dublin neighborhood, and who died in March, 1883, leaving three children, John, Rufus, living on the old Hyatt farm near Strawns, who married Grace Ward and has five children, Elbert, Geraldine, Pauline, Dorothy and Ward, and Lota, who married Howard Sherwood and died in 1908, leaving a daughter, Mildred.

In 1886 Mr. Cummins married Kate McHatton, who was born in Owen county, Kentucky, a daughter of John and Eliza (Sharpe) McHatton, both

of whom were born and reared in that same county, and to that union two children have been born, Walter and Nettie. Walter Cummins, who is now operating the old home farm in Posey township, married Lola Saxon and has two children, Leroy and Roscoe. Nettie Cummins married Roscoe Hall, of Richmond, and has one child, a daughter, Avis.

GUS BOWEN.

Gus Bowen, a farmer living a short distance southeast of Orange and who is a member of the advisory board of Orange township, was born on a farm over the line in Noble township, Rush county, and has lived in that neighborhood all his life, being, therefore, one of the best-known residents of that part of the county. He was born on February 14, 1879, the youngest son of Rufus P. and Desdemona (Stone) Bowen, the former of whom also was born in Noble township, Rush county, and the latter, who is still living, now making her home in Rushville, a native of Fayette county.

Rufus P. Bowen was a son of Solomon Bowen, who came to Indiana from Bourbon county, Kentucky, in pioneer days and entered a tract of "Congress land" in Noble township, Rush county, where he established his home and where he spent the rest of his life, one of the substantial pioneers of that part of the county. There Rufus P. Bowen grew up amid pioneer conditions and in turn became a farmer on his own account, farming all his life in Noble township, where his death occurred in 1896. His widow is now living at Rushville. She was born in Orange township, this county, daughter of Silas H. and Martha (Dicken) Stone, pioneers of Fayette county, a record of whose lives is interwoven with the history of that part of the county in which they lived.

Silas H. Stone was a native of Kentucky, born in Scott county, that state, who became a carpenter, millwright and wagon-maker. In the early twenties he came up into Indiana, prospecting in Fayette county, and here married Martha Dicken, who also was born in Scott county, Kentucky, in 1806, and who had come to Indiana with her parents, Henry Dicken and wife, who settled in the west half of the southwest quarter of section 14 of Orange township, this county, and who later moved to the eighty just east of the above described eighty. After his marriage Silas H. Stone returned to Kentucky, but in 1825 he and his wife returned to this county, coming through with a considerable company of Kentuckians who were seeking

homes in this region. Upon settling here Silas H. Stone entered an "eighty" in the southwest quarter of section 11 of Orange township and there established his home. As a miller he worked in a grist-mill during the days and as a carpenter he built his house, working on the latter at night. The mill in which he worked was the pioneer mill erected by his brother, Elias Stone, on Garrison creek, in section 11 of Orange township, in 1821. It was in this latter year that Elias Stone had come up here from Kentucky and had settled in Fayette county. He platted that part of the village of Orange that lies north of the cross road. About 1840 Silas H. Stone bought the mill that had been started by his brother, afterward selling the same and building another mill farther down the creek, in the northeast part of the southeast quarter of section 14, and later added to that grist-mill a saw-mill. In connection with the latter he also carried on a carriage shop and made a considerable number of the old-style "Rockaway" carriages, besides buggies and wagons and any other kind of vehicle demanded by the people of that vicinity, his wife operating the grist-mill while he would be thus engaged. He and his brother, Elias, built the Christian church at Orange, said to have been the first house of worship erected for the uses of that denomination in the state of Indiana, the local congregation having been organized on July 4, 1829. Silas H. Stone was a devoted member of the Christian church, but his loyalty to the founder of that sect (Alexander Campbell) was such that he never referred to the church only as the "Campbellite" church. He was always the first person on hand at the meetings of the local congregation and in many ways did all he could to promote the interests of the church. For some time he also served as a member of the board of school directors and in that capacity was able to gratify an early wish to build a good frame school house to supplant the first school house, built of logs, in the settlement. About 1880 he and his wife moved to the village of Orange, where their last days were spent, his death occurring in 1882 and hers in 1883.

On November 28, 1900, Gus Bowen was united in marriage to Ethel Murphy, who also was born in Noble township, Rush county, a daughter of George and Julia (Thompson) Murphy, the former of whom also was born in that township, a son of John and Anna (McCrory) Murphy. John Murphy was born in Butler county, Ohio, a son of Jesse and Charlotte Murphy, who came from New Jersey and after a sometime residence in Butler county, Ohio, came on up the valley of the White Water and settled in the near vicinity of Glenwood. John Murphy was but a child when his parents came up here and he grew to manhood on the farm and remained a farmer all his

life. His wife, Anna McCrory, was born in this county, a daughter of Robert and Celina (Saxon) McCrory, the former of whom, a native of Ireland, walked from Cincinnati to the land office at Indianapolis and there entered a quarter of a section of land two and one-half miles northeast of Glenwood, in this county, where he established his home. He married Celina Saxon, who was born in Georgia and who was but a child when her parents came to Indiana, settling in Fayette county at a time when Indians still were numerous hereabout. The Indians at that time were continuing to give such cause for apprehension on the part of the settlers that the little Celina was not permitted to wander far from the house in her play, lest she should be stolen by the Indians. Ethel Murphy was bereft of her mother when she was eight days old and she was reared by her grandmother and by her aunt, Mrs. George, of Orange. She completed her schooling in the high school at Rushville and taught school for a year before her marriage to Mr. Bowen. To that union one child has been born, a daughter, Lela Myrl. The grandfather of Mrs. Bowen, John P. Thompson, was the founder of the Christian church at Orange.

Gus Bowen has been a member of the Orange township advisory board for the past two years or more and gives his earnest attention to public affairs. He is a member of the local lodge of the Improved Order of Red Men and takes a warm interest in the affairs of the same. He and his wife have a pleasant home and take a proper part in the general social activities of their community.

RALPH WRIGHT BOWEN.

Ralph Wright Bowen, a well-known and progressive young farmer of the Orange neighborhood, is a native son of Fayette county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a farm southeast of the village of Orange, in Orange township, March 25, 1885, son and only child of Nicholas F. and Sarah C. (Wright) Bowen, both of whom are natives of this part of the state, the former born on January 24, 1859, in Noble township, Rush county, son of Rufus P. and Desdemona M. (Stone) Bowen, members of pioneer families, whose family record extending back to the early settlement of this part of the country is set out elsewhere in this volume in a biographical sketch relating to Gus Bowen, a member of the Orange township advisory board and uncle of the subject of this sketch.

Nicholas F. Bowen grew up on the home farm over in Rush county and

in the spring after he was twenty-one years of age he began farming for himself on a rented farm. A year later he married and continued as a renter until in March, 1892, when he bought a farm of eighty acres in the northeast corner of section 22 of Orange township, this county, and there established his home. About eight years later he bought the eighty adjoining that place, in the northwest corner of section 23, and has since been the owner of an excellent farm of one hundred and sixty acres, all in one body. There he continued farming and stock raising until in March, 1909, when he retired from the active labors of the farm, turning the management of the place over to his son Ralph, and he and his wife moved to Orange, where they have a pleasant home and one and one-fourth acres in the village, together with a good barn, garage and orchard. In the fall of 1908 N. F. Bowen was elected assessor of Orange township, entering upon the duties of that office in January of the following year. His official term of four years was extended by legislative enactment and thus served for six years, his term of office expiring on January 1, 1915. He was urged by both political parties to accept the nomination for a second term, but he declined to become a candidate.

On December 19, 1881, Nicholas F. Bowen was united in marriage to Sarah C. Wright, who was born in Orange township, this county, daughter of the Rev. William and Lucinda (Simmons) Wright and a cousin of Orville and Wilbur Wright, the inventors of the aeroplane. Her parents also were natives of this county, members of pioneer families, their respective parents having been among the early settlers of the county. The Rev. William Wright, a minister of the United Brethren church and a substantial farmer of Orange township, spent all his life in that township. He died years ago of typhoid fever and his widow married Anson Moore, who died some years ago. She is still living on her farm two miles south of Orange. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen are members of the Christian church and he is a charter member of the Orange lodge of the Improved Order of Red Men.

Ralph W. Bowen has always lived near Orange. He and his father are farming together, he making his home on the farm, while his father lives in Orange. On February 9, 1909, Ralph W. Bowen was united in marriage to Grace E. Smith, who was born on a farm northeast of Orange, near the Gray-Robinson school house, a daughter of Oscar and Hulda (Jones) Smith, the former of whom died when his daughter Grace was five years of age and the latter when the daughter was ten years of age. Thus bereft of her parents in the days of her childhood, Grace Smith was reared in the household of her mother's sister, Mrs. Edward M. Martin, northeast of Orange. Her

mother was a daughter of Thomas and Anna (Trusler) Jones and a cousin of William and Thomas Jones, biographical sketches of whom, presented elsewhere in this volume, give further details of the family's history. Oscar Smith was born in Ohio and his wife was born in Orange township, this county. Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Bowen have two daughters, Mabel and Hazel. They are members of the Christian church at Orange and Mr. Bowen is a member of the local lodge of the Improved Order of Red Men at that place.

WILLIAM CALLISON BROWN.

William Callison Brown, a toolmaker in the plant of the Connersville Blower Company at Connersville, is a member of one of the old families in Connersville, his grandfather, William Brown, having settled there in 1836, coming over from Brownsville, in Union county, and establishing a tannery in Connersville, which he operated the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1856. Further mention of this pioneer, one of the leaders in the early industrial life of Connersville, is set out elsewhere in this volume. One of his sons, William Brown, married Paulina Callison and shortly afterward moved to Wichita, Kansas, where his wife died, leaving two sons, the subject of this sketch and his younger brother, Ezra B. Brown, who is also living at Connersville and further mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume. William Callison Brown was born in Connersville February 19, 1874, and moved to La Porte, Indiana, then to Wichita, Kansas, in a period of six years. After the death of his mother his father brought him and his younger brother to Connersville and left the two boys in charge of their paternal grandmother, the widow of William Brown. The father then returned West, where he presently married again and later moved to the state of Oregon, where he is now living, a resident of the town of Ten Mile.

For about a year after he was brought to Connersville, William C. Brown continued to make his home with his grandmother and he then went to live with his father's sister, Harriet, and her husband, Eber Bateman, and by them was reared to manhood, the relations existing between them being as close as could exist between parents and son. Eber Bateman was a native of New Jersey, born on November 2, 1815. When he was a child his parents moved to Ohio and settled at the mouth of the Miami river, just below the city of Cincinnati, where he grew to manhood. His father kept a tavern and operated a ferry across the river at that point. Eber Bateman early

became engaged in the flat-boat trade between Cincinnati and New Orleans and was for some time quite successfully engaged in that traffic, making a specialty of transporting salt meat down the river. When the White Water canal was completed in the latter forties he came up on the first canal boat that made the trip through to Connersville and there he stopped, determining to go into business there. He embarked in the general merchandise business at Connersville and was thus engaged until after the close of the Civil War. While thus engaged he brought to Connersville the first oil lamps ever seen in that place, two of them, and five gallons of coal oil. About 1867 Eber Bateman bought the farm now owned by the Reipberger brothers, in the northwestern part of Jackson township, this county, and there established his home and began farming, remaining there the rest of his life. He became the owner of one hundred and ninety acres of land and was regarded as a very substantial citizen.

Eber Bateman's wife, Harriet Brown, aunt of the subject of this sketch, was born near Brownsville, in the neighboring county of Union, February 11, 1833, daughter of William and Eliza (Bolton) Brown, and was but a child when her parents moved to Connersville in 1836, her father there engaging in the tanning business. She died on December 14, 1902, and her husband survived her but a few months, his death occurring on May 23, 1903. He was an earnest Mason and was past master of the local lodge. Eber Bateman and wife were the parents of six children, namely: William H., who is now living with his daughter, Mrs. Sherry, in the southeastern part of Connersville township; Elizabeth B., wife of Albert H. Robinson, of Connersville; Albert E., now living at Dallas, Texas; Harriet, of Indianapolis; Lewis E., also of Indianapolis, and Mary L., wife of Charles Grubb, of Indianapolis.

William C. Brown remained on the Bateman farm until he was twenty-three years and then decided to quit farming and take up mechanics. He entered the plant of the Connersville Blower Company as an apprentice and ever since has remained with that concern. He rapidly mastered the details of his craft giving particular attention to the tool-making department and for some time has been engaged in the plant as an expert tool maker. Not long after taking up his residence in Connersville, Mr. Brown married and he and his wife have a pleasant home at 1339 Indiana avenue. He is a Mason and a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias and both he and his wife are members of the Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. Brown is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. Brown is a mem-

ber of the Episcopal church and Mrs. Brown is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On November 3, 1898, William C. Brown was united in marriage to Bertha L. Davis, who was born at Newcastle, this state, a daughter of Vincent R. and Louisa (Shepherd) Davis, the former of whom was born in that same town and the latter of whom was born and reared on a farm near there. Vincent R. Davis was a son of William and Elira (Madison) Davis, who came to this state from North Carolina and settled on a farm which is now included within the city limits of Newcastle. On that farm Vincent R. Davis spent all his life, a farmer. He died on February 12, 1912. His wife, who was born on a nearby farm, was a daughter of Samuel and Delilah (Hague-wood) Shepherd, the former of whom also was born near Newcastle, a son of Allan Shepherd and wife. Delilah Haguewood was born in North Carolina and was but a child when her parents came to this state, settling at Newcastle at a time when that place consisted of but one store, a tavern and three dwelling houses. Samuel Shepherd spent all his life as a farmer in the Newcastle neighborhood and there his daughter, Louisa, lived until her marriage to Mr. Davis. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Davis has been spending most of the time at Newcastle, where her daughter, Bertha L., resided until her marriage to Mr. Brown. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown were born two children, both of whom died in infancy.

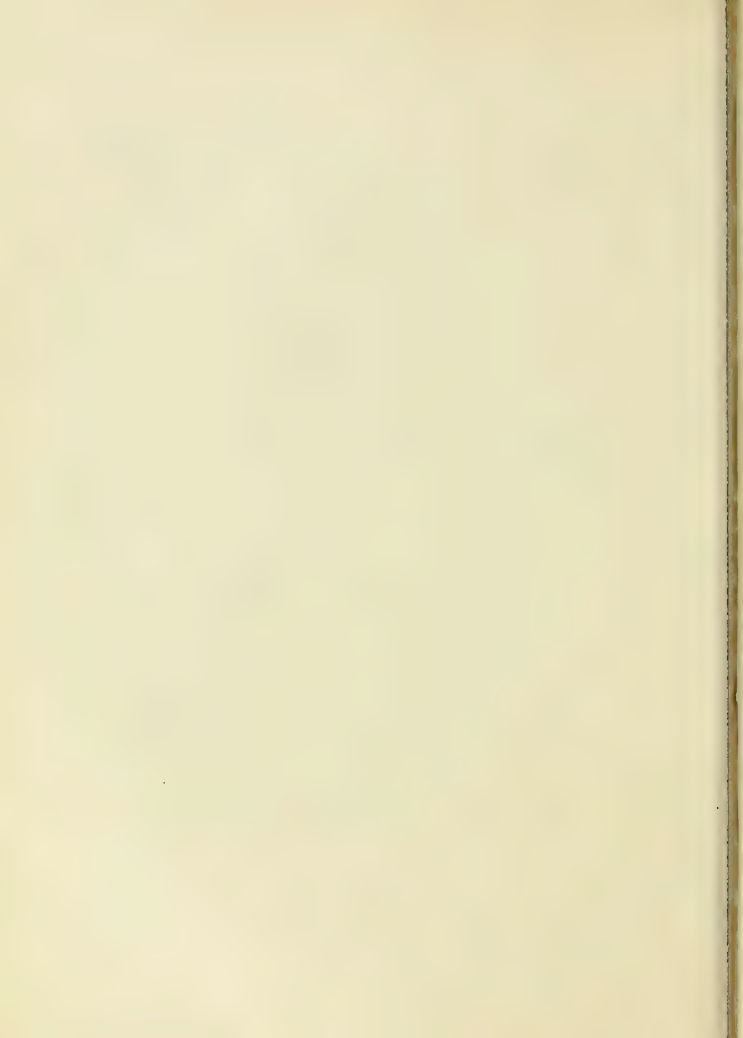
IRVIN E. BOOHER, M. D.

Dr. Irvin E. Booher, of Connersville, one of the most widely known medical practitioners in Fayette county, is a native son of Indiana and has lived in this state all his life. He was born in the village of Red Key, in Jay county, March 11, 1883, son of Henry and Mary J. Booher, the former of whom at that time was engaged in the mercantile business at Red Key, but who is now living at Kendallville, this state.

Graduated from the high school at Red Key in 1900, Irvin E. Booher for a short time thereafter taught school in his home county and then entered the normal school at Marion. After a course of two years in that institution he resumed teaching and was thus engaged in Randolph county and at Red Key until 1909, when he entered the Medical College of the University of Louisville, from which institution he was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1913. Upon receiving his diploma Doctor Booher



IRVIN E. BOOHER, M. D.



was appointed an interne in the Louisville City Hospital and served in that capacity, receiving some very valuable practical experience, until the fall of that same year, when he opened an office for the practice of his profession at Connersville and has ever since been engaged in practice in that city. Upon locating at Connersville, Doctor Booher took up the practice of the retiring Dr. H. M. Lamberson and has done very well, having built up an extensive practice in the city and surrounding country. Doctor Booher keeps fully abreast of the modern advances in his profession and is a member of the American Medical Association, the Indiana State Medical Association, the Mississippi Valley Medical Society and the Miami Valley Medical Society, in the deliberations of all of which bodies he takes an active interest.

In 1903 Dr. Irvin E. Booher was united in marriage to Ida S. Wise and to this union one child has been born, a daughter, Lucille. Doctor Booher is a Royal Arch Mason and is also a member of the local lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of the Improved Order of Red Men, of the Knights of Pythias and of the Loyal Order of Moose, and in the affairs of all these organizations takes a warm interest.

MELANCTHON RUSSELL LITTLE.

The late Melancthon Russell Little, for many years one of the best-known farmers of Orange township, was born in that township and lived there all his life, becoming there the owner of an excellent farm on which his family still resides. He was born on a pioneer farm in the northern part of the township on December 17, 1845, a son of John and Frances (Russell) Little, the former a native of the state of South Carolina and the latter, of Ohio, whose last days were spent in Orange township.

John Little was about eighteen years of age when he came from South Carolina to Indiana with his parents, Thomas Little and wife, the family locating in Fayette county. Thomas Little entered a tract of "Congress land," the southeast quarter of section 2 of Orange township, and there established his home, developing an excellent farm in the then wilderness. There John Little farmed all his life. His wife, Frances Russell, was born in Ohio, probably in Preble county, and was but a child when her parents, Alexander Russell and wife, came over into Indiana and entered a tract of land from the government in the southern part of Fairview township, this county, estab-

lishing there their home at a time when wolves and other "varmints" still were numerous in the forests hereabouts. When the project for building the White Water canal was being developed, Alexander Russell took the contract for digging that portion of the canal from Connersville to Brookville and during the work of construction had from five hundred to six hundred men in his employ. Some time after the completion of that contract he moved to Illinois and there spent the remainder of his life.

Melancthon R. Little grew up on the home farm in Orange township and received his schooling in the neighborhood schools. He early learned the trade of carpenter and for a while in the days of his young manhood followed that trade in Illinois, but the most of his life was spent in farming in Orange township, where he became the owner of a snug farm of eighty acres in the northeast part of that township, the place on which he spent his last days and where his family is still living. Mr. Little gave special attention to fruit growing, had an excellent orchard and also raised an abundance of strawberries and other small fruit. Mr. Little was an earnest member of the United Presbyterian church, as are his widow and children, and at the time of his death was a member of the session of the local church, having served as an elder for seven or eight years. His death occurred at his home on February 14, 1915, he then being in the seventieth year of his age.

In December, 1878, Melancthon R. Little was united in marriage to Mary J. Miller, who survives him and who is still making her home on the home farm in Orange township. Mrs. Little also is a native of the Hoosier state, born in the neighboring county of Rush, a daughter of James and Maria (Louden) Miller, the former a native of the state of Kentucky and the latter, of Ireland. James Miller was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, and was about eight years of age when his parents, John and Mary (Boyd) Miller, came to Indiana and settled in the Richland neighborhood, John Miller spending the remainder of his life in Rush county. In that county James Miller grew to manhood and there he married Maria Louden, who was but a child when she came to this country from Ireland with her parents, James and Jane Louden, who for a time after their arrival in the United States made their home in Pennsylvania and then came to Indiana, settling in Orange township, this county, and later moving to Fairview township, where they spent their last days, both living to ripe old age. James Miller was a buggy-maker in the days when the wood work on buggies was all turned out by hand and for some time was employed in the Applegate factory over in Rush county.

Later he took up farming and spent the rest of his life as a farmer, his death occurring in 1913. His wife had long preceded him to the grave, her death having occurred in 1879. They were members of the United Presbyterian church and were active in local good works.

To Melancthon R. and Mary J. (Miller) Little were born four children, namely: Ida May, Ralph M. and Leslie L., who are living on the home farm with their mother, and Maggie B., who married Monroe Brooks, of Glenwood, and has two children, James Doran and Viola Imogene. The Littles have a pleasant home in Orange township and have ever given their earnest attention to the general social activities of the community in which they live.

AMON YOUNG.

Amon Young, trustee of Orange township and one of the most substantial farmers of that township, proprietor of an excellent farm about a mile southeast of the village of Orange, was born in that township and has lived there all his life. He was born on a farm about one and one-half miles northeast of his present home on May 23, 1865, son of Alfred and Margaret (Serns) Young, the former of whom also was born in this county and the latter in the state of Ohio, both of whom spent their last days in this county.

Alfred Young was born on a pioneer farm south of Everton, in Jackson township, and there grew to manhood. He married Margaret Serns, who was born in Oxford, Ohio, daughter of John Serns and wife, who spent their last days in Oxford, and for a short time after his marriage was engaged in farming in Franklin county, this state. He then prospected a bit in Rush county with a view to buying a farm there, but decided that he wanted none of that land, holding that in the main it was too low and swampy and therefore came back into Fayette county and established his home on high ground in Orange township in order to avoid the ague that then was a scourge throughout this part of the country. It was before the days of the Civil War that Alfred Young settled on his Orange township farm and there he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring on February 6, 1878. His widow survived him for about fourteen years, her death occurring in 1892. They were members of the Christian church and active in church work. To them seven children were born, of whom but three are living at present, the subject of this sketch being the youngest of these.

Amon Young was but thirteen years of age when his father died and he remained on the home farm with his mother, assisting in the labors of the same, and farmed there until the death of his mother; having rented the farm and begun farming for himself after his marriage in 1885. After the death of his mother he bought the home place and continued to make his home there until 1906, when he sold that farm and bought the farm on which he since has made his home, one mile southeast of Orange. Mr. Young has an excellent farm of one hundred and sixty acres and in addition to his general farming gives considerable attention to the raising of a good grade of live stock. In the fall of 1914 Mr. Young was elected trustee of Orange township, entering upon the duties of that office on January 1, 1915, and is now serving as trustee of the township, giving his earnest attention to his official duties.

On August 31, 1885, Amon Young was united in marriage to Josephine Morris, who was born near La Clede, Illinois, a daughter of White B. and Mary Jane (Payne) Morris, both of whom were born in Indiana, a short distance west of Rushville, and who had moved to Illinois a short time after their marriage. The object of White B. Morris's removal to Illinois was to get land cheap, but his venture proved to be a financial disappointment and about 1875 he returned to Indiana with his family and located in Union township, Rush county, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. For a time during his residence in Illinois, Mr. Morris was engaged in the mercantile business, but after locating in Rush county resumed farming and was thus engaged the rest of his life. Mrs. Young was about eight years of age when her parents returned to Indiana from Illinois and she grew up on the home farm in Rush county, where she was living at the time of her marriage to Mr. Young. To that union three children have been born, sons all, namely: Morris, who married Grace Huff, of Liberty, this state, and is now living in Orange; Russell, who was graduated from the agricultural department of Purdue University and is engaged in farming in Orange township, and Corey, who is engaged in farming in association with his father. Russell Young married Josie Creek and has one child, a son, Ralph Eugene. Corey Young married Italy Creek and has one child, La Verne. Amon Young is a member of the Christian church and his wife is a member of the Baptist church. They have a pleasant home in the Orange neighborhood and have ever given their earnest attention to the general good works of the community.

WILLIAM BROWN.

In the year 1836, William Brown started his tannery in Connersville. Upon moving there from Brownsville, over in Union county, he put up a log house as a place of residence at what is now the south side of the west end of Second street, just east of where the Brown house now stands, at the foot of Western avenue. For years after William Brown settled there, present Western avenue was called Tanner street and it ended at Third street, the Brown property extending out to Third street. Ten years after settling there William Brown supplanted his log house by a substantial and commodious brick house, just west of the log house, and that second house is still serving as a residence for the Browns in the fourth generation. In that old house there are preserved numerous relics of pioneer days, household articles used in the days of William Brown, such as an old grease lamp, with double burners, candle moulds, candle snuffers, a spinning wheel and linen spreads and other articles of domestic use woven by Mrs. Brown.

William Brown was born at Lexington, Kentucky, April 15, 1810, and was but a child when his parents came up into Indiana Territory and settled in the section then known as the walnut levels in what later came to be organized as Wayne county. Not long after settling there both his parents died from the effects of that strange malady so bitterly remembered by the pioneers as "milk sickness," which claimed many victims throughout this region in the early days of the settlement of the state. Thus orphaned in his early youth, young Brown was reared by Mr. Wiggins, of Richmond, a Quaker and a tanner, who later established a tannery in the near vicinity of Brownsville, in Union county, and put his son and William Brown in charge of the same. Young Wiggins did not like the work and presently returned to Richmond, leaving Brown in sole charge of the place. In 1832 William Brown married at Brownsville and continued operating the tannery there until 1836, when he moved his tannery to Connersville, which place even then was giving promise of becoming the industrial center for this part of the state. He established his tannery in a frame building he erected on what is now known as Grand avenue, just above First street, and some time later supplanted that structure by a brick building, which is still standing there, facing toward the canal and now used for storage purposes. William Brown built up a good business as a tanner and continued in business there the rest of his life, his death occurring on May 21, 1856. He was one of the most active business men in the rapidly developing town and did much to promote

the general interests of the same. When the volunteer fire department was organized, he took an active part in the movement and was one of the most energetic members of the department. Fire calls then were answered by organized volunteers and the fire-fighting apparatus was a hand engine affectionately called "Pluto," whose infrequent outings invariably were accompanied by scenes of much local excitement.

In 1832, at Brownsville, William Brown was united in marriage to Eliza Bolton, who was born at Abingdon, Washington county, Virginia, April 16, 1811, a daughter of James and Jane (Carr) Bolton, the former of whom was of English birth and the latter of whom had a German mother. While Eliza Bolton was still a little girl James Bolton and his family came to Indiana, driving across country in a big wagon and settled on land in the neighborhood of Brownsville, in Union county. There James Bolton entered a tract of four hundred acres of land and established his home, becoming one of the most influential and substantial pioneers of that section. On that pioneer farm Eliza Bolton grew to womanhood and there she lived until her marriage to William Brown. She survived her husband for more than forty years, her death occurring at her home in Connersville on January 26, 1899, she then being in the eighty-eighth year of her age. To William and Eliza (Bolton) Brown were born eleven children, Harriet, Jane, Eunice, Eliza, Evin Linville, Ezra William, Horace Milton, Mary Elizabeth, Caroline, Frank and one, the seventh in order of birth, who died in infancy. Jane, Eliza and Frank Brown died in their youth. Eunice died in 1870 and Mary Elizabeth died in 1872. Harriet Brown married Eber Bateman and died leaving three sons and three daughters. Evin Linville Brown moved to Missouri, where he married and where he spent the remainder of his life, dying without issue. Horace Milton Brown died unmarried. Caroline Brown married Edward A. Secrist, who moved from Seneca Falls, New York, to Connersville and established a shoe shop opposite the court house, on the north side of Court street. He died in 1904, leaving no children. His widow now lives in the old Brown home in which she was born.

James Bolton, previously referred to, experienced some difficulty in getting seed for the first few years. One year seed wheat was so scarce, he was offered sixty dollars for one bushel. The first year he laid up one cucumber for seed; an old hen came along and ate the seed; she was immediately killed and the seed recovered. James P. Bolton, Jr., went to Detroit with a Mr. McCarty, of Connersville, to help the making of a treaty with the Indians.

Edward H. Secrist served in the Civil War with a New York cavalry regiment. He was confined in Andersonville prison for nine months.

Ezra William Brown, who is now living in Oregon, was born in the old Brown home in Connersville on July 5, 1843, and there grew to manhood. On August 30, 1871, he married Paulina S. Callison, who was born at Laporte, this state, a daughter of William J. Callison and wife. Both she and Ezra W. Brown had lost their hearing in youth, as the result of scarlet fever, and their acquaintance was formed while they were students in the state school for the deaf at Indianapolis. After their marriage they lived in Connersville for a short time and then moved to Wichita, Kansas, where Mrs. Brown died early in 1876, leaving two small children, William Callison and Ezra B. The bereaved husband and father brought his motherless children to Connersville, where they were cared for by his mother. He returned West and in Kansas married again, later moving to Utah, thence to Montana and thence to Oregon, where he is now living, a resident of the town of Ten Mile.

Ezra B. Brown was born at Wichita, Kansas, July 25, 1875, and was but an infant when he was taken in charge by his paternal grandmother at Connersville. There he grew to manhood, early turning his attention to mechanics and became an expert mechanic. He worked at that trade about seven years and then recognizing that the automobile had come to stay, left a position that was paying him twenty-five dollars a week to enter upon an apprenticeship in an automobile factory at four dollars a week. He readily mastered the details of automobile mechanism, rapidly worked his way up in the ranks of the workmen in that line and for the past three years or more has been superintendent of the extensive plant of the Lexington-Howard Company, manufacturers of the Lexington automobile, at Connersville. Mr. Brown is still living in the old Brown home, built by his grandfather in 1846, and his children are of the fourth generation of the Browns who have continuously occupied that house since the time it was built. Mr. Brown married Edith Nave, who was born at Andersonville, in the neighboring county of Franklin, a daughter of Isaac R. and Myrtle (Shriner) Nave, the latter of whom also was born and reared at Andersonville, daughter of Renatus Shriner, who was the proprietor of the first tavern or inn at that place. Isaac R. Nave was born in England and is now engaged in the grocery business in Connersville, his store being situated on Fourth street, opposite the court house. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have four children, Caroline, Robert, Azalea and Pauline.

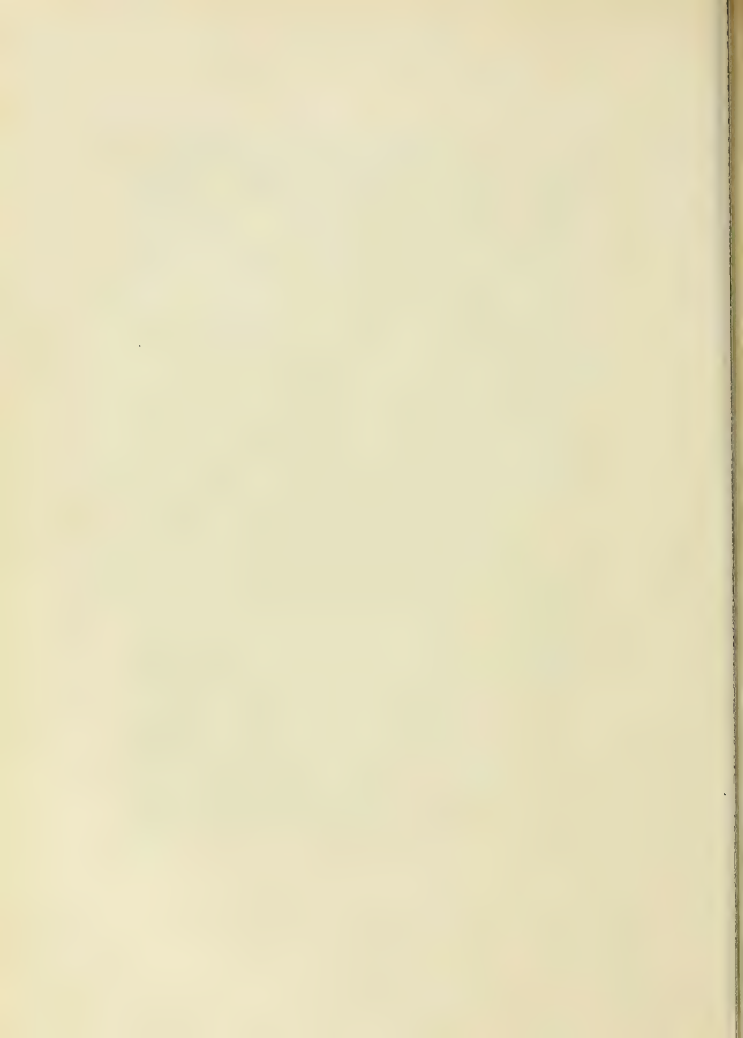
WILLIAM HENRY DeVANEY.

William Henry DeVaney, president of the Hoosier Castings Company, one of the new and most progressive industrial concerns in Connersville, is a native of the great Empire state, born in the city of Brooklyn on November 11, 1880, a son of Martin J. and Catherine (Hayes) DeVaney, both of whom were born in that same city. Along in the middle eighties Martin J. DeVaney and family moved from Brooklyn to Bridgeport, Connecticut, and in the latter city William H. DeVaney grew to manhood, receiving there a thorough course of instruction along the lines upon which have been based his present substantial success in the industrial and manufacturing world. As a boy he was taught by his mother to reject and spurn the whining phrase, "It can't be done"; and to substitute for the same the nobler motto, "Where there's a will, there's a way." From his early youth he was conscious of an investigating and analytical frame of mind and early learned that "Necessity is the mother of invention," an axiom which has been of much value in shaping his whole course of life.

Upon completing the course in the public schools of Bridgeport William H. DeVaney turned his attention to a business training and in the I. S. Brown Business College and in the Enos & Cunningham Business College in that city became thoroughly grounded in business forms, in the meantime studying at home, and by the latter course acquired a comprehensive knowledge of the technical side of mechanical engineering, mechanical drawing, pattern-making and the like. Upon leaving business college he secured employment in a Bridgeport foundry, with a view to adding to his store of technical knowledge a thorough practical knowledge of the processes of molding, core-making and kindred lines as applied to foundry work, beginning work there at a wage of one dollar and fifty cents a week. After a comprehensive apprenticeship along those lines Mr. DeVaney took up pattern-making and after acquiring a practical knowledge of that department of foundry work was given charge of the pattern room of the Abraham Skaats Pattern and Model Company, with which concern he remained about eighteen months, at the end of which time he transferred his services to the Lake Torpedo-boat Company at Bridgeport, being given charge of the experimental pattern and model department of that company, supervising the making of patterns and models of parts used in the construction of torpedo-boats up to the point of launching, his duties requiring him to follow the models from the inception to the end of their construction. While thus engaged Mr. DeVaney made



WILLIAM H. DeVANEY AND FAMILY.



the models of the boat the Lake people had on exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis and was with the company up to and including the time it launched "The Protector," which was submitted to the United States government in 1901, when the Lake people were in strong competition with the Holland people.

Upon concluding his service with the Lake Torpedo-boat Company, Mr. DeVaney went over to the employ of the American and British Manufacturing Company at Bridgeport, manufacturers of all kinds of battleship accessories, including gun mountings, high-powered marine motors and the like, and was given charge of the "lay-out" work in the pattern department of that company, supervising the consummation of plans in that department. After about a year of service with that company Mr. DeVaney was given charge of the construction of the Charles F. Herschoff Company's high-speed racing boats, taking the boats through their course of construction, and while thus engaged supervised the construction of the "Den I." and the "Den II.", which later, competing in the international races at Sheepshead Bay, became world famous. From that concern Mr. DeVaney transferred his services to the Locomobile Company of America at Bridgeport and while with that company made patterns and models for the car that competed for the Vanderbilt cup in 1905. His services then were secured by the American Locomotive Company at Providence, Rhode Island, which placed him in charge of the pattern and experimental department of its works and he was thus engaged when that company began building the Berliet automobile, securing the American rights for the manufacture of the French car, which was later named the Alco car. In 1909 Mr. DeVaney was called to Indiana, his services being secured by the Warner Gear Company at Muncie, which placed him in charge as superintendent of pattern and foundry work, his duties being to oversee the equipment and production in the foundry and pattern line. From that concern Mr. DeVaney presently went over to the employ of the Muncie Foundry and Machine Company, which installed him as mechanical engineer of the plant, and after a sometime service there he was called back East, the Inter-state Foundry Company of Cleveland securing his services as production engineer of its plant.

On May 21, 1915, Mr. DeVaney returned to Indiana and located at Connersville, which he recognized as an ideal point for the establishment of a manufacturing plant which he long had had in mind and there he organized the Hoosier Castings Company and erected and equipped a plant for the manufacture of automobile castings of gray iron and semi-steel. The his-

tory of the Hoosier Castings Company, which is set out at some length in the chapter relating to the industries of Connersville, presented in the historical section of this work, shows that from the very beginning the company has been a success, now employing more than two hundred men and including among its customers some of the greatest automobile concerns in the country. Mr. DeVaney is president of the company and takes an active part in the direction of the practical and technical part of the work of the plant, a position for which his past experience has so thoroughly qualified him. Though a comparative new-comer in Connersville, William H. DeVaney is recognized as one of the leaders in the industrial life of that city and his energetic and purposeful methods have done much to stimulate the spirit of industrialism which of late years has meant so much for the development of the old capital of Fayette county. Mr. DeVaney has made his way to the front by hard work, close application and diligent study, having from the very beginning of his industrial career worked with the determination of making himself worthy of advancement in his chosen calling, and that he has succeeded is evidenced by his present position as head of one of Connersville's most important industrial concerns.

In 1904, at Bridgeport, Connecticut, William H. DeVaney was united in marriage to Margaret Meehan, of that city, and to this union four children have been born, Martin Raymond, William Emmet, Laurence Francis and Mary Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. DeVaney are members of the Catholic church and take a proper interest in parish affairs. Mr. DeVaney is a member of the local council of the Knights of Columbus and of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Fraternal Order of Elks and in the affairs of these two organizations takes a warm interest.

ELMER EARL STEVENS.

Elmer Earl Stevens is a well-known merchant of Orange, this county, member of the firm of Stevens & Son, dealers in general merchandise, which was established by the late Amos W. Stevens, whose interest in the store continues to be represented by his widow. He was born on a farm in the southern part of Orange township, this county, July 6, 1887, son of Amos Wells and Mary Elizabeth (Fortner) Stevens, the latter of whom is still living, continuing her interest in the store established by her late husband at Orange some years before the latter's death. The farm on which Elmer E.

Stevens was born was entered from the government by his great-great-grandfather, who was one of the early settlers of this part of the state, the Stevens family having been represented hereabout since territorial days.

Amos Wells Stevens was born over in Union county, a son of John H. and Mary E. (Neptune) Stevens, the former of whom was born in Orange township, this county, a grandson of the original settler of the Stevens land in section 26 of that township. The second log house erected there, which was situated on a rise well back in the middle of the tract, near a spring, was still standing when Elmer E. Stevens was a boy. John H. Stevens was born on that pioneer farm in 1828, son of Wells and Agnes (Carwile) Stevens, the former of whom had come to this part of the country from North Carolina with his father, Robert Stevens, who came here in 1809 or 1810 and some time later entered the southwest quarter of section 26 of Orange township, the government deed, bearing the signature of President Monroe, carrying date of June 2, 1823. Robert Stevens, the pioneer, spent the remainder of his life on that farm. His son, Wells Stevens, moved to Jay county in 1838, but moved back here two or three years later and spent his last days on the home farm. His wife, Agnes Carwile, was a native of South Carolina. John H. Stevens grew up there and farmed all his life in Orange township. He married Mary Jane Neptune, who was born near Blooming Grove, in the neighboring county of Franklin, a daughter of Amos and Hetty Neptune, who had come here from Maryland. John H. Stevens died on February 23, 1896. His wife had predeceased him just nine years, her death having occurred on February 23, 1887. They were the parents of eight children, of whom five grew to maturity and lived to be more than fifty years of age, and all of whom are still living save Amos Wells Stevens, who died in September, 1914, the others being James G. Stevens, who is living near Anderson, this state; Eliza Jane, wife of Abijah Hunt Stephen, of Orange township; Hannah Elizabeth, wife of F. M. Johnson, also of Orange township, and Lena L., wife of Harlan E. Stephen, also of Orange township.

In 1886 Amos W. Stevens was united in marriage to Mary Elizabeth Fortner, who was born in Brown county, Kansas, a daughter of James Wesley and Eunice (Barnard) Fortner, both of whom were born and reared in Franklin county, this state, where they were married, later going to Kansas to take up a homestead. When Mary E. Fortner was about five years of age her parents returned to this state from Kansas to take care of Mr. Fortner's mother in Franklin county and remained here until after their daughter's marriage to Mr. Stevens, she then being nineteen years of age, after which

they returned to Kansas. Some years later two of their children homesteaded tracts in Oklahoma and Mr. and Mrs. Fortner joined them in that state, where they are now living, residents of Stillwater, Mr. Fortner now being past eighty-five years of age. For some time after his marriage Amos W. Stevens made his home on a farm near the old Stevens home and then bought a farm one and one-half miles south of Orange, where he lived until about 1903, when he moved to Orange. He continued farming, however, until about 1909, when he and John Dawson bought the Hamilton store in Orange and in 1911 he and his son bought the interest of Mr. Dawson and continued to operate the store under the name of Stevens & Son, which firm style has been continued since the death of the elder Stevens in 1914, his widow maintaining her interest in the store in association with her son. Amos W. Stevens died on September 4, 1914. He was an active member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias and took an earnest interest in the affairs of the same. To him and his wife three children were born, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest, the others being Olive Ruth, who married Earl Heeb, of Orange, and has one child, a daughter, Ruth, and Nellie May, who is still in high school.

Both the Stevenses and the Fortners are representatives of two of the oldest families in this part of the state. As noted above, it was about the year 1810 that Robert Stevens and his wife, Sarah Bean, came to the then Territory of Indiana from North Carolina. At first they settled in Franklin county, later for a time living in Union county and then, as noted above, coming over into Fayette county and settling in Orange township in 1823. Robert Stevens and wife were the parents of twelve children, Allie, King, John, Jane, Nathan, Henry, James, Mary A., Jemima, Isaac, Isom and Wells. The latter, who was the second in order of birth, married Agnes Carwile in Franklin county and later settled on Garrison's creek, in Columbia township, this county, where he remained until 1838, when he moved to Jay county; but in 1845 he returned to this county and here he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1884. He and his wife were the parents of five children, Levi, Elizabeth, John H., Keziah and Henry. The children born to John H. and Mary Jane (Neptune) Stevens have been mentioned in a preceding paragraph. James Wesley Fortner, father of Mrs. Stevens, was born in Franklin county, a son of Sion and Elizabeth (Pasley) Fortner, the former of whom was born in 1806 and the latter in 1802. Sion Fortner was a son of Levi and Keziah (McClure) Fortner and Elizabeth Pasley was a daughter of Hugh and Mary (Yost) Pasley, who moved from Virginia to Kentucky

and after a sometime residence in the neighborhood of Lexington, in that state, moved up into Ohio and settled about twelve miles west of Cincinnati, which at that time was but a straggling village, later, about 1812, coming on up the White Water valley into the Territory of Indiana and settling in Franklin county, where Sion Fortner grew to manhood and established his home.

Elmer E. Stevens was about sixteen years of age when his parents moved from the farm into the village of Orange, in order to secure the better educational advantages offered there, and he was graduated from the high school there in 1905. He then took a course in a commercial college at Indianapolis and for about two years thereafter worked in that city; later, for about eight months being engaged as a traveling representative of the American Tobacco Company. He then spent a year on his father's farm and then began working in the general store of L. O. Hamilton at Orange, and was thus engaged when his father and John Dawson bought that store in 1909. In 1911 he and his father bought the Dawson interest and the father and son conducted the business, under the firm name of Stevens & Son, until the former's death in 1914, since which time Mr. Stevens and his mother have been owners of the store, the old firm name being maintained. Mr. Stevens is an energetic business man and takes an active interest in the general affairs of his home town. For the past two years he has been the secretary of the Orange Mutual Telephone Company and is secretary-treasurer of the Orange Cemetery Association. Stevens & Son have a well-stocked and up-to-date store, occupying a large two-story building and also occupy another two-story building as a warehouse. They deal in groceries, dry goods, shelf hardware and general merchandise and also keep a huckster wagon on the road. Mr. Stevens is a member of the Christian church and his wife is a member of the Methodist church. He is a member of the local lodge of the Improved Order of Red Men and takes a warm interest in the affairs of that organization.

In January, 1914, Elmer E. Stevens was united in marriage to Helen Link, who was born at Glenwood, daughter of John H. and Effie (Foote) Link, proprietors of the Glenwood Inn at that place, and to this union one child has been born, a daughter, Janice Marie. John H. Link was born at White's Mill, in Union township, in the neighboring county of Rush, January 27, 1863, son of Emanuel H. and Sophronia (Holdeman) Link, the former a native of Georgia and the latter, of Ohio, whose last days were spent on a farm in Fairview township, this county. Emanuel H. Link was born in 1829 in the state of Georgia, son of John and Barbara (Hansbarger) Link, the

former a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1777, and the latter, of Virginia, born in 1780, who were married in Virginia and after a sometime residence in Georgia moved to Washington county, Tennessee, and later to Greene county, same state, where John Link died in 1852. His widow, who survived him for more than twenty years, spent her last days in this county, where she died in 1875. As a young man Emanuel H. Link began clerking in a store at Rushville, this state. In 1857 he took a trip to Nebraska, but returned to Rushville a year later and in 1859 married Sophronia Holdeman, who was born in Preble county, Ohio, July 5, 1835, a daughter of John and Amima (Shideler) Holdeman, who had moved from Pennsylvania to Preble county, where John Holdeman built the first grist-mill put up in that county. In 1860 Emanuel H. Link started a general store at White's Mills and in 1864 he moved from there to Falmouth, where he was engaged in the mercantile business until 1873, when he left the store and bought a farm in Fairview township, where he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring in November, 1887. His widow survived him many years, her death occurring on October 17, 1914.

John H. Link was variously employed until after the death of his father, after which he took up the barber trade and in 1890 started a barber shop at Glenwood, where he has been located ever since. For the past six years or more he and his wife have been conducting the Glenwood Inn. It was in February, 1894, that John H. Link was united in marriage to Effie Foote, who was born and reared at Marysville, in Union county, Ohio. She was born in May, 1873, daughter of Edmund B. and Rebecca Ann (Hoff) Foote, the former of whom was a soldier in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, during the Civil War and received the thanks of President Lincoln for services rendered during that period. He died at Marysville, where he had been for many years engaged as a blacksmith, in September, 1902. His wife, whose parents were Virginians, died in July, 1906. She was a member of the Woman's Relief Corps and was identified with the activities of the Congregational church. Her daughter, Mrs. Link, also was a member of that church until her marriage, but now, together with her husband and children, is a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Link is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Red Men. To Mr. and Mrs. Link four children have been born, namely: Helen and Hazel, twins, the former of whom married Mr. Stevens and the latter of whom married Clyde Matney and has one child, a son, John Lewis; Myrtle Elizabeth, who died in infancy, and Leslie John.

WILLIAM A. CARSON.

Among the well-known, successful and substantial farmers and stockmen of Fairview township, Fayette county, Indiana, is William A. Carson, trustee of the township, who was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, on August 20, 1870, and is the son of Scott and Nancy J. (Cruzan) Carson.

Scott Carson was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, and Nancy J. Carson was born in Rush county. They received their education in their respective districts, and after their marriage they established their home in Hamilton county, where Mr. Carson engaged in the butcher business and where he died in 1872. He was a man of pleasing personalities and had many friends throughout the county, and his untimely death was the cause of much sorrow in the community, where he had lived and where he had been held in high regard by all. He was a hard-working man, and was devoted to his family and the interests of his home. He and Mrs. Carson were the parents of three children, William A. being the only one now living. Mr. Carson was a member of the Masonic order and was ever active in the interests of that organization. Mrs. Carson was for many years a member of the Seventh-Day Adventist church and devoted to its principles. She was a woman universally beloved for her kindly disposition and many traits of womanhood. Some time after the death of her husband, Mrs. Carson with her son, William A., left her home in Hamilton county and came to Fayette county, and located at Glenwood, where she died in 1901, and is buried in the cemetery of that place.

William A. Carson having been left an orphan at the age of two years, received but a limited education in the public schools, and when but a lad he was compelled to help himself in the work of life. When a young man he worked on a farm and has since devoted his life to that work. In 1890 he was united in marriage to Bertha Hinchman, the daughter of J. H. and Amanda (Moffett) Hinchman, of Rush county. Mr. Hinchman was a successful farmer and died at home some years ago, since which time his widow has made her home with her children.

To William A. and Bertha Carson have been born two children, Guy W. and Hazel. Guy W. is one of the well-known young farmers of the county. He is married to Vida Ayers and to them, three children have been born: John, Eva and Lowell. Hazel Carson is single and at home with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Carson have long been prominent in the social life of their home township, where they have many friends, who hold them

in high regard. They are interested in those things that have a tendency to the betterment of the conditions of their home community and the county generally. Their influence on the moral, educational and social life of the district has been marked. They have been devoted to the interests of their children, to whom they have given the best possible advantages. They were educated in the public schools of Glenwood, where they received their high school training. They have a pleasant country home, where they take much pleasure in the entertainment of their neighbors and their friends.

The year after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Carson purchased their present farm of sixty-three acres in Fairview township, and here they have made their home and have reared their children. By hard work they have obtained the home through their own efforts. They have made many substantial and valuable improvements on the place, which is today one of the ideal country homes in the county. Mr. Carson carries on general farming, and raises a good many Poland China hogs and Jersey cattle, in which he has been successful. He has always taken much interest in the political life of the township and the county, and has served his township for ten years as assessor and for two years as trustee, which latter position he is now filling. He has made a most capable and obliging public official and has received the commendation of all.

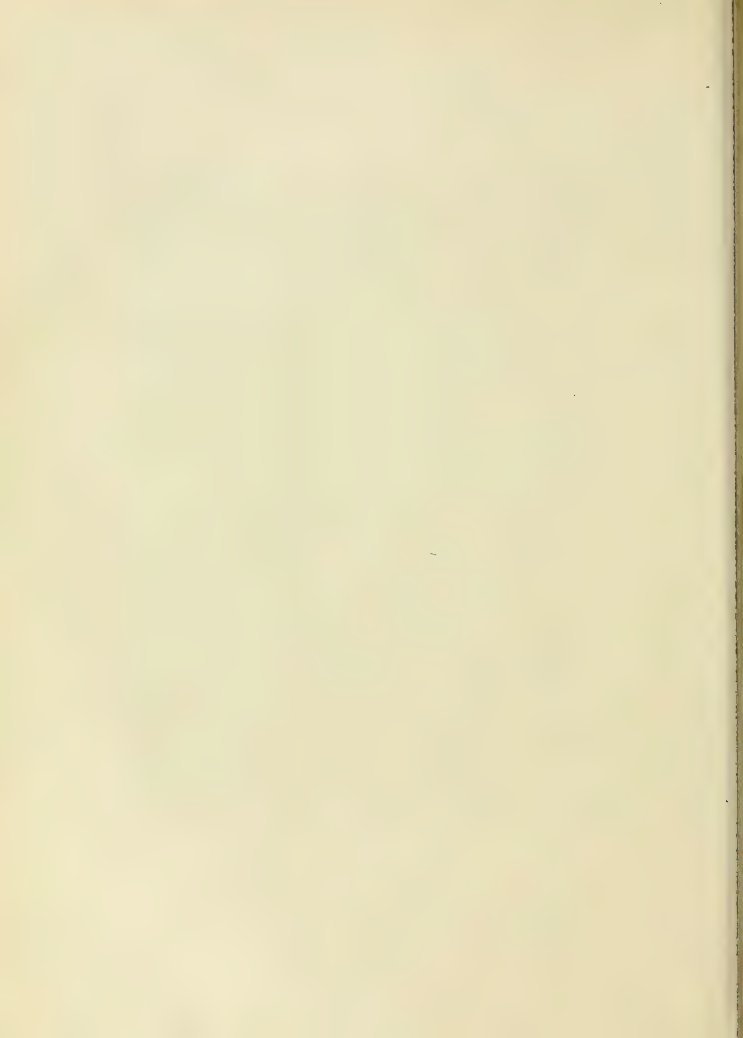
ROBERT J. GREENWOOD.

Robert J. Greenwood, well-known civil engineer, of Connersville, who is now occupying the dual position of city engineer and county engineer, is a native Hoosier and has lived in this state all his life. He was born on a farm in the neighboring county of Rush, August 4, 1874, a son of William Greenwood, who is still living there, one of the oldest residents in his section of the county. William Greenwood also was born in Rush county and he has lived there all his life, a substantial farmer. His father located in that county about 1818 and presently bought a farm there and established his home, becoming one of the most influential residents of his neighborhood in pioneer days.

Reared on the paternal farm, Robert J. Greenwood received his elementary schooling in the district schools of his home neighborhood and supplemented the same by a course in high school, after which he entered Purdue University, in the year 1901, taking the course in civil engineering, and was graduated from that institution in 1905.



ROBERT J. GREENWOOD.



Thus equipped for the practical side of his calling, Mr. Greenwood located at Connersville and opened an office for general contracting in civil engineering. In 1905 he was appointed city civil engineer by the Connersville city council and held that office until 1908. After a lapse of time he again was appointed to that important position and in the spring of 1916 was appointed to the office of county engineer, now holding the office of engineer for both county and city.

In 1908 Robert J. Greenwood was united in marriage to Emma L. Brown, daughter of John P. Brown and wife, and to this union one child has been born, a daughter, Marjorie. Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Greenwood is a Mason and a member of the local commandery of the Knights Templar. In his political faith he is a Democrat and takes an active interest in local civic affairs.

WILLIAM C. BASSE.

William C. Basse, superintendent of the important manufacturing plant of the P. H. & F. M. Roots Company at Connersville, a former member of the Connersville city council and for years one of the best-known and most substantial figures in the industrial life of that city, was born in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, November 2, 1870, son of Philip and Elizabeth (Uhl) Basse, natives of Germany, whose last days were spent in St. Louis.

Philip Basse was the only son of his parents and he had a sister, Sophia. His parents came to this country when quite young, locating at Cincinnati and later in St. Louis, in which latter city they spent their last days, both living to ripe old age. Philip Basse was trained as a machinist in the Fatherland and became an expert mechanic. He married at Cincinnati Elizabeth Uhl, who was one of the five children born to her parents, also natives of Germany, the others being John, Catherine, Peter and Wilhelmina. Her parents spent all their lives in their native land. Following his marriage Philip Basse set up a machine shop at St. Louis, which he operated with success for more than twenty-five years. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted as a private in the Second Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served with that command for a period of three years. He died at his home in St. Louis in 1909, he then being sixty-seven years of age, and his widow survived him three years, her death occurring in 1912, she being seventy years

of age at the time of her death. They were members of the Lutheran church and their children were reared in that faith. There were nine of these children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth in order of birth, the others being as follow: Philip, of St. Louis; Sophia, wife of John Grob, of St. Louis; Frances, wife of John Stanley, of Louisville, Kentucky; Elizabeth, wife of L. H. Burt, of Connersville; Katherine, wife of Henry Hoffman, of St. Louis; George, of Connersville; Emma, wife of William Spehr, of St. Louis, and John, who died in infancy.

Upon completing his schooling in the public schools of St. Louis, William C. Basse entered his father's machine shop in that city and under that careful preceptorship became a thorough mechanic, remaining there, thus engaged, until in September, 1892, when he came to Indiana and entered the employ of the P. H. & F. M. Roots Company, manufacturers, and has ever since been connected with the plant of that thriving concern. In 1902 Mr. Basse was made superintendent of the Roots plant and still occupies that position, having about two hundred and forty-five men under his direction. The Roots Company manufactures blowers, pumps and the like and the products of the concern are sold in all parts of the world, the concern being one of the largest establishments of its kind in the country. Mr. Basse is a Republican and has ever given a good citizen's attention to local political affairs. He served one term as a member of the Connersville city council from his ward and in other ways has given of his time and his energies to the public service. He has a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres on the very edge of the city, on which he has erected a beautiful residence and there he and his family are pleasantly and comfortably situated.

On April 29, 1897, William C. Basse was united in marriage to Dorothea M. Weisel, who was born in Connersville, daughter of Henry and Wilhelmina (Uhl) Weisel, natives of Germany, who located at Cincinnati shortly after coming to this country and later moved to Connersville and there spent the rest of their lives. Henry Weisel was a cooper. Of the children born to him and his wife four are still living, those besides Mrs. Basse being Katherine, Louise and Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Basse have two children, William and Henrietta. The Basses are members of the Presbyterian church, in the various beneficences of which they take a warm interest, as well as in the general social activities of the community, helpful in promoting all agencies having to do with the advancement of the common welfare hereabout. Mr. Basse is a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar, affiliated with Warren Lodge No. 15, Free and Accepted Masons; with Maxwell Chap-

ter No. 18, Royal Arch Masons, and with Connersville Commandery No. 6, Knights Templar, at Connersville, and is a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, affiliated with Murat Temple at Indianapolis. He also is a member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and a member of Guttenberg Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Connersville, and in the affairs of these several organizations takes an active interest.

HENRY LEWIS LUDLOW.

Henry Lewis Ludlow, a native of Fayette county, Indiana, and a prominent and well-known retired farmer of Glenwood, Indiana, was born in Harrison township on February 17, 1838, and is the son of John and Louisa (Philpox) Ludlow.

John and Louisa Ludlow were natives of Clermont county, Ohio, and South Carolina, respectively. John Ludlow was the son of Henry Ludlow, who was born in the state of New Jersey, and later settled in the state of Ohio. As a young man he married Sarah Bale and they established their home in Ohio and there they continued to live, until the death of Mr. Ludlow, in 1826, when his widow came to Indiana, where she located in Harrison township, Fayette county, where she died some years later. It was here that the son, John, grew to manhood and received his education. He learned the trade of a blacksmith, at which he worked for many years, being one of the first smiths in the county. He first had four acres of land, and on this he erected his shop. He later increased his farm to sixty acres, and here he did much farming. In 1832 he was united in marriage to Louisa Philpox, who died in 1868. Both he and his wife were active members of the Christian church and took much interest in all the activities of the township. After the death of his wife, Mr. Ludlow was married to Mrs. Lucinda Martin. By his first wife he was the father of three children as follow: Cyrus B., a successful farmer of Tipton county, Indiana; Henry Lewis, and Louie Ann, the wife of Bethel McConnell, of Stoddard county, Missouri. The father died at his home on his farm in Harrison township in the year 1881.

Henry Lewis Ludlow received his education in the primitive schools of his home township, and was reared on the home farm, where he assisted his father with the work on the farm and in the shop. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years old; a few years later he was married

in February, 1864, to Isabelle (Smiley) Clemens, who was born in Fairview township, Fayette county, in 1833, and is a daughter of Ross and Mary (Abernathy) Smiley. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood and where he was educated. In 1807 he left his native state and emigrated to Ohio, where he was a resident of Hamilton county for some time, and where he engaged in the mercantile business. In 1830 he came to Indiana and located in Fairview township, Fayette county, where he had a store and a farm, and there he died in 1878; his wife died in 1885.

Mr. Smiley was for many years one of the leading members of the Democratic party in the district. He served as sheriff of Union county, and was for a time a member of the state Legislature. As a young man he taught school and met with much success in that calling. He received the greater part of his education through his own efforts, and was a great reader and student during his life. He was a man of pronounced convictions, broad views and sterling worth, and was recognized as one of the foremost men of the time, in his county and district. As sheriff of his county, he gave universal satisfaction, and as a member of the Legislature, he won the confidence and respect of all. He and his wife were the parents of three children as follow: Robert, Thomas and Isabelle. Robert, now deceased, was never married and spent his life on the home farm, and Thomas, who is now deceased, was a successful farmer in Fairview township and was married to Elizabeth Smith.

Henry Lewis and Isabelle (Smiley) Ludlow were the parents of the following children: Alice, Effie, Ross, Ida, Louise, Louis L. and Laura Estelle. Alice is the widow of C. E. Jeffery, and to them were born five children: Ethel Belle, the wife of J. E. Clifford; Arthur C. who married Mary Nelson; Albert E. married Fernie Hunt; Nellie E. the wife of Harry Culbertson and Jessie, who is single. Effie is the widow of J. T. Davidson and they were the parents of the following children: Roy, Guy, Leah, Ralph, Bryan and Ruth. Leah is the wife of Glenn Swift, and Ralph married Nettie Richardson. Ross Ludlow married Maggie Pulse and to them have been born the following children: Irene Isabelle, Elonore Grace and Ross Smiley. Ida Louise is the wife of J. B. Young, of Connorsville; Louis L. is a newspaper correspondent at Washington, D. C. He is married to Catherine Huber and they are the parents of four children as follow: Marjorie, Blanche, Virginia and Louis. Laura Estelle was the wife of Jamie Ochiltree and her death occurred on October 11, 1914.

Soon after their marriage, Henry Lewis and Isabelle Ludlow established

their home on a farm in section 14, Fairview township, Fayette county. Here they had a very poor log house and a run-down farm. They improved the place and in time became prosperous farmers and stock raisers, and are now the owners of two hundred and sixty acres of excellent land, all of which is well developed and nicely improved. They are prominent in their home community, and during the past attended Universalist church at Glenwood, where they have lived since retiring from the farm in 1910. Mr. Ludlow is a past master of the Masonic lodge, of which he has been a member since 1865. In 1912 he was elected a county councilman-at-large for Fayette county, and served in that capacity with distinction. Few men in the county are better informed than is Mr. Ludlow, and he and his wife are held in the highest esteem by all.

WALTER S. SAXON.

Few men of Fayette county, Indiana, stand higher in the estimation of their fellow citizens, than does Walter S. Saxon of Glenwood, who was born in Fairview township, this county, on February 22, 1864, and is the son of McHenry and Elizabeth (Parish) Saxon. The parents were also natives of Fairview township, and there they were educated and grew to maturity and married. They established their home on a farm in the township of their nativity, and there Mr. Saxon engaged in general farming and stock raising, with success. He became prominent in the affairs of the county and served as a member of the board of county commissioners. He was a man of strong personality and was held in the highest regard. He and his wife were active members of the Christian church, and took the deepest interest in all the activities of their home district. They were parents of two children, John Thomas, who is a well-known farmer and is living on the old home place, and Walter S.

Walter S. Saxon was educated in the local schools and at the Fairview Academy, and grew to manhood on the home farm. On October 30, 1889, he was united in marriage to Cora Long, a native of Fairview township, who grew to womanhood in Daviess county. She is the daughter of Hosea and Lucinda (De Moss) Long, prominent people of Daviess county and much interested in education. After the daughter, Cora, had completed her work in the common schools of Daviess and Fayette counties, she entered the Danville Normal school, where she completed her education, and where she pre-

pared herself for the work of a teacher, and for nine years she was one of the efficient teachers of the county. She is recognized as one of the brilliant and refined women of the county. For twenty years she has been a teacher in the Sunday school of the Christian church of which she and her husband are active and prominent members. She has for fifteen terms served as the president of the Fairview Ladies Aid, which she helped to organize. She is also secretary of the Fairview Christian Women's Missionary Society, and district chairman of the parent teachers work of the sixth district, and has written many articles that have been read at farmers' meetings, teachers' associations, women's clubs and have been published in some of the church and religious papers. As president of the Glenwood Sorosis Club she has demonstrated her ability as a leader and as an executive. She has served as a member of the library extension committee and has served on important committees of the Indiana federation of clubs. Her work has received much favorable comment, and she is mentioned with honor in "Women's Who's Who of America." She is an extensive reader and student at all times; she is a great social favorite, and her life has been a most active one, both in the home and in her social engagements. One of her chief pleasures is that of painting and drawing. She is most devoted to her family and the interests of the community in which she lives and where she is held in high regard and esteem by all who know her.

Soon after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Saxon established their home on the farm in Fairview township, where Mr. Saxon carried on general farming and stock raising with the greatest of success, until in October, 1916, when he and his wife retired from the more active duties of the life and moved to Glenwood. They are the parents of three children as follow: Ira Chase, Chester W. and Doris A. The family life is an ideal one, and few parents have taken greater interest in the pleasures and the education of their children than have Mr. and Mrs. Saxon. They attended the high school at Fairview, and the boys later attended the schools of Connersville. Chester W. is now one of the efficient and popular teachers of schools at Fairview, and is the leader of the Fairview orchestra. He is an artist with the violin, and his sister, Doris, is an accomplished piano player; she finished her education at Muncie Normal institute; and Ira plays the clarionet. It is needless to say that the Saxon home enjoys the very best of music, which is the delight of the parents, as well as of their many friends.

Hosea Long, the father of Mrs. Walter S. Saxon, was born in the state of Ohio on April 14, 1824, and died on September 16, 1901. Lucinda

(DeMoss) Long, his wife, was born in the Buckeye state on January 26, 1836, and died on February 21, 1879. At the time of their marriage they established their home in Ohio, where they lived but a short time, when they came to Indiana and settled in Fairview township. They later moved to Daviess county, Indiana, where they lived for many years and where they died. Mrs. Long was for several years a successful teacher and was a woman of much ability. Mr. Long was all his life a successful farmer and a man in whom all had the greatest confidence. They were members of the Christian church and prominent in their home district. They were the parents of four children as follow: Cora, Frederick, Alfred and Edwin, Frederick and Alfred being twins.

Walter S. Saxon has devoted the greater part of his life to his interests on the farm and in the care and attention of his stock. He has always taken much interest in the affairs of the township and the county, and is today known as one of the sterling and substantial men of the community. Mrs. Saxon, in addition to her many other accomplishments, is a finished artist in oil and watercolors, and the son, Chester, has charge of the drawing in the local school.

WILLIAM H. McCONNELL.

All honor is due the sterling men and women who have had to do with the early pioneer history of our country; to them is the present generation indebted for the present-day advanced conditions. Among the well-known and prominent men of Glenwood, Fayette county, Indiana, who has done his share in this great development, is William H. McConnell, who was born in this county on April 29, 1843, and is the son of Ellis D. and Nancy (Hodgkins) McConnell.

Ellis D. and Nancy (Hodgkins) McConnell were natives of the state of Ohio, where they were educated in the local schools and grew to maturity. They continued to reside in their native state until about the year 1823, when they came to Indiana, and located in Fayette county. The parents of Ellis D. McConnell were Thomas and Mary (Downing) McConnell, natives of Kentucky and Pennsylvania respectively, and the grandfather of Ellis D. was Arthur McConnell, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States in an early day.

Ellis D. McConnell on coming to Fayette county, obtained a farm of the government in Fairview township in section 23. The tract at that time

was covered with heavy timber and underbrush. A log house and barn were at once erected, and here the little family was at home. A clearing was made and the first year but few crops were planted, for the greater part of the task was the getting the trees felled and the land cleared. This was in time accomplished and here Mr. McConnell continued to live, engaged in the cultivation of the soil, until the time of his death on February 19, 1888, at the age of eighty-six years. The wife and mother died on May 30, 1882, at the age of seventy years. Mr. and Mrs. McConnell were well known throughout the territory and were held in high regard by all. They were devoted members of the Christian church, and took a deep interest in the moral, educational and social development, as well as in the physical improvements of the district. Mr. McConnell was a strong advocate of the principles of the Whig party, and later of the Republican party. He had much to do with the early civic life of the township and the county, and held many of the local offices.

Ellis D. and Nancy (Hodgkins) McConnell were the parents of eleven children as follow: two, who died in infancy; James W., Jesse, Thomas, Mary, who died young; John P., William H., Julia Ann, Indiana and Susanna. James W., now deceased for many years, was one of the well-known and successful farmers and carpenters of the county; Jesse and Thomas were twins. The former is one of the prominent farmers of near Elwood, Indiana, and the latter was engaged in general farming in Daviess county until the time of his death some years ago; Nathaniel was also a farmer of Daviess county, where he resided at the time of his death; John P. was a successful carpenter at Indianapolis, where he died in February, 1916; Julia Ann, Indiana and Susanna are all deceased.

William H. McConnell received his limited education in the schools of his home township, and grew to manhood on the home farm, where he learned the principles of good farming and the care of stock, and in this work he continued until March, 1906, when he retired from the work of the farm and moved to Glenwood, where he now has a beautiful home.

On November 8, 1874, William H. McConnell was united in marriage to Caroline Heizer, who was born on November 5, 1852, and was the daughter of Samuel and Rosanna (DeMoss) Heizer. Her parents were natives of Brown county, Ohio, and later came to Fayette county, Indiana. Here the parents established their home on a farm in the woods of Fairview township. This farm they developed and improved, and during their early days in the township lived the lives of the typical pioneer. They suffered the

hardships and endured many of the difficulties of those times, and had their part in the great transition of the forest to the well-cultivated fields and beautiful homes. They made their home on the farm until the time of their deaths, the father having died in 1874, and the mother in 1856. They were the parents of the following children, Marion, Elizabeth, Amanda, Almada, Eveline, George and Caroline. Marion died in 1876; Elizabeth is the wife of Alex Kinder, a resident of Fairview township; Amanda is the wife of Alex Brown, of Fairview township; Almada married Albert Ficklin and lives at Glenwood, Indiana; Eveline is the widow of James Reed and is also a resident of Glenwood, and George is a retired farmer of Orange township. Mr. and Mrs. Heizer took much interest in the general development of the community in which they had established their home and where they reared their children. They assisted in the moral, educational and social growth of the township and were among the worthy people of the county.

William H. McConnell enlisted on October 4, 1864, in Company F, Sixteenth Regiment, Indiana Mounted Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Macklin. The command was sent to Louisiana, where they joined the Sixteenth Infantry, and saw much active service. He remained in the service until October 22, 1865, when he was discharged and he returned to his home. He has always been a stanch Republican and has taken the deepest interest in all local matters. He has had much to do with the civic life of the township, and he and his wife are now enjoying their well-earned retirement, in their beautiful home.

Arthur McConnell, our subject's great-grandfather, married Elizabeth Wilson in Ireland and later came to the United States. They were the parents of the following children: Susan, Sarah, Margaret, Mary, George, Arthur, James, John and Thomas. Thomas was born on November 4, 1772, and when a young man left the paternal home in Pennsylvania and located in Mason county, Kentucky. There he married Mary Downing, who was born in Pennsylvania on October 7, 1779, and was one of a family of fourteen children. When but a girl her parents moved to Kentucky, where she grew to womanhood and was married. Soon after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. McConnell left their home in Kentucky and moved to Brown county, Ohio, where they entered land which they later developed and improved. They were among the early settlers of that section, and their home was at that time located in an undeveloped and unimproved district. They were typical pioneers, who were destined to accept the hardships as they found them. They were ambitious to secure a home, and it was with a firm deter-

mination that assumed the task of making a cultivated farm from the wilderness. They made this farm their home until the time of their deaths. The wife and mother died in 1832, after which the father married Elizabeth Downing, a sister of his first wife. Thomas McConnell was a captain in the War of 1812, and a man of strong personality and of much ability. His influence was keenly felt in the life of his home community, for he was a man of excellent judgment. He was the father of the following children: John, Susanna, Ellis D., Joseph W., Martha B., Thomas E., Rachel, Mary, Amos, Milford, Nancy and one that died in infancy. His life was a worthy one and he accomplished much in his pioneer home. Ellis D. McConnell, the father of William H., cast his first vote for Henry Clay for President.

JAMES FRANKLIN COOK.

James Franklin Cook, one of Jennings township's best-known and most substantial farmers and the proprietor of a fine farm three miles east of Connersville, is a native son of Fayette county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a pioneer farm in the southern part of Waterloo township, February 21, 1857, son of Wilson T. and Caroline (Bobmeyer) Cook, the former a native Hoosier and the latter a native of the neighboring state of Ohio, who lived there all her life, except the last four years, which were spent in California, where she died, but was buried here.

Wilson T. Cook was born on a farm in Marion county, this state, in 1828, a son of William and Mary (Baldwin) Cook, who came to Indiana from Pennsylvania about the year 1826 and settled on land now covered by the city of Indianapolis, where they remained until 1830, when they moved over into Fayette county and located on a farm in Waterloo township; where they spent the rest of their lives, honored and influential pioneer residents of that part of the county. Their son, Wilson T. Cook, who was about two years of age when his parents moved from Marion county to this county, grew to manhood on that pioneer farm and after his marriage continued to make his home there until about 1896, when he moved to another farm in Jennings township and there spent his last days, his death occurring in November, 1904. His widow survived him a little more than four years, her death occurring on December 22, 1908. She was born in Pennsylvania and was married in Butler county, Ohio, when she was nineteen years of age. Wilson T. Cook and wife were the parents of nine children, two of whom

died in infancy and all the rest of whom are still living, those besides the subject of this sketch being William D., Oscar Perry, Mrs. Ella Leona Green, Mrs. Lizzie Clara Reeder, Mrs. Hannah Soloma Rehart and Charles Ellsworth Cook.

James F. Cook grew to manhood on the parental farm in Waterloo township, the place settled by his grandfather in 1830, and remained there, a valued assistant to his father and brothers in the labors of developing and improving the home place, until after his marriage in 1880, he then being twenty-three years of age. After his marriage he and his wife spent a year on a farm in Harrison township and then moved to Mrs. Cook's father's farm, about a half mile east of their present home, in Jennings township and there remained about six years, at the end of which time they moved to their present place of one hundred and thirty acres in that same township and have ever since resided there. When Mr. Cook took possession of his present place there was a small house on the place and a little old barn, the farm presenting quite a different appearance to its present well-kept state, and he at once began the series of improvements which now gives the place the appearance of being one of the best-improved farms in that neighborhood. In 1913 Mr. Cook erected a handsome new and modern dwelling and he and his wife are very comfortably situated. Mr. Cook is a progressive Republican in his political views and in 1914, over his protest, was made the nominee of the Progressive party for treasurer of Fayette county.

On October 1, 1880, James F. Cook was united in marriage to Frances C. Walker, who was born in Jennings township, this county, on a farm one-half mile east of her present home, daughter of John and Mary (Berry) Walker, both natives of this state, the former born in this county and the latter in the neighboring county of Union. John Walker was born on a pioneer farm just east of Mr. Cook's farm, in Jennings township, in 1828, son of William and Fannie Walker, prominent among the early settlers of Jennings township. William Walker, who was born in Virginia, came to Indiana in the early days of the settlement of this part of the state and settled in this county, establishing his home in Jennings township at a point not far from the present home of Mr. Cook. He was an energetic and enterprising pioneer and became the owner of two thousand three hundred acres of land in this county. John Walker, his son, farmed all his life in Jennings township, where he was the owner of about two hundred and twenty acres of land. He married Mary Berry, who was born near Dunlapsville, over in Union county, a daughter of David and Elizabeth Berry, pioneers of that

section. John Walker died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Cook, in Jennings township, on February 18, 1913, and his widow is now making her home in Brownsville, over in Union county.

To Mr. and Mrs. Cook one child has been born, a son, Clyde Adrian, who died when twenty-one months of age. Mrs. Cook is a member of the Baptist church and Mr. Cook is a member of the Christian church. He is a member of the local lodge of the Improved Order of Red Men and in the affairs of that organization takes a warm interest.

WILLIAM HENRY LOUDENBACK.

William Henry Loudenback, a well-known and substantial farmer of the Alquina neighborhood, was born in that vicinity and has lived there all his life. He was born on October 11, 1844, son of Isaac and Charlotte (Han) Loudenback, both natives of this same section and members of pioneer families.

Isaac Loudenback was born on a pioneer farm just south of the present village of Alquina on March 12, 1817, son of Philip Loudenback and wife, who came here from Virginia and entered land from the government, establishing their home there and spending the remainder of their lives in the Alquina neighborhood, useful and influential pioneers of that section. On that pioneer farm Isaac Loudenback spent all his life, a life-long farmer. He was an active Democrat and took an earnest part in the political affairs of that part of the county. Isaac Loudenback was thrice married. His first wife, Charlotte Han, was a daughter of Isaac and Abigail (Martin) Han, the latter a native of New Jersey, who came here in an early day. Isaac Han was a driver on the tow-path of the old canal and died of cholera during one of the epidemics of that dread disease which visited this section in the forties. To Isaac and Charlotte (Han) Loudenback were born nine children, of whom the subject of this sketch, the only son, was the second in order of birth, the others being as follow: Mrs. Sarah Ferguson, Mrs. Eliza Melotte, Mary, who died when eight years of age; Maria, who also died in childhood; Martha, who likewise died in her youth; Mrs. Laura Hanna; Alice, wife of Reeder Riggs, and Ada, wife of Edward Newland. The mother of these children died in October, 1864, and Isaac Loudenback later married her sister, Mrs. Martha Hope, which union was without issue. After the death of Mrs. Martha Loudenback, Mr. Loudenback married Eliza-

beth Brown, who survived him some years and which union also was without issue.

William H. Loudenback grew to manhood on the old home farm where he was born and there remained until his marriage in 1871, when he established his home on land he had previously bought from his father at the south edge of Alquina and has ever since resided there. He now owns one hundred and fourteen acres of well-improved land and is accounted one of the substantial farmers of that community.

On February 16, 1871, William H. Loudenback was united in marriage to Catherine Cerene McClure, who was born near Eaton, over in Preble county, Ohio, daughter of John and Catherine (Slonaker) McClure, natives of Maryland, who later became residents of this county, locating at Alquina about 1866. To Mr. and Mrs. Loudenback have been born five children, two of whom died in infancy, the others being Alfred Smith Loudenback, who died when twenty-five years of age; Catherine Cerene, who married Perry Lester Lambert, to which union a child was born, who was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun on December 26, 1914, and Charlotte Frances, who married Charles Crist and has one child, a son, William Alva. Mr. and Mrs. Loudenback are members of the Methodist church. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Improved Order of Red Men and his wife belongs to the women's auxiliaries of these orders, the Pythian Sisters and the Pocohontas degree.

FRANKLIN PIERCE MONTGOMERY.

Franklin Pierce Montgomery, one of Fayette county's well-known and substantial farmers, proprietor of a fine farm in Jennings township, former trustee of that township and present superintendent of highways for Fayette county, is a native son of Indiana and has lived in this state all his life. He was born in the town of Bourbon, in Marshall county, this state, January 5, 1859, son of William Armstrong and Hulda J. (Monger) Montgomery, both natives of Fayette county, the former of whom died while serving as a soldier of the Union during the Civil War and the latter of whom spent her last days in Waterloo township, this county.

William Armstrong Montgomery was born just three miles east of Connersville, son of William and Rebecca (Sutton) Montgomery, the former of whom was born in Butler county, Ohio, a son of James Montgomery, who

came to this country from Ireland. William Montgomery early settled on the farm now known as the Isaac Jobe place, northeast of Connersville, and there lived until old age. His wife, Rebecca Sutton, was of Pennsylvania-Dutch parentage. William A. Montgomery grew to manhood in this county and married Hulda J. Monger, who was born in Waterloo township, this county, a daughter of Lewis and Mary A. (Reeder) Monger, the former of whom was a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of whom, of Scotch-Irish descent, came from a Quaker settlement in Ohio. After his marriage William A. Montgomery moved to Bourbon, in Marshall county, Indiana, and was living there when the Civil War broke out. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and in January, 1862, in the twenty-ninth year of his age, died in camp, of typhoid fever, he then having the rank of a corporal. He left a widow and three small children. Another child had died previous to his death. The Widow Montgomery returned to this county with her children and located at Springersville and there made her home until her children were grown. She later married Jesse S. Henry and her last days were spent in Waterloo township, her death occurring on March 9, 1911. She was a member of the Christian church and her children were reared in that faith.

Franklin P. Montgomery was but a child when his widowed mother returned from Bourbon to this county and he grew up at Springersville, early beginning to work on his own account. For about ten years he was successfully engaged as a traveling salesman and the money thus earned was presently, in 1881, the year after his marriage, applied to the purchase of a farm of about seventy acres in the immediate vicinity of Springersville. A year later, however, he sold that place to advantage and bought a farm of eighty-two acres, the place where he now lives, south of Springersville, and ever since has made his home there, with the exception of a year or two spent at Lyonsville. Mr. Montgomery has done well in his farming operations and has gradually enlarged his land holdings until now he is the owner of a fine farm of two hundred and ninety acres, which is well improved and well equipped for the carrying on of modern farming. Mr. Montgomery is an ardent Democrat and has for years given his close attention to local political affairs. For five years he served as supervisor of roads in his road district, for five years served the people of Jennings township as township trustee, and since January 1, 1916, has been serving as county highway superintendent.

On February 26, 1880, Franklin P. Montgomery was united in marriage to Rosella Fiant, who was born in Waterloo township, this county,

daughter of John and Hannah (Fiddler) Fiant and a sister of Daniel Fiant, further reference to whom is made elsewhere in this volume in a biographical sketch relating to Oliver T. Fiant, a nephew of Mrs. Montgomery, and to this union three children have been born, William Ray, who is farming on his father's farm and who married Edith Maze, a daughter of Charles Maze, of Union county, and has one child, a son, Gail Maze Montgomery; Inez, who is at home with her parents, and J. Glenn, who died when twenty-one months of age. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery are members of the Christian church and take a warm interest in the affairs of the same, as well as in all local good works.

HON. RAYMOND SMILEY SPRINGER.

Hon. Raymond Smiley Springer, judge of the thirty-seventh Indiana judicial circuit and a member of the bar of Fayette county since his graduation from the Indiana Law School in 1904, was born on a farm near Dunreith, in the neighboring county of Henry, April 26, 1882, son of Lorenzo D. and Josephine (Smiley) Springer, both natives of Fayette county and representatives of pioneer families in this county.

Reared on a farm, Raymond S. Springer completed his elementary schooling in the schools of the village of Fairview and was graduated from the high school at that place. He then entered Earlham College and after a course there entered Butler College and from that institution went to the Indiana Law School at Indianapolis, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1904. Upon receiving his degree he was at once admitted to the bar and on November 15th of that same year engaged in the practice of his profession, in partnership with Allen Wiles, at Connersville, and that mutually agreeable connection continued until his retirement from practice upon assuming the bench on October 27, 1916.

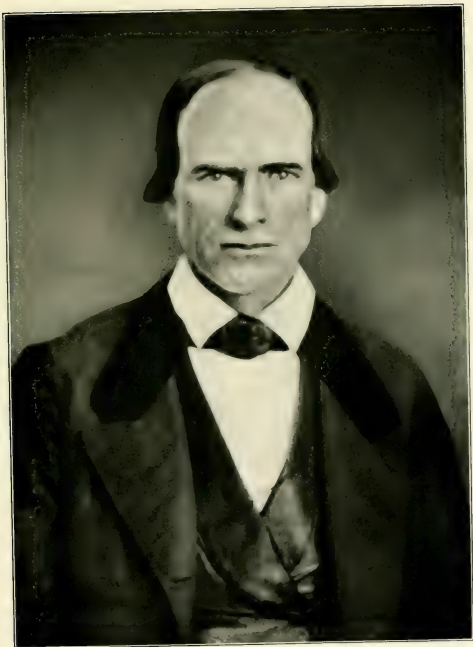
Judge Springer is the youngest judge in the state of Indiana. Previous to his election to the office of judge of this circuit he had had valuable experience in the prosecutor's office and as a trial lawyer in a number of the most important cases tried in this and adjoining circuits during the period of his practice. During two years, 1907-09, he served as deputy prosecutor for the thirty-seventh judicial circuit and served as county attorney during the period 1908-15. In the fall of 1914, as the nominee of the Republican party, he was elected judge of this judicial circuit, defeating Judge George L. Gray for re-election, and, as noted above, mounted the bench on October 27, 1916.

Judge Springer is a member of the Indiana Bar Association, a member of the Connersville Commercial Club and is past master of the Masonic lodge at Connersville, one of the oldest lodges of that ancient order in Indiana. On September 18, 1904, he was united in marriage to Nancy M. Emmons, of Rush county, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist church.

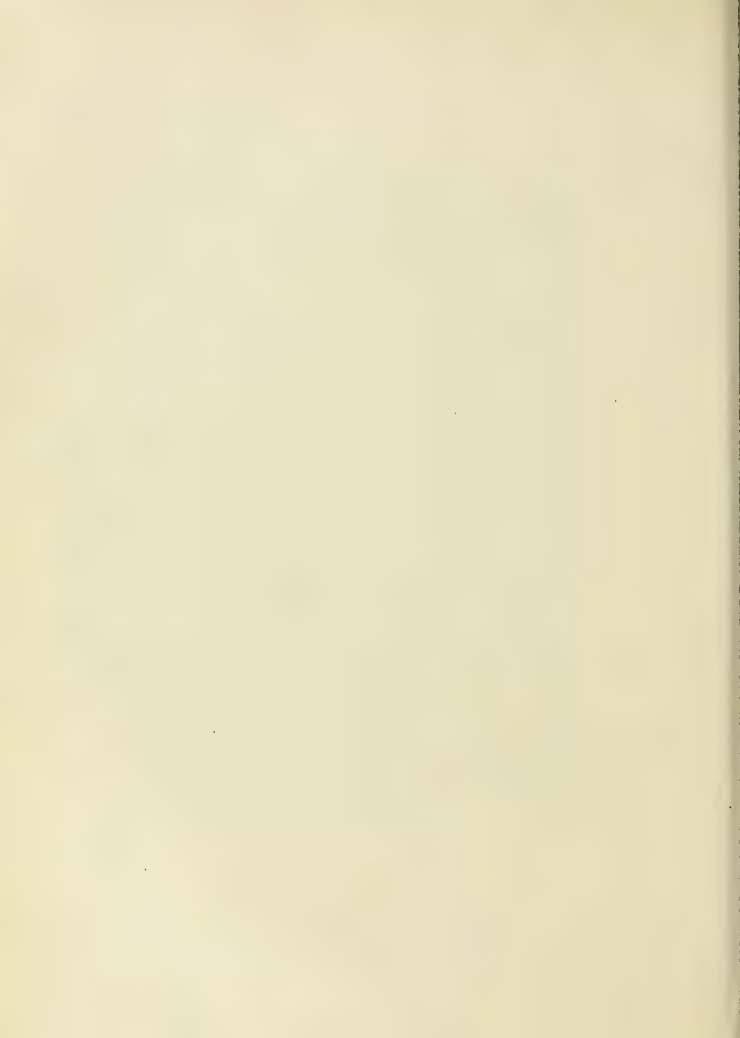
JAMES S. RIGGS.

One of the oldest families in Fayette county is the Riggs family, which was established here in territorial days by Samuel Riggs and his wife Elizabeth, who came over here from Ohio eight years before Fayette county was organized as a civic unit and settled on a tract of land in what later came to be organized as Jennings township, where they established their home and where they spent the rest of their lives. They were the parents of twelve children and their descendants in the fourth generation today form a numerous family throughout this part of the state.

Samuel Riggs was born in Maryland on July 13, 1786, a son of James and Mary (Johnson) Riggs, who also were born in Maryland, representatives of old colonial families, and who later moved to Washington county, Ohio, where Samuel grew to manhood and where he married, on September 18, 1810, Elizabeth Ross, daughter of Andrew and Mary Ross. The next year, in 1811, Samuel Riggs walked over into the then Territory of Indiana, "spying out the land," and found here in the upper valley of the White Water what he had been seeking, a land very fair and good to look upon. He entered a quarter of a section of land in the woods four or five miles east of the point where John Conner had established his trading post on the river, and there, near the middle of what later came to be organized as Jennings township, decided to establish his home. He returned to Ohio for his wife and the two came out here into the wilderness. They transported their household goods by flatboat down the river to Cincinnati and from that point began the toilsome journey by wagon through the woods up the old White Water trail to their new home in the wilderness. Upon their arrival there they put up a log cabin and began the laborious task of creating a habitable home amid conditions that would have appalled all but the stoutest hearts. Samuel Riggs was an energetic and industrious man and from the very beginning of his operations in this county prospered. He became the owner of two hundred and twenty-one acres of land in Jennings township and was



JAMES S. RIGGS.



also the owner of four hundred and eighty acres in Howard county. Samuel Riggs died at his home in Jennings township on March 31, 1875. His wife, who was born on April 5, 1795, had preceded him to the grave less than a year, her death having occurred on June 19, 1874. She was an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church and she and her husband exerted a potent influence for good in the formative period of the now prosperous farming community in which they had settled in pioneer days. They were the parents of twelve children, Denton, John, Mary, Ruth, Stephen, James S., Andrew, S. H., Kinsey, Rossie, Jane and Nancy.

James S. Riggs was born on that pioneer farm in 1821, the sixth child and fourth son of his parents, and was there reared amid real pioneer conditions, receiving his schooling at the home fireside and in the primitive school that early was established in that neighborhood, and from boyhood was an able assistant to his father in the labors of developing and improving the home farm, and after his marriage in 1845 began farming on his own account. He possessed a natural talent for business, had keen executive ability and prospered in his affairs, becoming a very successful farmer and was long accounted one of the most substantial and influential men in his community. His farm in Jennings township, containing ninety acres, was well improved and profitably cultivated and his live stock were of the best. He also owned two hundred acres in Effingham county, Illinois, and one hundred and sixty acres in Howard county, Indiana. In church affairs Mr. Riggs also took an active and influential part. He and his wife were devoted members of the Christian church and were among the organizers of the church of that denomination in Connersville. Mr. Riggs helped to reconstruct a school house in his neighborhood and fit it for church services and would drive into Connersville for the preacher and bring him to that point in Jennings township for services and then take him back to Connersville. That pioneer church in Jennings township was, in a way, the forerunner of the church at Springersville. James Riggs died quite suddenly in May, 1869, and his widow survived him many years, her death occurring in Connersville on February 17, 1902.

On January 23, 1845, James Riggs was united in marriage to Susan Monger, of Jennings township, who was born near Lebanon, Ohio, February 15, 1824, a daughter of John and Huldah (Davis) Monger, the former of whom was born in Virginia on January 30, 1799, and the latter, in Ohio, June 9, 1800, a daughter of Jonathan Davis and wife, the former of whom, a native of New Jersey, was a soldier in the patriot army during the Revolu-

tionary War. Some time after the settlement began to grow up around old Ft. Washington and the then straggling village of Cincinnati began to develop, Jonathan Davis came down the river with his family and his goods and settled there, building a log cabin with a huge fireplace, from which extended a great brick chimney. One night the Indians attacked his cabin. He concealed his wife and children in the loft of the cabin and then he hid himself in the chimney in such a way as to be concealed from the view of anyone entering the cabin, yet giving him a view of all that might go on. Presently the savage redskins broke into the cabin and were greeted by a shot from the doughty old soldier in the fireplace. Time after time he shot, the Indians being unable to reach him, and after awhile the marauders took their departure, dragging their dead after them, and the rest of the night danced the hideous war dance about the cabin. Upon the coming of the Mongers to this county, Jonathan Davis accompanied his daughter, Mrs. Monger, and his last days were spent in her home in Jennings township. He died on October 26, 1845, at Brookville, and is buried in the cemetery at Springersville, one of the two Revolutionary soldiers buried in this county.

It was probably in 1825 that John Monger and his wife came to Fayette county from Lebanon, Ohio, for Miss Rosella Riggs, their granddaughter, now living at Connersville, has their tax receipts bearing dates from 1826 to 1846. John Monger was the son of George and Frances Monger, who settled here in 1833; they had nine children. They lived and died here in Fayette county. John Monger and wife located on a farm just south of Lyonsville, in Jennings township, the tract they selected for a home being covered with forest trees, a previous occupant of that quarter section having done nothing toward clearing the same save clearing a spot for a door yard and erecting thereon a small log cabin. There John Monger and his wife established their home and there they spent the remainder of their lives, active and influential members of that pioneer community and helpful in all good works thereabout until the day of their death. Not long after settling there John Monger built a substantial brick house of unusually thick walls and in that house, which was destroyed by fire in April, 1912, there had lived five generations of the family, beginning with Jonathan Davis, the Revolutionary soldier; his daughter, Mrs. Hulda (Davis) Monger; her daughter, Mrs. Susan (Monger) Riggs, the latter's son, Francis M. Riggs, who was born there, and Lola Rosella Riggs, daughter of Francis M. Riggs, also was born there. John Monger not only was a good farmer, but he was an active man of affairs and during his life held numerous offices of public trust. Miss

Riggs, of Connersville, has many heirlooms of the family, including a chest which contains voluminous records of the business transactions of the Monger family, showing that they were subscribers to magazines and cultural periodicals and enjoyed a life of education and refinement such as the present generation may not have thought probable of the generation represented by the pioneers. John Monger died on March 8, 1839. He was a son of George and Frances Monger and he had a sister who was stolen by the Indians when she was a little girl, grew up with the tribe and married a savage chief. After her marriage she found her way back to the home of her parents and for a time resumed her place in their home, but presently began to long for the freedom of the life of the tribe to which she had been accustomed from childhood and returned to her chief and the tribe in which she had been reared and with that tribe spent her last days. John Monger's widow survived him less than five years, her death occurring on December 7, 1844. She was a devout member of the Christian church and her children were reared in that faith. There were seven of these children, six of whom grew to maturity, Jonathan D., Susan, who married Mr. Riggs; Mary A., Hester, Sidney E. and Sarah F.

To James S. and Susan (Monger) Riggs eight children were born, of whom two died before the death of their father, those remaining with the widowed mother at the time of his death having been as follow: Asbury Samuel, who died in Connersville, leaving a family of orphaned children, his wife having died a year previous to his death; Jonathan M., who died in Jennings township; Francis M., who is living on a farm near the old home place in Jennings township; Reeder James, who is living in Connersville; Oliver S., also a resident of Connersville, and Sarah Rosella, who also makes her home in Connersville. After the death of James S. Riggs in 1869, his widow remained on the farm until the boys grew up and left home and then she and her daughter, Rosella, remained there until in November, 1891, when they moved to Connersville and built a house in Virginia avenue, just above Seventeenth street, that part of the city then being practically open fields, that residence section having developed since then. There the mother and the daughter lived together until the death of the former on February 17, 1902, and Miss Riggs continues to make her home there. Besides owning that home she is the owner of ninety acres of the old Monger quarter section south of Lyonsville.

Miss Rosella Riggs grew up in a community that was devoted to good works, its people possessed of high ideals and lofty aspirations, and from the time she was a little girl she took her part in the cultural activities of that

neighborhood. When ten years of age she was the organist in the Sunday school and has ever given earnest thought to her musical education, a diligent student of both instrumental and vocal music, and is a pianist of much skill, playing the classical music with deep feeling and fine expression. For the sake of her mother and that she might ever be at the latter's side during her declining years, Miss Riggs nobly sacrificed many of the pleasures dear to young people and during the last six years of her mother's life never left her alone in the house. Miss Riggs, as noted above, has many interesting family relics and heirlooms of the pioneer days in this county, some of these having come down from her great-grandfather, Jonathan Davis, the Revolutionary soldier, including certain articles of domestic use which he made with his own hands during the time of his residence in Ohio; and a fine woven rattan riding-whip, with a handle of metal and ivory, which was used by her grandmother, Huldah (Davis) Monger, and a blanket of wool that was grown on sheep raised by her father, the wool having been prepared for spinning and carded by her mother. There are also old dishes that were in the Davis family and numerous bits of hand-made lace and embroidery that would excite the admiration and envy of modern lace-makers. Around many of these interesting mementoes Miss Riggs is able to weave stories of the other days, tales handed down in her family, that would make most interesting reading for the present generation.

JOHN T. WHITE.

The late John T. White, who died at his home in Connersville township, this county, in the spring of 1914, was a member of one of the oldest and most substantial families in Fayette county. He was born on a pioneer farm about three miles east and a little south of Connersville, December 26, 1843, and his whole life was spent in this county, the most of the time on the farm, though for some years he was engaged as a cabinet-maker in Connersville and during that period made his home in the city. His death occurred on the farm on which he was born, a pioneer tract that had been secured by his grandfather back in the days when the Indians still were numerous in this section of Indiana.

The first of the White family to come to Fayette county were Joel and Susanna White, who came into the Indiana country from North Carolina, by way of Tennessee and Kentucky. Joel White was a Quaker, but he mar-

ried outside of the faith and was ostracized by his family and the other Quakers of his home community for doing so. He and his wife Susanna left North Carolina and went to Tennessee, where their first child, a son, Thomas White, was born in 1803. In 1813 the family started north with the expectation of finding a new home in the Indiana country, but on account of the continued Indian depredations about that time, were compelled to stop at the block house at Hamilton until the Indians were suppressed. In 1815 they resumed their trip and in due time arrived in Fayette county, where Joel White bought a quarter of a section of land in the east part of Connersville township, cleared a small tract on the same, built a log house and there established his home. For some time after locating here he spent what leisure he could command in cutting wood near Cincinnati and thus earned the money with which to complete the payments on his quarter section of "Congress land." Joel White was an expert woodsman and trapper and he acted as the guide for the party of engineers who surveyed the Twelve Mile Purchase line. About 1838 Joel White moved from Fayette county to Madison county and in the latter county died a few years later. His widow survived him for years, her death occurring about 1853.

John T. White was adopted when a child by his uncle, Thomas White, and was reared by the latter. Thomas White inherited a part of the old Joel White place and bought the remainder and the place fell to John T. White upon the death of his adopted father. Thomas White moved into Connersville about 1860, John T. White then being about seventeen years of age, and in the city the latter learned the trade of cabinet-maker and followed the same until 1897, when he returned to the farm where he was born and which had been entered from the government by his grandfather, Joel White, and there he spent the rest of his life as a farmer, his death occurring on May 5, 1914. His wife had preceded him to the grave a little more than two years, her death having occurred on February 24, 1912.

It was while living in Connersville that John T. White was united in marriage to Anna R. Halbert, who was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, October 25, 1850, and who was four or five years of age when her parents, Samuel and Rebecca (Hatton) Halbert, came to Indiana and located at Connersville, where Mr. Halbert became engaged as a cabinet-maker and where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. John T. White and his wife were earnest members of the Christian church and their children were reared in that faith. There are four of these children, Thomas H., Elizabeth R., James Douglas and Alice L., the latter of whom married Lawrence

A. Ripberger and lives on a farm near the old White farm. Mr. and Mrs. Ripberger have five living children, Russell, Aldene, Carl, Lillian and Henry. Elizabeth White married William F. Granger, who is living on the White farm and assisting in the operation of the same, and has one child, a son, William F. Thomas H. and James D. White continue to make their home on the old home place, their sister, Mrs. Granger, being housekeeper in the old home since the death of her mother. The Whites have a very pleasant home and take a proper part in the general social activities of the community in which they live, ever helpful in promoting all agencies having to do with the advancement of the common welfare thereabout.

FRANK MORRIS HANSON.

Frank Morris Hanson, one of Fayette county's best-known and most progressive farmers and for years one of the best-known horsemen in this part of the state, is the proprietor of a fine farm in Connersville township, about a mile south of Connersville, where he has an attractive home and is well situated. He was born in that township and has lived there all his life. His birthplace was the old Hanson farm, three miles southwest of Connersville, where he was born on January 27, 1871, son of William Asbury and Margaret (Ross) Hanson, members of old families in this county, both of whom are now deceased.

William Asbury Hanson also was born in Connersville township, son of Asbury Hanson and wife, pioneers of Fayette county, and spent all his life farming in that township, one of the most substantial citizens of that part of the county. He gave much attention to the raising of live stock and was particularly attentive to his horses, having bred a number of race horses that attained more than merely local note. William A. Hanson had an excellent race track on his farm three miles southwest of Connersville, on which he trained his race horses and from the days of his youth the subject of this sketch took much interest in that phase of the operations of the Hanson farm. One of these race horses, a stallion, "Major Ross," driven by Frank M. Hanson to a high-wheeled sulky in 1893, made a mile in 2:30 as a two-year-old; as a three-year-old made a mile in 2:19½, and as a four-year-old made a mile in 2:16¼. William A. Hanson was an ardent Republican and ever gave his earnest attention to local political affairs, a strong force for good in his community. He died in September, 1905, and his widow survived him for nearly

ten years, her death occurring in June, 1915. She was born, Margaret Ross, in the neighboring county of Franklin, a daughter of John S. Ross and wife. William A. Hanson and wife had three children, the subject of this sketch having an elder brother, Karl L. Hanson, of Connersville, and a sister, Deva Blanche, wife of John E. Robbins, of Shelbyville, this state.

Frank M. Hanson was reared on the home farm in Connersville township, receiving his schooling in the local schools, and from boyhood was a valued aid to his father in the labors of developing and improving the home place. He early began giving particular attention to his father's racing interests and at the age of eighteen began taking a string of horses to the races and breaking and training promising animals on the private race track on the home farm, and was thus engaged for about ten years. Following his marriage in the summer of 1897 Mr. Hanson began farming for himself on the home place and continued to remain there until 1909, when he bought his present place, the old "Billy" Robinson farm of one hundred and fifty-four acres one mile south of the East Connersville bridge, in Connersville township, where he since has made his residence and where he and his family are comfortably situated. The place has on it a handsome brick house and is well improved and well kept, Mr. Hanson pursuing modern methods in his agricultural operations. He also continues to give considerable attention to the raising of high-grade live stock and has done very well. Mr. Hanson is a Republican and gives a good citizen's attention to local civic affairs, but has not been a seeker after public office.

On August 18, 1897, Frank M. Hanson was united in marriage to Bessie P. Erb, who was born in the neighboring county of Franklin, daughter of William H. and Anna (Fowler) Erb, the former a native of the state of Pennsylvania and the latter, of the state of Arkansas; and the latter of whom is still living, now the wife of William M. Stoops. Anna Fowler was born in the vicinity of Jacksonport, near Little Rock, Arkansas, daughter of Dr. W. J. and Mary (Scott) Fowler, the former a native of Georgia and a practicing physician in Arkansas at that time. Doctor Fowler was an ardent Union sympathizer during the Civil War and was compelled to leave his home in Arkansas due to the bitterness of local feeling against him, and for two weeks, while seeking another location, he and his wife and their five children were camped within sight of the Union army for protection, having taken their flight, with what of their household goods they could get away in two wagons. They located at Raleigh, Missouri, where Doctor Fowler died a year later. His widow, Mary (Scott) Fowler, who was born in

Franklin county, this state, a daughter of Thomas Scott and wife, who had moved to Arkansas when she was about ten years of age, was left with five children and she presently returned to Indiana with her children, locating at her girlhood home near Fairfield, in Franklin county, where six years later she married F. Z. Cushman and where she spent the remainder of her life, her death occurring there in 1892. There her daughter, Anna, grew up and married William H. Erb, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and who had come to Indiana with his parents, David and Rosanna Erb, who located in the Fairfield settlement. William H. Erb was both a wagonmaker and a farmer and spent the rest of his life in Franklin county. He was a Republican and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He died in 1904, leaving, besides his widow, three children, William Henry Erb, now living south of East Connersville; Maynard M. Erb, who is engaged in the lumber business and has an interest in a drug store at Connersville, and Bessie, who married Mr. Hanson.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanson have five children, Charlotte, Erb, Wilma, Marion and Robert. The Hansons have a very pleasant home and take a proper part in the general social activities of the community in which they live, helpful in promoting all local good causes. Mr. Hanson is a member of the Masonic fraternity and takes a warm interest in the affairs of that ancient order.

JOHN LUDLOW.

In the memorial annals of Connersville township, this county, there are few names held in better remembrance than that of the late John Ludlow, who was a native son of Fayette county, a member of one of the pioneer families, and who spent all his life here, a practical, progressive and successful farmer, an honored soldier of the Civil War and a good citizen in all that term implies. He created a fine farm establishment in Connersville township and there his widow is still making her home, she and her family being very pleasantly and very comfortably situated. Mrs. Ludlow also is a member of one of Fayette county's pioneer families, the Athertons, and has lived here all her life, ever interested in the general social and cultural development of the community which has so grandly advanced during the period of her life time.

John Ludlow was born on a pioneer farm in Harrison township, this county, a place about three miles northeast of the farm on which his widow



MR. AND MRS. JOHN L'DILLOW.

now lives, August 8, 1832, a son of Samuel B. and Hannah (Campbell) Ludlow, who came here from New York state in 1821 and settled on that farm, where they spent the rest of their lives. Samuel B. Ludlow was a resident of Seneca county, New York, and in 1819 he became attracted to the possibilities of pioneering in the then "wilds" of Indiana and started out here on a prospecting tour. He walked all the way from his home in New York, this section of the new state of Indiana being his destination from the beginning of his trip, and upon arriving here looked about a bit with a view to picking out a tract of land that would come up to his expectations and made choice of a tract in Harrison township. Upon inquiry, however, he found that land in that section had not yet been opened for settlement, nor was it opened for purchase until the government acquired title from the Indians, and thus obtained the New Purchase, in the following year. Disappointed in his quest, Mr. Ludlow returned to his home in New York, but in 1821 disposed of his interests there, packed his essential household goods in a wagon and with his family drove through to Indiana and settled in this county, entering a tract of "Congress land" in Harrison township, where he established his home and where he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring on July 30, 1879. His widow survived him but a few years. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the eighth in order of birth.

It was on that pioneer farm in Harrison township that John Ludlow grew to manhood, a valued assistant to his father in the labors of improving and developing the same. During the Civil War he enlisted for the Hundred-Day service and participated in the action against the Morgan raiders and in the pursuit of the leader of that cavalry band. John Ludlow was married in the fall of 1872 and for six years thereafter made his home on a farm about four miles west of Harrisburg, in the immediate vicinity of his boyhood home, and then moved to the farm where his widow now resides, and there spent the rest of his life, an active and successful farmer and a progressive and public-spirited citizen, his death occurring on October 24, 1901.

On September 10, 1872, John Ludlow was united in marriage to Martha H. Atherton, who was born on a pioneer farm in the northwestern part of Connersville township, this county, September 28, 1845, daughter of Stout and Rachel (Martin) Atherton, natives of the state of Ohio, who became early residents of this county and whose last days were spent on the farm on which their daughter, Mrs. Ludlow, now lives. Stout Atherton was

born near Harrison, Ohio, in 1803, and there grew to manhood. In 1825 he married and shortly afterward moved on up the Whitewater valley and settled in this county, buying the farm on which Mrs. Ludlow now lives and which at that time was but slightly improved. He straightway set about the improvement and development of that farm and in time had one of the best-improved places in that part of the county. He was an industrious and progressive farmer and, as he prospered, added to his holdings until he was the owner of two hundred and sixty acres, having owned besides the quarter section on which he made his home, a farm of seventy acres, just east of that place and thirty acres in Harrison township, and was long regarded as one of the most substantial residents of that community. There he spent his last days, his death occurring on September 16, 1878.

Stout Atherton was thrice married. In February, 1825, he was united in marriage, in Hamilton county, Ohio, to Mary Ann Sater, who died on April 27, 1835, leaving four small children. On December 3, 1835, he married Rachel Martin, who was born in the neighborhood of Middletown, Ohio, January 20, 1810, and who had come to this county when a child, with her parents, Samuel and Ann (Potter) Martin, early and influential pioneers of Fayette county. Samuel Martin was born on September 4, 1778, probably in New Jersey, and in that state, in 1805, married Ann Potter, who was born on February 24, 1784. After his marriage Samuel Martin moved to Butler county, Ohio, and some years later came on up into this part of Indiana and settled on a farm about four miles west of Connersville, where he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring on January 9, 1851. His widow survived until March 14, 1863. Rachel (Martin) Atherton died on November 4, 1851, in the forty-second year of her age. She was the mother of ten children, eight of whom grew to maturity. After her death Mr. Atherton married her sister, Sarah E. Martin, this latter union being without issue.

To John and Martha H. (Atherton) Ludlow three children were born, Cora, who died in infancy, and Orris S. and Edna. Orris S. Ludlow married Maggie Maurer, and lives on a farm in Harrison township, which his father left him and which he has improved in excellent shape. He has a fine home and is doing well in farming operations. Edna Ludlow married Orris Williams, who is farming the Ludlow farm, and she and her husband make their home with her mother there. Orris Williams was born on a farm near Bentonville, this county, May 17, 1879, son of Madison H. and Ella (Crandall) Williams, who are now living at Connersville and further and extended reference to whom is made elsewhere in this volume. Orris

Williams is a progressive and enterprising farmer and since taking the management of the Ludlow farm has made numerous improvements of an up-to-date character, notably the installation of an electric-lighting plant for the house. The Ludlow home is a beautiful country home, equipped with modern conveniences, and is one of the most attractive places in that part of the county. Orris Williams is a member of the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias and in the affairs of these two organizations takes a warm interest.

SAMUEL M. POST.

Samuel M. Post, a well-known citizen of East Connersville and a carriage trimmer in a Connersville automobile factory, is a native son of Fayette county and has lived here all his life. He was born in the village of Everton on October 2, 1871, son of John W. and Elizabeth (Murphy) Post, for many years prominent residents of that village and both of whom are now deceased.

John W. Post was born at Franklin, in Butler county, Ohio, in 1831 and when about eighteen years of age came to Indiana, locating in Jackson township, this county, where he began working as a cabinet-maker and also as a hand in one of the waterpower mills or factories that were so numerous along Elys creek in the eastern part of Jackson township in the early days of the settlement of this county. There he presently learned shoemaking and established a shoe shop at Everton, where he spent the rest of his life thus engaged, his death occurring on August 4, 1907. He was a Democrat and ever gave close attention to local political affairs. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and took an active interest in lodge work. His widow survived him for more than seven years, her death occurring on February 20, 1915, she then being nearly eighty years of age. She was born on a farm in the southwestern part of what is now Jennings township, this county, May 15, 1835, a daughter of Samuel and Susan (Bybee) Murphy, natives of North Carolina, who were married in that state and later came to Indiana, becoming early settlers in Fayette county. Samuel Murphy bought a tract of school land in Jennings township and there established his home. His wife died there in 1846 and he died about 1871, at the age of sixty-five years.

Samuel M. Post grew up at Everton, receiving his schooling in the

schools of that village, and when about nineteen years of age went to Connersville, where he learned the trade of carriage-trimming, which he ever since has followed, formerly working in a carriage factory there and, since the establishment of the automobile industry engaged as a trimmer of automobile bodies. He makes his home in East Connersville and is one of the best-known residents of that thriving suburb.

On October 10, 1901, Samuel M. Post was united in marriage to Goldie C. Burk, who was born in the neighboring county of Union on July 1, 1877, daughter of Stephen D. and Jennie (Hess) Burk, the former a native of this county and the latter of the state of Virginia. Stephen D. Burk was born in Jennings township, this county, a son of Elisha and Mary Ann (Green) Burk, the former of whom came to this county from Harrison, Ohio, and settled on a farm south of Alquina, where he spent the remainder of his life, living to the great age of ninety-three years. Jennie Hess was but a child when her parents, William Hess and wife, came to Indiana from Virginia and settled in Fayette county. After his marriage Stephen D. Burk made his home in Union county until the summer of 1878, when he moved with his family to Hancock county, where he died about one and one-half years later, leaving a widow and one child, a daughter, now Mrs. Post, who was about one year of age when her parents moved to Hancock county. After the death of Mr. Burk his widow returned to Fayette county with her child and here she spent the remainder of her life, her death occurring about fifteen years ago. Mrs. Post is a member of the Presbyterian church.

GEORGE EMMETT OLDHAM.

George Emmett Oldham, one of Fayette county's well-known and substantial farmers, a member of one of the county's oldest families and the proprietor of a farm of nearly two hundred acres in Jennings township, about three miles east of Connersville, is a native of this county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a pioneer farm about one-half mile south of Lyons Station, in Jennings township, March 3, 1870, son of George W. and Emeline (Mullen) Oldham, both of whom were born in this county, members of pioneer families, and whose last days were spent here.

George W. Oldham was born on that same farm, June 9, 1840, son of William and Mary Ann (Johnson) Oldham, the former of whom was born on the same farm, a son of Elder Stephen Oldham and wife, Rebecca. Elder

Stephen Oldham came to Indiana from eastern Tennessee and entered a tract of land from the government in the southeast quarter of section 22, Jennings township, this county, about 1810 or 1811, the farm where W. E. Brown now lives. He was a minister of the Primitive Baptist church and he and his wife were constituent members of the New Bethel Baptist church, organized in 1814, and he was pastor of the same until his death in 1834, one of the most influential pioneer residents of the eastern part of this county. On that pioneer farm William Oldham grew to manhood. In addition to his general farming he was long engaged as a dealer in live stock and became one of Fayette county's best-known citizens. He was killed in a runaway accident when his son, George W. Oldham was nine years of age. George W. Oldham grew up on the farm on which he was born and in the summer of 1857 married Emeline Mullen, who also was born in this county. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted for service in the Union army as a private in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served with that command for nearly three years, serving in the armies of General Thomas and General Sherman. Upon the conclusion of his military service he returned to the home farm and was there engaged in farming until a year after his wife's death in 1874, when he moved to another part of Jennings township, about three and one-half miles east of Connersville, where he continued farming for years. In 1900 George W. Oldham was elected sheriff of Fayette county, as the nominee of the Republican party, carrying every ward and township in the county, and served in that capacity for four years, at the end of which time he returned to the farm and there spent the rest of his life, his death occurring in January, 1914. He was a member of the Primitive Baptist church, in the local congregation of which he was one of the leading workers, and was a member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the local lodges of the Knights of Pythias and of the Red Men, and a member of the Patriotic Sons of America, in the affairs of all of which organizations he took a warm interest.

George W. Oldham was twice married. In the summer of 1857 he married Emeline Mullen, a member of one of the pioneer families of Fayette county, and to that union eight children were born, one of whom died in infancy and seven of whom grew to maturity. Of these latter, Sylvester A. Oldham died in 1900 and Jesse K. died in January, 1917. The four survivors are, besides the subject of this sketch, Charles F., Mrs. Mary Isabel Melbourne, William and Mrs. Gertha Riggs. After the death of the mother

of these children, George W. Oldham married Sarah Elizabeth Ferguson, who died in January, 1907, she having preceded her husband to the grave about seven years. That second union was without issue.

George E. Oldham was reared in Jennings township, receiving his schooling in the local schools there, and has lived there all his life, following the vocation of farming, in which he has been successful. He remained at home until after his marriage in 1896, when he began farming on his own account and he now owns a well-kept farm of one hundred and ninety-five acres in Jennings township, about three miles east of Connersville, where he and his family are very pleasantly and very comfortably situated. Mr. Oldham is a Republican and has ever taken an earnest interest in local political affairs, but has not been a seeker after public office.

On January 12, 1896, George E. Oldham was united in marriage to Laura Belle Stanley, who also was born in Jennings township, this county, about one mile south of Lyons Station, a daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth (Grimes) Stanley, the former of whom was born in Tennessee and the latter, in Indiana, who were well-to-do and substantial residents of the eastern part of this county. Nathan Stanley was born in Campbell county, Tennessee, in 1810, son of Garland and Nellie (Noble) Stanley, and was about eleven years of age when he came to Indiana with his mother in 1821, his father having died in Tennessee in 1813, the family settling in Union county. In 1824 he came over into Fayette county with his mother and settled in Jennings township, where she died in 1840 and where he also spent the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1893. Nathan Stanley was a good farmer and became the owner of nearly three hundred acres of land lying south of Lyons Station. He was an earnest Republican and ever took an active interest in local political affairs.

Nathan Stanley was twice married. About 1838 he married Mary Golden, who died in 1855, leaving eight children. Preston, Rush, Edwin, Sarah, Lewis, Eliza, Stephen and Elizabeth. In 1856 Mr. Stanley married Elizabeth Grimes, who was born in the neighboring county of Union, and to that union five children were born, those besides Mrs. Oldham being Frank, Samuel, Robert and one son who died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Oldham have one child, a son, George Heber Oldham, who was born on January 19, 1899. They are members of the Primitive Baptist church and Mr. Oldham is a member of the local lodges of the Knights of Pythias and of the Improved Order of Red Men, in the affairs of which organizations he takes a warm interest.

GEORGE GREEN.

Of the native sons of Fayette county who have lived their lives in the county, and have met with success and have become prominent in the district, is George Green, a well-known resident of Connersville, who was born in Waterloo township on March 20, 1857, the son of William and Martha Ann (Cross) Green.

William and Martha Ann (Cross) Green were born in Baltimore county, Maryland. William Green came with his parents when but a boy to Indiana, and with them settled in Wayne county. The father died shortly after coming to his new home, and the son, William, was left to his own resources. For nine years he lived with the family of Joseph Howard, when he started out for himself. He later came to Fayette county, where he was married. After his marriage he and his wife established their home in Wayne county, near the Fayette county line, and there he engaged in farming for some years. He later purchased a farm in Waterloo township, Fayette county, and there he engaged in general farming and stock raising until his death on January 7, 1895, at the age of seventy-one years. His wife died ten years later, at the age of eighty-one years. They were a most estimable people and their lives were devoted to the interests of their family and the community in which they lived and where they were held in high regard.

William and Martha Green took an active interest in the affairs of the district, and had much to do with the moral and civic development of the township. Mrs. Green was an active member of the United Brethren church and had much to do with the activities of her home society. Mr. Green as a young man identified himself with the Democratic party, and always took a keen interest in the affairs of the township as well as the county. Although he was never a seeker after office, he felt it the duty of every man to assist in the election of the best men to office. He was a successful farmer and raiser of stock, and was known as a good business man and an excellent citizen. He and Mrs. Green were the parents of the following children, Samantha Melinda, Susan Elizabeth, Levi, George, William R. and Anna Martha. Samantha, now deceased, was the wife of William V. Crawford and lived in Waterloo township; Susan Elizabeth died in 1902; Levi N. married Christine Spencer and they reside in Waterloo township, where Mr. Green is a substantial and prominent farmer and stockman; William R., Anna Martha and George live together in Connersville.

Until 1905 George, William and Anna lived on the old home farm, when

they left the farm and moved to their home at 716 Central avenue. They still look after the interests on the farm, where they spent so many years of their lives. George and William, reared on the farm, soon in life became impressed with the life of a farmer and stock raiser. They remained with their father as long as he lived, and were to him a great assistance in the management of the farm and the care of the stock. After the death of the mother, the three children moved to Connersville. As farmers and stockmen, George and William have been successful, and their management of the farm of five hundred and sixty acres has demonstrated their ability in that line.

William Green and his wife were devoted to the cause of education, and their best efforts were ever exerted on the behalf of better schools. Their children were all educated in the home schools, and have since become prominent in the affairs of the communities in which they live. Mr. Green was known throughout the county for his ability as a farmer and business man, and his advice and counsel were often sought in financial matters, as well as in the civic affairs of the district. Few men were better known over the county and few were held in higher regard and esteem. At his death, the community knew that a good and worthy man had gone to his reward, after a busy life of usefulness.

JOHN M. CULBERTSON.

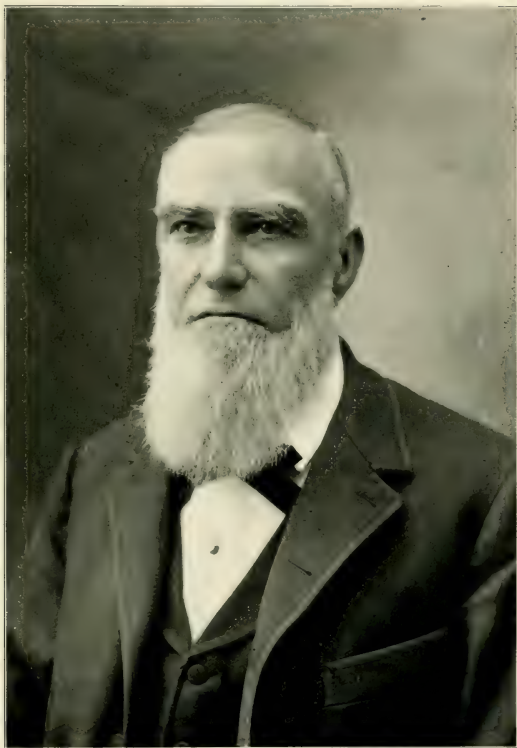
John M. Culbertson, one of the best-known and most substantial farmers of the Glenwood neighborhood in this county, has lived here since 1863, when he established his home on the fine farm he has developed in Orange township, and has for years been recognized as one of the best-established citizens of Fayette county. Mr. Culbertson is a native of Ohio, born in the city of Cincinnati on April 20, 1837, son of John C. and Jane (Moody) Culbertson, natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married and later moved to Cincinnati, where they established their home and where their last days were spent.

John C. Culbertson was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and as a young man served as a soldier from that state during the War of 1812 and in the battle of Chippewa on July 5, 1814, was severely wounded. He later became a sutler and when Ft. Snelling was established on the upper course of the Mississippi in 1822 he conveyed a stock of goods to that point and started a trading station and for some time did a thriving business





MRS. CATHERINE CULBERTSON.



JOHN M. CULBERTSON.

trading with the Indians, thus acquiring an excellent financial foundation for his later successful banking career in Cincinnati. It was in 1829 that he located in Cincinnati and there, during the forties, he and two others founded the Franklin Bank, Mr. Culbertson becoming one of the most successful bankers in the Queen City and a man of considerable means. It was in Pennsylvania that he married Jane Moody, who also was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and to that union were born seven sons who grew to maturity, of whom the subject of this sketch, the eldest and the last-born are now the only survivors.

John M. Culbertson grew up in Cincinnati and was given excellent educational advantages in his youth. From the E. S. Brooks Academy in Cincinnati he was sent when twelve years of age to the H. and S. M. Hamill Classical and Commercial School at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and thence to Princeton University. Returning to Cincinnati upon the completion of his schooling he remained in his home city until 1863, the year of his marriage, when he came up into Indiana and bought a farm of two hundred and forty acres one mile east of Glenwood, on the Connersville and Rushville pike, in this county, where he erected a large and substantial brick residence and where he ever since has made his home. When Mr. Culbertson's house was built it was regarded as one of the best houses in this part of the state and is still looked upon as one of the finest in that section. The other buildings on the farm are in keeping with the appearance of the dwelling and the farm plant is kept up in admirable shape.

In June, 1863, John M. Culbertson was united in marriage to Catherine Donnelly, of Boston, who died in 1896, and to that union eight children were born, two of whom died in infancy, the others being Mary J., Alice C., Margaret J., Anna E., John M., Jr., and Henry C. The junior John M. Culbertson is now a resident of Indianapolis. Henry C. Culbertson, who lives on a farm not far from his father's place, married Nellie Jeffrey and has two children, a daughter, Mary Eleanor, and a son, Henry C., Jr. The mother died on December 10, 1896. The four Misses Culbertson are living with their father in the comfortable old farm home east of Glenwood. The Culbertsons have ever taken an earnest interest in the development of the general social life of the community in which they live. Henry C. Culbertson was a member of the class of 1898, Indiana University, and Margaret Culbertson attended college at Oxford, Ohio.

Mr. Culbertson has always voted the Republican ticket. His first presidential vote was for Abraham Lincoln.

CHARLES W. MARTIN.

Charles W. Martin, one of Connersville township's best-known and most substantial farmers and who also is engaged in the road-building and contracting line, is a native son of Fayette county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a farm adjoining that on which he now lives, in the northwest part of Connersville township, March 24, 1859, son of Ezra and Caroline (Dale) Martin, the former of whom was born in Ohio and the latter, in this county, both now deceased, who spent their last days on the old Martin homestead in Connersville township.

Ezra Martin was born in Miami county, Ohio, and was but a child when his parents, Samuel and Ann (Potter) Martin came over into Indiana and settled in Fayette county, on the farm where the subject of this sketch was born, in Connersville township. There Ezra Martin grew to manhood, taking his part in the work of developing a pioneer farm. After his marriage he for some years conducted a store at Bentonville and also served as postmaster of that village. After the death of his father he bought the interests of the other heirs in the home place and there established his home, becoming a well-to-do farmer. He served for some time as assessor of Fayette county and was later for some years a member of the board of county commissioners, giving his earnest attention to public affairs. Ezra Martin died at his home on the old home farm in 1892 and his widow survived him about six years, her death occurring in June, 1898. She was born on a pioneer farm near Harrisburg, this county, a daughter of Joseph Dale and wife, the latter of whom was a daughter of Doctor Bradburn, a pioneer physician and surgeon, well-known throughout this part of the state in pioneer days. Joseph Dale was but a child when he came to this part of Indiana with his parents from Kentucky and he grew up in Harrison township and became a successful farmer there and one of the most influential men in that part of the county.

Charles W. Martin grew to manhood on the home farm in Connersville township and after his marriage in 1895 rented the home place and began farming there on his own account. Three years later he bought a tract of one hundred and twelve acres, the place on which he is now living, just south of the traction line, four miles west of Connersville, and has since made his home there. Mr. Martin has added to his original holdings until he now is the owner of two hundred acres of well-improved and profitably cultivated land. Of recent years he has given considerable attention to dairying and has demonstrated to his own satisfaction that there is profit in that phase

of farming in this section. For thirty years, or until the fall of 1913, Mr. Martin was the proprietor of a threshing-rig and did a large business in that line throughout the part of the county in which he lives. About seven years ago he and Philip Wilk engaged in general road contracting and have done much in that line, building roads in Rush, Fayette, Franklin and Union counties, under the operation of the new three-mile road law. Mr. Martin is a public-spirited and energetic citizen and has done much for the general upbuilding of the county. It was he who circulated the petition for the construction of a good road past his farm and he was one of the few persons who gave land for the right-of-way for the traction line from Connersville to Rushville.

In 1895, as noted above, Charles W. Martin was united in marriage to Lydia J. Webster, who was born on a farm two miles south of Connersville, a daughter of Joseph M. and Ellen (Parker) Webster, both of whom were born in Butler county, Ohio, and who came to Indiana in 1865 and died in Connersville. Joseph M. Webster was born on May 3, 1838, a son of Dr. Elias and Mary (Kane) Webster, and grew up in Butler county, Ohio, where he married Ella Parker, who also was born and reared in that county, a daughter of John and Jane Parker. In the spring of 1865 he and his wife and his parents, Doctor Webster and wife came to Indiana, he and his wife locating on a farm near Knightstown, in Rush county, and Doctor Webster locating on the Whitewater, two miles south of Connersville. There Mary Kane Webster died and the Doctor afterward remarried and moved to Connersville, where he continued in practice until his death on November 2, 1891. He was an official in the Methodist Episcopal church and was for years active in church work.

Upon locating in the Knightstown neighborhood, Joseph M. Webster bought a farm there, but in 1869 traded the same for his father's farm south of Connersville, where he lived until 1909, when he retired and moved to Connersville, where he died, prior to which he gave close attention to the operation of his farm of two hundred and sixty acres, on which for years he was extensively engaged in stock raising and for eighteen years also gave much attention to dairying, profitably maintaining a herd of from fifty to seventy-five dairy cattle. Joseph M. Webster and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and their children were reared in that faith. There are five of these children, those besides Mrs. Martin, the third in order of birth, being Mary, Mrs. Anna Williams, Mrs. Rosa Heck and Charles Henry Webster.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin have three children, Rosella, Woodford and Frank. They have a very pleasant home and have ever given proper attention to the general social activities of the community in which they live, helpful in promoting all agencies having to do with the advancement of the common welfare.

JAMES T. FISHER.

James T. Fisher, former trustee of Jennings township and one of the best-known old settlers in Fayette county, the proprietor of a farm in Jennings township and for years identified with the community in which he lives, is a native of the Keystone state, but has been a resident of Indiana since 1851 and of this county since 1866, coming here from the neighboring county of Union, where he had lived since he was eleven or twelve years of age. He was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1839, son of Samuel and Mary Ann (Maloney) Fisher, both natives of Virginia.

The Fisher family is of Scotch-Irish origin and its history in Virginia can be traced back to Colonial days, Winchester, in that state, having been the home of the family since before the Revolutionary period. The paternal grandparents of James T. Fisher were Thomas and Margaret Fisher. It is said that Fisher's Hill, which was the scene of one of the important battles of the Civil War, the battle in which General Sheridan defeated the Confederates under General Early, was so called in honor of Thomas Fisher. Thomas Fisher spent all his life in Virginia. His son, Samuel Fisher, father of the subject of this sketch, was one of a family of six brothers and was born on the old Fisher homestead in Virginia on November 13, 1808. In that state he grew to manhood and there married Mary Ann Maloney, who was born in that same locality on April 11, 1811. After their marriage he and his wife moved to Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the butcher business and where he died in 1849, leaving his widow and their only son, James T., then ten years of age. The Widow Fisher returned to Virginia with her son and there, in the following December, gave birth to another son whom she named Jonathan Samuel. After a year spent at her old home in Virginia, she returned with her children to Pennsylvania and for a time made her home there with her deceased husband's brother. She then came to Indiana with her children and for some time made her home with her brother, B. F. Maloney, in Union county, a few years later going over

into Ohio, where she made her home with a half-brother and some time later, at Dunlapsville, in Union county, this state, married Joseph Dungan, who died a few years later. She spent the latter years of her life with her younger son at Muncie, Indiana, where she died in 1895, at the age of eighty-three years.

James T. Fisher was twelve years of age when his father died and was still but a boy when he came to Indiana with his mother. Here he found a pleasant home with his uncle, B. F. Maloney, and when he was fifteen years of age his uncle, who desired him to remain with him, offered to pay him one hundred and fifty dollars when he was eighteen years of age if he would remain. When that time arrived his uncle urged him to remain longer and proposed that he would give him five hundred dollars if he would remain until he was twenty-one years of age, and, as the uncle was an invalid, bound that proposition by inserting a clause to that effect in his will. The uncle died before his nephew had reached his majority and the latter remained with the family, receiving the stipulated five hundred dollars upon coming of age. Four hundred dollars of this sum he loaned at good interest to a person whom he thought responsible, but the borrower turning out to be an irresponsible individual, he lost his loan. With the remaining hundred dollars he bought a horse, which he presently traded for another horse, receiving a twelve-dollar watch in "boot", and someone stole the watch. Mr. Fisher has always regarded that experience as a dear one, but valuable.

During his youth and young manhood, while living on his uncle's place, James T. Fisher was carefully trained as a farmer and upon leaving his uncle's place continued farming in Union county, Indiana, working for other farmers by the month. He was married in 1863 and remained in Union county until 1866, when he came over into Fayette county, where he ever since has resided, long having been regarded as one of the substantial old settlers of this county. In 1895 Mr. Fisher bought his present farm of ninety-two acres in section 22 of Jennings township, a farm originally owned by William Scholl, who made the initial improvements on the place. In connection with his farming operations in this county Mr. Fisher for twenty-five years was engaged in the buying and selling of live stock and did a prosperous business in that line. Mr. Fisher is a Democrat and has for years given his thoughtful attention to local civic affairs, having served for eight years as trustee of Jennings township and in other ways contributed of his time and his energies to the public service.

On February 25, 1863, in Union county, this state, James T. Fisher was

united in marriage to Mary E. Hill, who was born in that county on October 15, 1843, a daughter of Israel and Harriet (Edwards) Hill, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Ohio. Israel Hill was born on August 15, 1813, and before he was two years of age moved with his parents, Charles and Mercy Ann (Hendrickson) Hill, to Ohio, where he grew to manhood and where he was married to Harriet Edwards, who was born five miles south of Hamilton, in Butler county, that state. About the year 1835 Israel Hill and wife moved over into Indiana and settled on a farm in Union county, where they spent the remainder of their lives.

To James T. and Mary E. (Hill) Fisher nine children have been born, namely: Benjamin F., a farmer, of Columbia township, this county, who married Elizabeth Price and has three children, Cynthia, Ruby and Frank; Emma, who married George M. Davis, a farmer, living in the northwestern part of Jennings township, and has seven children, Jacob Phares, Benjamin Harrison, Israel Frank, Ruth Rebecca, Mary Eliza, Clara Isabel and Harriet Ethel; Harriet, who is at home with her parents; Samuel, a grocer, living in Union county, who married Jennie Lemon and has one daughter, Darlie Jeannette; George, the owner of a farm across the highway from his father's place, who married Mary Scholl and has a daughter, Mary; Alice, who married Elmer Scholl, a farmer, of Jennings township, and has two children, Maurice LaVerne and Harriet Inez; Clara, who married James Lake, a farmer living southwest of Everton, and has two children, Dorothy Jane and James Earl; Alpha, who married Edwin Thomas and who, with her husband, is engaged in missionary work, and Frederick, living on a farm near Dunlapsville, who married Sophia Bryson and has three children, James Raymond, Herschel Eugene and Opal Rebecca. Alpha Fisher completed the course in the local schools and then attended Earlham College, later attending Wittenburg College, in Ohio, where she met Edwin Thomas, also a student of that institution. Both later became missionaries to India and were married in that country. Edwin Thomas was in India for more than seven years, having been there some time before Alpha Fisher was sent as a missionary to the same station, she having been there for nearly five years. They continued in their missionary labors some time after their marriage and are now in the United States on a furlough. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are members of the Primitive Baptist church and they and their family have ever been helpful in all local good works. Mr. Fisher is a member of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and takes a warm interest in the affairs of that popular organization.

EDMUND B. TRUSLER.

Edmund B. Trusler, one of Fayette county's most substantial farmers and the proprietor of "Spring Dale Farm", a well-kept place of one hundred and sixty-six acres in Connersville township, is a native Hoosier and has lived in this state all his life, with the exception of about nine years spent in Colorado. He was born on a farm in Decatur county, this state, March 4, 1871, son of Ezra and Emeranda Josephine (Miller) Trusler, both of whom were born in Franklin county, this state, members of pioneer families there.

Ezra Trusler was born in Blooming Grove township, Franklin county, Indiana, April 6, 1847, son of Edmund B. and Permelia (Moore) Trusler, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky, whose last days were spent in Franklin county, this state. The senior Edmund B. Trusler, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born on August 18, 1804, son of James Trusler and wife, the former of whom, also a native of the Old Dominion, was born on June 7, 1755, and was a soldier in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War, and the latter of whom was born in that same colony on June 27, 1755. When a young man Edmund B. Trusler came over into Indiana and settled in Franklin county. He married Permelia Moore, who was born in Kentucky on May 20, 1806, and he and his wife reared a large family, all their children having been born in Indiana. Of these, the first-born was born in 1824 and Ezra was the next to the last-born. Grandfather Trusler died in Franklin county on October 27, 1863, and his widow survived him for more than twenty-five years, her death occurring on February 13, 1889. Ezra Trusler grew to manhood on the home farm in Franklin county and in that county was married, June 22, 1869, to Emeranda Josephine Miller, who was born in that county, June 25, 1850, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Buckley) Miller, members of pioneer families in Franklin county and who were married there. Isaac Miller was a son of Abraham and Elizabeth Miller, the former of whom was born on September 17, 1802, and the latter, June 28, 1798, and who came to Indiana in an early day in the settlement of this state and located in Franklin county. Elizabeth Buckley was born on September 23, 1830, a daughter Anson and Jane (Harrell) Buckley, the former of whom was born on October 2, 1803, and the latter, July 2, 1811. Isaac Miller died on October 1, 1865.

After his marriage Ezra Trusler located in Decatur county, this state, where, in partnership with one of his brothers, he engaged in blacksmithing and was thus engaged until his last illness, when he was taken back to the

home of his parents in Franklin county, where he died on March 28, 1874, leaving a widow and one child, a son, Edmund B., the subject of this sketch, then three years of age. After the death of Ezra Trusler, his little daughter, Lena, was born, August 7, 1874. His widow, meanwhile, had gone back to the home of her parents and there little Lena died on May 24, 1877. Mrs. Trusler became a nurse after the death of her husband and remained thus engaged the rest of her life, her death occurring on May 5, 1905.

Edmund B. Trusler was reared by his maternal grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, in Blooming Grove township, Franklin county, and there lived until 1891, when, he then being twenty years of age, he went to Brookville, where for four months he was engaged in a baker's shop, later going to Rushville, where he worked at the baker's trade until January 5, 1895, when he went West and was for nine years located in Colorado. He was married in the fall of 1901 and in January, 1904, returned to Indiana and located on a farm in the southeastern part of Connersville township, this county, a place that belonged to his father-in-law, and there has farmed ever since. His father-in-law died the next year, the farm then descending to Mrs. Trusler. When Mr. Trusler located on that farm it consisted of one hundred and fourteen acres, and he has since added to the same by purchase until he and his wife now own a fine farm of one hundred and sixty-six acres, "Spring Dale Farm," which is one of the best-improved and most thoroughly equipped farm plants in that part of the county. In 1913 Mr. and Mrs. Trusler built a fine, new modern house, equipped with bath, sanitary plumbing, furnace and acetylene-lighting system, and are now very pleasantly and very comfortably situated. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Trusler is a member of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On October 16, 1901, Edmund B. Trusler was united in marriage to Effie Belle Remy, who was born on a farm two miles north of Brookville, in Franklin county, this state, a daughter of Moses A. and Susan J. (Jemison) Remy, the former of whom was born on the same farm and in the same house as was his daughter, June 17, 1849, a son of Henry and Catherine (Cory) Remy and the only child of that union to grow to maturity. Henry Remy farmed all his life on the place where Mrs. Trusler was born. His father had come out here from the East, from Maryland, according to family tradition, and settled in Franklin county in 1819, establishing his home on what came to be known as the old Remy farm north of Brookville. There Moses A. Remy grew to manhood and on October 4, 1871, married Susan J. Jemison, who was born on a pioneer farm three miles south of Connersville, Octo-

ber 8, 1846, a daughter of William and Martha (Dunlap) Jemison, who were married on March 30, 1845, and who lived to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary. William Jemison was born near Connersville and all his life was spent in this county. He was a son of John and Cynthia (Coe) Jemison, the former of whom was born in Mason county, Kentucky, in 1793. When quite young John Jemison's father died and he was bound out to learn the tanner's trade. He married, in Cincinnati, Cynthia Coe, who was born in Loudon county, Virginia, in 1796, and who was reared near Parkersburg, and in 1815 he and his wife came up into Indiana and he entered a tract of land from the government in Jackson township, this county, and there erected one of the first tanneries in Fayette county. John Jemison was an industrious, upright citizen and did much to advance the early interests of this county. He died in 1851 and his widow survived him until 1874. After his marriage Moses A. Remy lived on a farm adjoining the old Remy homestead until after his father's death, when he occupied the old home place and there spent the rest of his life, his death occurring on February 9, 1905. His wife had preceded him to the grave about five years, her death having occurred on March 20, 1900. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and were the parents of three children, those besides Mrs. Trusler being William, who lives in Jennings township, this county, and Martha Katherine, who married Oliver Redmond and lives on the old Remy homestead north of Brookville. Mr. and Mrs. Trusler have one child, a daughter, Irene Josephine.

JOHN S. CLARK.

John S. Clark has been a continuous resident of the farm on which he now lives, in the western edge of Connersville township, and which he now owns, since the year 1873. He was born not far from there and his wife was born about a mile south of the place and they have both been residents of that neighborhood all their lives. He was born on a farm at the foot of Bunker Hill, west of Connersville, February 1, 1851, son of John and Nancy (Woods) Clark, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of the state of Kentucky, who spent their last days on their Bunker Hill farm.

John Clark grew to manhood in his native Scotland and then came to this country, coming to Indiana and locating in this county about 1840. He bought a small farm at the foot of Bunker Hill, on the west side of the creek, and after his marriage established his home there, both he and his wife

spending their last days there. He was a stone mason by trade and gave more attention to his trade than he did to his farm, the demand for his services as a stone mason keeping him pretty busily engaged at that vocation. He died in 1881 and his widow survived him but a year, her death occurring in 1882. She was born in Kentucky and was but a child when her parents came to Indiana and settled in the Blooming Grove neighborhood, in Franklin county. John and Nancy Clark were Presbyterians and their children were reared in that faith. There were thirteen of these children, nine of whom grew to maturity, those besides the subject of this sketch being as follow: Elizabeth, who married Samuel McCrory and is now deceased; Mrs. Jane Queen, deceased; Mrs. Anna Clawson, deceased; Mrs. Jessie Fremont Roots, deceased; Mrs. Mary McCrory, of Fairview township; Vinson H., of Nebraska; Frank, of Fairview township, and Samuel, of Hawkinsville, in Harrison township.

John S. Clark lived at his home in the vicinity of Bunker Hill, a valued assistant in the labors of the home farm, until he was twenty-two years of age, when, in 1873, he became a resident of the old McCrory farm on the western edge of Connersville township, where he ever since has resided. He farmed for William McCrory as long as the latter lived and then remained with the family, continuing to look after the farm. William McCrory died in 1876, leaving a widow, four daughters and his wife's mother living on the home farm, and it was for these latter that Mr. Clark continued the management of the farm. After his marriage in 1895 he established his home there and when the place finally was sold at administrator's sale, he straightway bought it from the purchaser and has been the owner of the place since November 13, 1915. Mr. Clark's farm contains two hundred and six acres, is well improved and has been profitably managed, Mr. Clark having given the place as earnest attention during all the years of his management of the same as though he had owned it personally.

In 1895 John S. Clark was united in marriage to Annie Woodcock, who was born on a farm a mile south of her present residence, a daughter of Homer B. and Hester (McCrory) Woodcock, the former of whom was born in that same neighborhood, on the farm now owned by Palmer T. Bilby. His parents came to this county from the state of New York and settled in the southern part of Connersville township, in what then was known as the "Stumptown" neighborhood, where they bought a tract of heavily-wooded land. Later they went to Illinois, where their last days were spent. It was on that pioneer farm in "Stumptown" that Homer B. Woodcock grew to manhood. He later spent two years in Logansport, this state, and then moved

to Connersville, where he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1896. His wife, Hester McCrory, was born on the farm where Mr. Clark now lives, a daughter of William and Melissa J. (Hes) McCrory, and she survived him for nearly twenty years, her death occurring on November 21, 1915. William McCrory, one of the real "old settlers" of Fayette county, was a native of Ireland, born on April 12, 1804, and was but six years of age when his parents came to this country. At a very early day in the settlement of Fayette county they came here and settled in the western part of Connersville township, at that time an unbroken forest, and there established their home. William McCrory had a brother, Robert McCrory, who also, in time, established his home in this county, locating in Fairview township, about a mile and a half northeast of Glenwood. He also had a sister, Margaret Saxon, who lived in Fairview township. William McCrory grew to manhood in Connersville township and on March 22, 1838, married Melissa J. Hes, who was born in Kentucky on January 30, 1818, and who came with her parents to this county, the family settling near Fairview. After William McCrory's marriage he established his home on the farm now owned by Mr. Clark, and there he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring on November 29, 1876. His widow survived him many years, her death occurring on January 28, 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have four children, Ione, Albert, William and John.

MAYNARD MARION ERB.

Maynard Marion Erb, member of the Fayette county council, proprietor of "The Owl" drug store at Connersville and also actively connected with the lumber business now operating at Macon, Georgia, was born on a farm in the neighborhood of Blooming Grove, in the adjacent county of Franklin, September 25, 1873, son of W. Harrison and Anna L. (Fowler) Erb, the latter of whom is still living, now making her home near Connersville.

W. Harrison Erb was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and was but an infant when his parents, David Erb and wife, drove through to the then Territory of Indiana, in 1813, and settled in the vicinity of Fairfield, in Franklin county. David Erb entered a fractional section of land there and the original parchment deed given by the government for the same and bearing the signature of President James Madison is now in the possession of the subject of this sketch, grandson of the first settler on that tract. Upon settling on his place in Franklin county David Erb put up a small log cabin

and there established his home. David Erb was a man of vigorous mind and body and early became acknowledged as one of the leaders in the new community. In 1820 Governor Jennings appointed him major of the Sixteenth Regiment, Indiana State Militia, and he was long a familiar figure at the annual musters and on other occasions of public gathering throughout that section. He held various local offices and was widely sought by his pioneer neighbors and consulted in matters requiring legal advice. Harrison Erb grew up on that pioneer farm and lived in that neighborhood all his life, a lifelong farmer. His wife, Anna L. Fowler, was born in Arkansas, a daughter of Dr. John West and Mary (Scott) Fowler, natives of Indiana, who had moved to Arkansas not long after their marriage. In 1863 Dr. John West Fowler started to return from Arkansas with his family to Indiana, but died in Missouri, en route. His widow and her three sons and two daughters continued the journey and upon their arrival in Indiana settled in the Everton neighborhood, in this county, later moving down into Franklin county and locating at Fairfield, where Anna L. Fowler was living at the time of her marriage to Harrison Erb. Mr. Erb died in 1903 and his widow is now living near Connersville. To her and her husband three children were born, two sons and a daughter, the subject of this sketch having an elder brother, W. H. Erb, who is living on a farm three miles south of Connersville, and a sister, Mrs. Frank M. Hanson, who is living south of East Connersville.

Maynard Marion Erb grew up on the paternal farm in Franklin county and received his early schooling in the schools of that county. When eighteen years of age he entered Purdue University and was graduated from the department of pharmacy in that institution in 1893. Thus equipped for the business to which he had decided to devote his life Mr. Erb engaged in the drug business at Connersville and when the McFarlan building was completed he rented a room in that building and moved his store to that point, remaining there for two or three years, at the end of which time he became engaged as a traveling salesman for a wholesale drug house. Later he bought a drug store at Muncie, but eighteen months later he became engaged in the lumber business and moved to Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he remained for five or six years, at the end of which time he returned to Connersville, where he ever since has been located, though continuing to maintain his interest in the lumber business he established at Chattanooga. It has since been moved to Macon, Georgia, where it is now being successfully operated. In 1911 Mr. Erb bought "The Owl" drug store at Connersville and has since been conducting the same, at the same time continuing to look

after his extensive lumber interests. Ever since his return to Connersville Mr. Erb has given his close attention to county politics, has been treasurer of the Republican county central committee for several years and is now a member of the county council, giving his earnest attention to county affairs. For a number of years he also was treasurer of the Fayette County Free Fair Association and in other ways has contributed of his time and his energies to public and semi-public movements, long having been regarded as one of the "live wires" of the hustling city of Connersville. Mr. Erb is a thirty-second-degree Mason, affiliated with the Indianapolis consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, affiliated with Murat Temple, at Indianapolis. He also is a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

In 1902 Maynard M. Erb was united in marriage to Laura Lowe, who was born at Camden, Ohio, a daughter of Alexander and Ellen (Campbell) Lowe, natives of the state of Ohio, who moved to this state and located on a farm in the Connersville neighborhood when their daughter, Laura, was a child. Alexander Lowe was an honored veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted at Richmond, this state, for service in the Thirty-sixth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served with that command for four years. He was severely wounded at the battle of Chickamauga. He died more than thirty years ago and his widow is now making her home with Mr. and Mrs. Erb.

JAMES MONROE HARLAN.

James Monroe Harlan, one of Connersville township's substantial and well-to-do farmers, was born on the farm on which he is now living and has lived there the greater part of his life. He is a representative in the third generation of one of the oldest families in Fayette county, the Harlans having been here since the year 1815, one year before Indiana was admitted to statehood, and have therefore been participants in the development of this county from the very beginning of a social order hereabout. He was born on February 10, 1849, son of Enoch and Mary Ann (Honeywell) Harlan, the former of whom was born in that same locality on July 31, 1819, son of Samuel and Nancy (Brown) Harlan, who were among the earliest settlers in Fayette county, having come out here in what then was the "wilds" of the West from their native South Carolina and settling in the woods in what is now Connersville township, this county.

Samuel Harlan was born in Laurens county, South Carolina, April 30, 1772, and grew to manhood and was married there to Nancy Brown and several of their children were born in that county. In 1811 Samuel Harlan and two of his brothers set out on horseback on a prospecting trip into the West, seeking a new location. They proceeded west as far as Mississippi, but not being favorably impressed with the lay of the land in that direction turned and came back north and east, up through Tennessee and Kentucky and on up into Indiana Territory. They were very much taken with the appearance of the rich timber lands in this part of the country and here Samuel Harlan picked out all of section 31 and the northwest quarter of section 6, in what afterward was organized as Connersville township, this county. The nearest land office at that time was situated at Cincinnati and thither he went to secure title to his land. There he paid for his title in gold which he had carried with him in all his journeying through the wilds, and then returned to his old Carolina home, where he began disposing of his interests there and making preparations for settlement on his timber tract back in Indiana. Early in the spring of 1815 he and his family, among whom were the sons, Stephen, Matthew, George and Amos, the latter, then but a babe in arms, being carried on horseback by his eldest sister, started for the West. The household goods were packed in a big Conestoga wagon, substantially built and trimmed with brass, to which was attached a brass-bound and heavily riveted money-box, one of the rivets of which released a secret spring which gave access to the strongbox. Without undue adventure the Harlan, family arrived at their destination in the wilderness and on the bank of Village creek, at a point just east of where the bridge over that creek now is located, they "pitched their tent." And tent it literally was, for during the first year of the family's residence in this county and while they were getting ready to build a house, they made their home in a kind of a tent, or shanty, constructed of canvas and poplar bark, supported by poles driven into the ground. Nearby, on the northwest quarter of section 6, there was an extensive pigeon-roost deadening and there, on a tract of about eight acres, the Harlans raised their first crop. They had brought poultry with them and not long after their arrival at their new home in the wilderness they set out for the hamlet of Connersville to dispose of a surplus of eggs, starting through the woods in what they thought was the general direction of the hamlet, but so thick was the timber that they lost their way and presently found themselves back at their own place, having wandered in a circle. By observing the moss on the trees and thus keeping a true course, they later

found their way to the hamlet and it was not long until they had a well-defined trail to the market place.

Samuel Harlan farmed on that pioneer tract the rest of his life and became early recognized as one of the most substantial and influential settlers in that community. He gave the land for the Village Creek cemetery and there he is buried, his death having occurred on April 18, 1858, he then being eighty-five years, eleven months and twenty-nine days of age at the time of his death. His widow, who was born on November 27, 1778, survived him for about thirteen years, dying on January 12, 1871, she then being then at the great age of ninety-one years, one month and fifteen days. Other children were born to them after they came to Fayette county and they were the parents of eleven sons and three daughters, all of whom grew to maturity. When Grandmother Harlan died she not only had many grandchildren and great-grandchildren, but several in the fourth generation of her descent.

Enoch Harlan, one of the eleven sons of this pioneer couple and who is mentioned above, grew up in Connersville township amid pioneer conditions and remained a farmer all his life. For some years after his marriage to Mary Ann Honeywell, who also was a member of one of the pioneer families of Fayette county, he continued to live at the old home place, but later traded with one of his brothers and received the farm where his son, James M. Harlan, was born and where the latter now lives. There Enoch Harlan died on February 28, 1851, and his widow survived him but a few years. They were the parents of three children who grew to maturity, those besides the subject of this sketch being Harrison Harlan, who now lives at Kokomo, this state, and Judith, who married Edmund Burk and is now deceased.

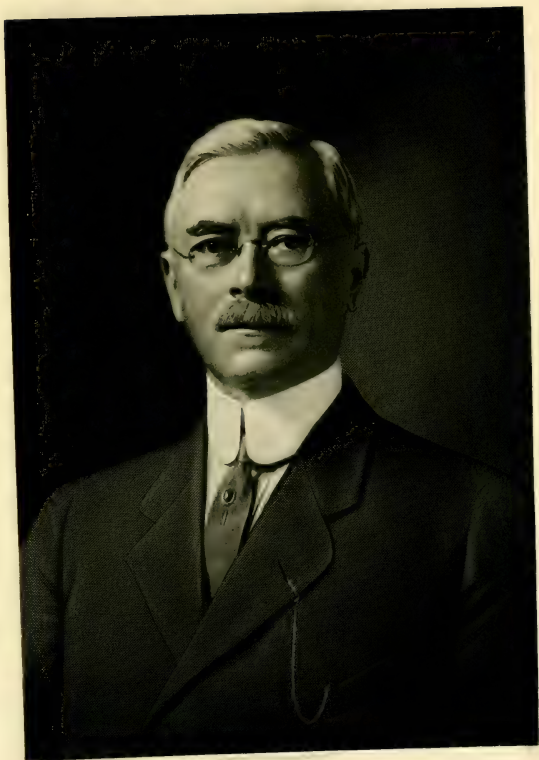
James M. Harlan was but a small child when his father died and was but about five years of age when his mother died, and he thereafter was taken care of in the family of his uncle, Samuel Harlan, until he was eighteen years of age, when he started out for himself, presently taking charge of the farm where he was born and where he ever since has made his home. He owns one hundred and ninety-seven and one-half acres of excellent land and has a well-equipped farm plant. In addition to his general farming, Mr. Harlan has given considerable attention to the raising of live stock and has done very well. He and his wife have a very comfortable country home and are quite pleasantly situated.

On January 27, 1870, James M. Harlan was united in marriage to Susanna Agnes Knipe, who was born in Posey township, this county, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Meranda) Knipe, the former of whom was of English parentage and the latter of whom was born in southern Ohio, prob-

ably near Higginsport, and who came to this county with her parents, Samuel and Susanna (Shinkle) Meranda, who settled in Posey township in pioneer days, Samuel Meranda getting part of his land there from the government. Thomas Knipe was both a farmer and a cabinet-maker. He died when his daughter (Mrs. Harlan) was eight months of age and his widow survived him less than seven years. Mrs. Harlan thus having been orphaned at almost as tender an age as was her husband.

EDWARD V. HAWKINS.

In the amazing industrial development that has marked Connersville during the past third of a century or more, there has been no more active personal factor than Edward V. Hawkins, president of the Connersville Furniture Company, former president of the Connersville Commercial Club, president of the Connersville city school board and in numerous ways identified with the growing interests of that city. He has been a resident of Connersville since 1874, in which year he arrived there as a journeyman cabinet-maker to take a position in the factory of the old Indiana Furniture Company, and ever since locating in that city has given his most earnest attention to the development of its various interests. The coming of Mr. Hawkins to Connersville hinged on an apparently trivial incident, but that incident proved fruitful of important consequences and unquestionably was far-reaching in its effect upon the later development of the industrial life of the city. Mr. Hawkins was about twenty years of age at the time. He had just completed an apprenticeship at cabinet-making at Vevay, his home town, and was a skilled craftsman in that line. One evening he was sitting in a barber shop at Vevay, awaiting his "turn" for tonsorial attention, when his attention was called to a copy of the *Connersville Weekly Examiner* that had been forwarded to Vevay by a former resident. In the local column of this issue was a notice that the new Indiana Furniture Company would be ready to begin operations March 1st. Believing that the prospect might open up further opportunities in the way of advancement in his trade, the young man decided to apply for a position, which was obtained. He, thereafter, came to Connersville, arriving with twenty dollars in money and his chest of tools, practically his total worldly possessions, and there he has remained ever since and for many years has been recognized as one of the leading forces in the city.



E. V. Haefliger

In 1874 Edward V. Hawkins arrived at Connersville and there began working in the plant of the old Indiana Furniture Company, at that time one of the leading concerns in that line in Indiana. So satisfactory did his work prove to his employers that he presently was promoted to the position of foreman of the plant and, later, to the position of general superintendent of the same, occupying the latter position when, in 1882, he conceived the idea of organizing a factory for manufacturing furniture. He approached Charles Mount, F. M. Roots and some other men of Connersville, who became interested, joining him in the organization of a company for the purpose of manufacturing bed-room furniture. Mr. Hawkins had little money for investment in the proposed concern, but he had what was far more valuable, expert experience in the manufacture of furniture, and he cast his lot with the new company, the same being incorporated as the Connersville Furniture Company, of which Mr. Hawkins has long been the president and general manager. The Connersville Furniture Company is an incorporated concern with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars common and fifty thousand dollars preferred. It now employs two hundred men, occupying a plant with a floor space of over one hundred thousand square feet and in 1916 did a business exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, its products being sold in all parts of the United States. The present officers of the company are as follow: Edward V. Hawkins, president and general manager; Mrs. M. L. Hawkins, vice-president; Edward P. Hawkins, secretary and assistant general manager, and F. J. Snider, treasurer.

In 1887 Edward V. Hawkins was united in marriage to Margaret L. Pratt, who was born in the state of New York and to this union was born one child, a son, Edward P. Hawkins, mentioned above as secretary and assistant general manager of the Connersville Furniture Company and a biographical sketch of whom is presented elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins are earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church and for many years have been among the leaders in all good work hereabout. Mr. Hawkins is one of the most active workers in the church to which he is attached and, as an office-bearer, has served the congregation of the same in various capacities. Since the year 1893 he has been a member of the city school board, with the exception of two years of that time, and since 1908 has been president of the board. He and his wife, some years ago, presented to the city, through the public schools, in perpetuity, an attractive tract of ground covering three and one-half acres at the end of Eastern avenue, the

same to be used for playground purposes, and the tract has been very properly styled the Hawkins playground, a continual memorial to the children of the city of the kindness of heart and benevolence of its donors.

JOHN J. WILLIAMS.

John J. Williams, one of Connersville township's most progressive young farmers and the proprietor of a farm of three hundred and fifty-five acres in that township, is a native son of Fayette county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a farm in Jackson township on June 15, 1884, son of Madison Homer and Ella (Crandall) Williams, both of whom also were born in Jackson township and who are now living at East Connersville, where they have resided since 1914.

Madison Homer Williams was born on November 18, 1858, a son of Jesse and Adeline (Benner) Williams, the former of whom was born in Jackson township, this county, a son of Elisha and Martha (Baker) Williams, who were among the early settlers in that part of Fayette county, the Williams family thus havin gbeen represented in this county since the days of the beginning of a social order hereabout. Elisha Williams was born in Pulaski county, Kentucky, August 3, 1802, son of Virginia parents, and was about fourteen years of age when his parents moved with their family up into Indiana, settling in the Brookville neighborhood, whence, a year later, they came on up into Fayette county and settled in Jackson township, not far west of the present village of Everton. Elisha Williams there grew to manhood and became a farmer, remaining in that community all his life. He early turned his attention to the church and was for years one of the best-known ministers of the Methodist church in that part of the country. He was three times married. His first wife and the mother of all his ten children, was Martha Baker, who was born in 1808 and died in 1856. The Rev. Elisha Williams died in 1884. His son, Jesse Williams, also grew up in Jackson township, where he farmed all his life. His first wife, Adeline Benner, was born in Wabash county, this state. She died about 1861, leaving two small children, Madison H. and Emma, the latter of whom is now Mrs. Emma Handley. Jesse Williams later married Anna Marie Rously, which union was without issue.

It was in Jackson township also that Madison H. Williams grew to manhood and there, in 1878, he married Ella Crandall, who also was born in Jackson township, a daughter of Jonathan and Emaline (Myer) Crandall,

also members of pioneer families hereabout. Jonathan Crandall was also born in Jackson township, this county, a son of Elisha and Sarah (Golden) Crandall, North Carolinians, who came to Indiana in 1815 and settled in Fayette county, Elisha Crandall entering a tract of "Congress land" in Jennings township, north of Everton, and in this county spent the rest of their lives. Jonathan Crandall was a life-long farmer in Jackson township, where he and his wife spent their last days. She was born in Union county, this state, a daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Landis) Myer, the former of whom was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1805, and the latter in Bote-tourt county, Virginia, in that same year, both coming to Indiana with their respective parents in 1811 and settling in Union county. Jacob Myer was the son of Abraham Myer and wife and in 1829, in Union county, he married Sarah Landis, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Grof) Landis. Ten years later, in 1839, Jacob Myer and his family moved over into Fayette county and settled in Jackson township, where he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1883. His widow survived until 1892. They were earnest members of the German Baptist church and took an active part in the affairs of the same. Ella Crandall grew up in Jackson township and was residing there at the time of her marriage to Madison M. Williams. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Williams located on a farm Mr. Williams bought in Posey township, this county, and there remained for five years, at the end of which time they moved to the old Williams farm in Jackson township, where they remained until their retirement in 1914 and removal to East Connersville, where they are now living. Mr. Williams still retains his farming interests in Jackson township, where he owns a well-improved farm of one hundred and eighty-nine acres.

To Madison H. and Ella (Crandall) Williams four children have been born, namely: Oris, who married Edna Ludlow and lives in the northwest part of Connersville township; Maude, who married Daniel Broadus, of Harrison township, and has two sons, Homer and Horace; John J., the immediate subject of this biographical sketch, and Perry, who died at the age of two years and six months.

John J. Williams was reared on the home farm in Jackson township, where he was born, and received his schooling in the local schools. From boyhood he was a valued aid to his father in the labors of developing and improving the home farm and remained there until his marriage in 1906, when he bought a farm on Big Williams creek, southwest of Connersville, where he farmed until 1912, when he moved to the old Bundrant farm, formerly owned by his wife's father, and has since made that his place of

residence, at the same time continuing to operate the farm he first bought. In 1914 he bought the Bundrant farm, on which there are two dwellings, and is now the owner of three hundred and fifty-five acres of well-improved land. In addition to his general farming, Mr. Williams gives a good deal of attention to the raising of high-grade live stock and has done very well in his farming operations.

In 1906 John J. Williams was united in marriage to Maude Bundrant, who was born on the farm on which she and her husband now live, three miles west of Connersville, a daughter of Edward L. and Anchor (Petro) Bundrant, both of whom also were born in this county, members of pioneer families. Edward L. Bundrant was born on the farm where Mr. and Mrs. Williams now live and where he spent all his life. He was the only son of Charles H. and Jane (Branson) Bundrant, the former of whom was born in Virginia and the latter in Henry county, this state. Charles H. Bundrant was born on March 12, 1822, son of Thomas and Susan (Lockett) Bundrant, also natives of the Old Dominion, and was about eight years of age when his parents left Virginia in 1830 and came to Indiana, settling in Fayette county, where Thomas Bundrant died five years later. Thomas Bundrant was a soldier during the War of 1812 and marched with his command from Harpers Ferry, Virginia, to Natchez, Mississippi. His ancestors came to this country from France in Colonial days and became a well-established family in Virginia. After the death of his father, Charles H. Bundrant was "bound out" to a tanner of the name of Brown at Connersville and after serving an apprenticeship of six years, became a partner of Brown and was thus engaged in the tanning business for five years, at the end of which time he bought a farm of eighty-five acres west of Connersville, the place now owned by Mr. Williams, and there farmed the rest of his life. On May 13, 1851, he married Jane Branson, who was born in Henry county, this state, daughter of William and Sarah (Pickering) Branson, and to that union was born one son, Edward L. Bundrant, father of Mrs. Williams, who married Anchor Petro, who was born a short distance east of Connersville, daughter of Leonard and Sarah Petro, and spent all his life on the farm on which he was born, his death occurring in 1914.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams have two daughters, Ruth Lorene and Edric Naomi. They have a very pleasant home and take a proper part in the general social activities of the community in which they live. Mr. Williams is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both of the subordinate lodge and of the encampment, and takes a warm interest in the affairs of that popular organization.

ANDREW M. BELL.

A native of the state of Indiana, and one who has continued to live in the state, where he has met with much success, and where he is held in the highest regard, is Andrew M. Bell, a retired farmer of East Connersville, who was born in Franklin county, Indiana, on December 10, 1837, and is the son of John and Margaret (Chambers) Bell.

John and Margaret (Chambers) Bell were born in the state of Maryland, and there they were educated in the public schools and there they married. They established their home in that state and continued to live there until 1835, when they left their home and came to Indiana. They located in Franklin county, where they remained but a few years, and engaged in farm work. They made the journey from Maryland with horses and wagon, suffering many of the hardships of that means of travel, over a new territory and through the heavy forests of that time. On leaving Franklin county they went to Union county, Indiana, where they obtained land. The tract at that time was in the woods and covered with heavy timber. Here they made a home in the wilderness, and lived the lives of the pioneers of those times. The farm was in time developed and improved and here Mr. Bell engaged in farming until 1861, when the family returned to Franklin county, where Mr. and Mrs. Bell died some years later. They were active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and prominent in all the activities of their district. Mr. Bell was identified with the Whig party and later with the Republican party, and always took a keen interest in the affairs of his county and township. He and Mrs. Bell were the parents of nine children, three of whom are now living, Andrew M., Henrietta Ramey, of Franklin county, and Ada, also of that county. To Mr. and Mrs. Bell is due much honor and credit for the great work that they did in transforming the wilderness into well-cultivated fields.

Andrew M. Bell was educated in the old log school house of that time and attended a subscription school, for there were no public schools in the section at that time. He grew to manhood on the old home place where he assisted his father with the farm work and remained on the farm until July, 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in Union county. After having enlisted he was sent to Lawrenceburg, Indiana, where the regiment was organized and then on to Louisville, Kentucky. They later joined Buell's army at Nashville. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Tullahoma, Dunkard Station, Chickamauga,

Tunnel Hill, Buzzard Roost, and was with Sherman at Atlanta and on the march to the sea. He was with the army in the march to Washington and took part in the Grand Review. He received his discharge in August, 1865, at Indianapolis. He returned to his home happy in the thought that he had done his duty, as best he could, though he carried the scars of five wounds that he received while in the service.

After his return from the army service, Mr. Bell lived at various places, until 1870, when he was united in marriage to Candace Keyger, Franklin county, Indiana. After their marriage, they located on a farm in Franklin county, where they remained until 1880, when they came to Fayette county, where they purchased a farm of one hundred acres of land in Connersville township, where they continued to live, and where they successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising until the death of Mrs. Bell on June 25, 1902. After the death of his wife, Mr. Bell rented his farm, and moved to East Connersville, where he has a pleasant home and seven acres of ground. Mrs. Bell was a most pleasing woman and one who was held in the highest esteem by all. She was devoted to the interests of her husband and of the community in which she lived for so many years. Mr. Bell has long been identified with the Republican party and has taken a keen interest in the affairs of his township and his county.

JOHN NELSON WILLIAMS.

Born in the state of Ohio, on June 12, 1844, near Elizabethtown, the son of Richard W. and Phoebe (Carter) Williams, John Nelson Williams came to Columbia township, Fayette county, with his parents, when he was but seven years of age.

Richard W. and Phoebe Carter Williams were natives of the state of Ohio and Franklin county, Indiana, respectively. They received their education in the schools of their respective states and were married in Indiana and returned to Ohio, where they continued to live until 1851, when they decided to locate in the Hoosier state. They established their home on a farm in Columbia township, Fayette county, and there the father engaged in general farming and stock raising, with much success. After many years of residence on the original farm, Mr. and Mrs. Williams moved to near the town of Columbia, where the father died in the year 1895 and the mother in 1893. Mr. Williams was a strong advocate of the principles of the Repub-

lican party, and he and his wife were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They were the parents of nine children as follow: Thomas W., Margaret E., John N., Isaac Newton, Arthur, Esther, Amelia, Phoebe and Morton. Thomas, Isaac Newton, Amelia and Phoebe are now deceased, Isaac Newton, a twin of John N., died when he was but eighteen months old; Margaret E. is the widow of C. H. Brown, and resides in Columbia township; Arthur lives in the state of Iowa, and Morton is a well-known resident of Connersville township, Fayette county.

John Nelson Williams received his education in the schools of Columbia township, and was reared on the home farm. He remained at home until June, 1864, when he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was at once transferred to Nashville, Tennessee, where he did guard duty at that place and also in Kentucky. He was also detailed to transfer prisoners to Chicago. He was discharged from the service in September, 1864, at which time he returned to the home of his parents, where he remained for a year. He then engaged in general farming in Connersville township, where he purchased eighty-eight acres, which he developed and improved, and built a home. He later purchased fifty-five acres of the old home place, and was for many years one of the successful and substantial farmers and stockmen of the county.

On November 20, 1873, John Nelson Williams was united in marriage to Mary F. Hardy, a native of Columbia township, the daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Chapman (Heizer) Hardy. Her parents were natives of Franklin and Fayette counties, Indiana, the father having been born in the former county and the mother, in the latter. They were of the farming class and highly respected people. They were active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, until the time of their deaths, the father having died in March, 1883, and the mother in April, 1895. They were the parents of three children, as follow: William, now deceased; Mary F. and Alva S., who is dead.

John Nelson and Mary F. Williams are the parents of one child, Homer L., who was born on December 16, 1874. He received his education in the local schools and at the Columbia high school, and was reared on the home farm. As a young man he decided that he too would be a farmer, and is now engaged in that calling. He is married to Fannie Johnson, and to them six children have been born as follow: Mary F., died at the age of four years; Carl W., died when six weeks old; Opal, James Nelson, Garnet L. and Mildred.

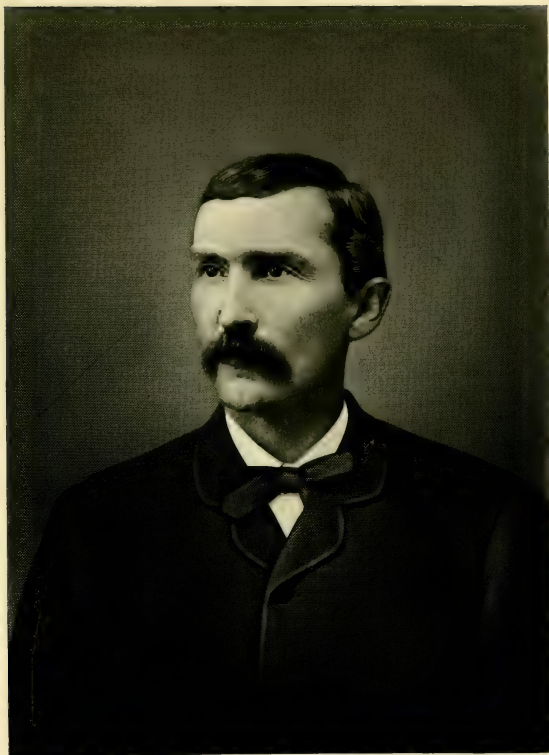
Soon after his marriage, John Nelson Williams located in Columbia

township, where he successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising, until he retired from the more active duties of life, on November 17, 1916, and established his home at East Connersville. He sold his farm and now has a beautiful home on Main and Fiant streets and owns several acres of land. He and his wife are prominent and active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are among the highly respected people of their home city. Mr. Williams is a member of the Red Men and the Haymakers.

JOSEPH JARRET COLE.

Joseph Jarret Cole, president of the Cole Motor Car Company, of Indianapolis, and one of the best-known figures in the automobile industry in the United States, is a native son of Fayette county and, though years a resident elsewhere, has never ceased to retain the liveliest and most affectionate interest in the affairs of his old home county, his occasional visits back here to the scenes of his boyhood ever giving him peculiar pleasure. It is therefore but proper and fitting that in presenting a series such as this of the biographies of those who have done well their respective parts in the development of Fayette county or have brought honor to the county through distinguished personal service or endeavor in whatever line, a brief sketch of the life and career of this distinguished son of old Fayette should here be included.

Elsewhere in this volume there is set out at considerable length a history of the Cole family in Fayette county and all of those interesting details need not therefore be repeated here, it being sufficient to say that the Coles have been sturdily represented here since pioneer days. The progenitors of the family in this county were Joseph Jared and Patience (Foster) Cole, who came to Indiana in the days of the beginning of a social order in this part of the state and, after a sometime residence in the neighboring county of Wayne, came down into Fayette county and established their home in Waterloo township, becoming influential and useful pioneers of that community, there spending their last days. Joseph Jared Cole was one of the most active pioneers of Fayette county and became the owner of about one thousand acres of land. He later became engaged in the pork-packing business in Connersville and, on meeting reverses in that business, was compelled to divert a portion of his fortune in land to the less successful line of endeavor. He and his wife were the parents of six children, two sons and four daughters.



J J Cole



One of these sons, Joseph J. Cole, second, grew to manhood in this county and married Margaret Thomas, who was born in this county, daughter of Benjamin Thomas and wife, who came to Indiana from Maine and became pioneers of Fayette county, where they reared a large family. The second Joseph J. Cole established his home on a farm in Waterloo township after his marriage and there remained, one of the most substantial and influential farmers in the northern part of the county, until 1906, in which year he retired from the farm and moved to Connersville, where he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring there on June 16, 1914, at the age of seventy years and ten months, and where his widow is still living, very comfortably situated at her pleasant home at 1610 Virginia avenue. Joseph J. Cole was a Democrat and ever took an active part in the political affairs of his community, for years serving as trustee of Waterloo township. He attended the Methodist Episcopal church and he and his wife were ever mindful of the public welfare, doing well their part in promoting such agencies as were designed to advance the cause of the common good in the community in which they were so long useful and influential factors. Theirs was a hospitable home and in other days was the scene of many a social gathering, both Mr. Cole and his wife being fond of company and of the companionship of their friends, and as their children grew up the latter contributed largely to the general social activities of the community. There were five of these children, those besides the subject of this sketch, the fourth in order of birth, being as follow: Harry Claude, who died in infancy; Lillian Maude, wife of Ellis Filby, of Cambridge City; Effie Patience, wife of R. D. Eby, of Connersville, and Benjamin Walter Cole, treasurer of Fayette county and a biographical sketch of whom is presented elsewhere in this volume.

Joseph Jarret Cole, fourth in order of birth of the six children born to Joseph J. and Margaret (Thomas) Cole, was born on the old Cole farm in Waterloo township on March 23, 1869, and there spent his boyhood, supplementing the schooling he received in the neighborhood school by a course in the Connersville high school, after which he took a course in the Richmond Business College, at Richmond, this state, and then, at the age of eighteen years, became a clerk in the office of the Parry Manufacturing Company at Indianapolis, manufacturers of buggies. Two years later, having in the meantime become thoroughly grounded in the details of that company's business and familiar with every point in relation to its output, Mr. Cole was made a traveling salesman for the Parry Manufacturing Company, in which capacity he traveled all over the United States. He was thus engaged until 1896, in which year he transferred his services to the

Moon Brothers Carriage Company, of St. Louis, and was engaged as a traveling salesman for that company for two years, at the end of which time, having meanwhile become a small stockholder, he was elected secretary of the company and for four years thereafter was stationed in the office of the company at St. Louis. In 1904 Mr. Cole disposed of his interest in the St. Louis carriage-manufacturing concern and returned to Indianapolis with a view to engaging in business in that city on his own account. There he organized the Cole Carriage Company, of which concern he was the principal stockholder and controlling factor, and bought the plant of the Gates-Osborne Company, a concern which had been organized about two years before for the manufacture of carriages. They operated the same as a carriage-manufacturing plant for five years, or until 1900, when the present wonderful successful Cole Motor Car Company was organized to take over the plant of the Cole Carriage Company and turn the same to the manufacture of automobiles. The instant success of the Cole Motor Car Company, of which Mr. Cole has been president since the day of its organization, is a matter of industrial history familiar in automobile circles the world over. Mr. Cole's idea in projecting his new enterprise was to construct a car that would be simple in construction, yet durable and dependable, with standardized parts; that is, parts of such dimension and form as could be readily duplicated in almost any well-equipped service station. Buyers were not slow to recognize the advantages possessed by such a car and to avail themselves of the same, with the result that the Cole Car has become one of the most popular cars in the United States and also has been favored by an extensive foreign demand. The Cole Motor Car Company was incorporated in 1909 with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, but this capitalization has since been increased to one million dollars, all paid up. Mr. Cole's long connection with the carriage-manufacturing business and his wide experience as a traveling salesman in that line gave him a singularly intimate knowledge of the country's needs from a vehicle-maker's point of view and this knowledge has been an invaluable asset to the company of which he is the head and the controlling factor.

In September, 1891, Joseph Jarret Cole was united in marriage to Nellie Goodman, of Connersville, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Burns) Goodman, who came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, to this state, and to this union one child has been born, a son, Joseph Jacob Cole, the fourth J. J. Cole in direct descent, who was born in Connersville on September 15, 1899. Mr. and Mrs. Cole are members of the Catholic church and take a proper interest in the affairs of their home parish in Indianapolis. Mr. Cole is a

member of the National Association of Manufacturers and is also connected with the Indianapolis Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce, the Columbia Club, the Turnverein, the Canoe Club and the Athletic Club at Indianapolis.

EDWARD A. ENOS.

Born at Walnut Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio, on December 20, 1853, Edward A. Enos came to Connersville, Fayette county, with his parents, William and Rebecca Enos, when he was but one year of age.

William and Rebecca Enos were both natives of the state of Ohio and there they received their education in the public schools and were later married. As a young man, William Enos learned the trade of a brick mason, at which he worked for a number of years in the city of Cincinnati. In 1854 he and his family came to Connersville, where they established their home, and here Mr. Enos worked at his trade until the time of his death, at the age of eighty-four years, his wife having died at the age of fifty years. In 1865 he built the first brick house in Connersville, and many of the early homes and business blocks were built under his supervision. He was a Democrat, and took a keen interest in the affairs of the city. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and were among those who took much interest in all church work. They were the parents of the following children, Amelia Jane, Laura, Edward A., William, Aaron, Emma, Clem and Clarence O., the two latter being twins. Amelia Jane is the wife of S. Adams and resides at Los Angeles, California; Laura, William and Emma are deceased; Aaron is a successful farmer at Los Angeles, California; Clem O. lives in Indianapolis and Clarence O. is a resident of Denver, Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Enos were among the prominent and highly respected people of their home community, and were a devoted father and mother and took the greatest interest in the affairs of their children.

Edward A. Enos received his education in the local schools of his home township, and walked two miles to the school house, where he received his early educational training. He lived at home until the time of his marriage on October 17, 1877, to Mary E. Pattee, a native of Connersville, and the daughter of Desira N. and Barbara (Powell) Pattee. Her father was born in France, where he received his education, and where he lived until he was fifteen years of age, when he came to the United States. He remained in this country but a short time, when he returned to his native land. He

later returned to the United States and located at Oxford, Ohio, where he lived for a time before coming to Connersville. Mr. Pattee, as a lad learned the trade of a cabinet-maker, to which he devoted his life. His death occurred in the year 1902 at the age of eighty-four years; his wife died in 1901 at the age of seventy-four years. They were active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the services of which they took great interest. They were the parents of the following children, James, John Alfred and Mary E. James is a well-known carpenter of Connersville; John Alfred is now deceased and Mattie is the wife of Willis Suttles, of East Connersville.

Edward A. and Mary E. Enos are the parents of two children, Otto E. and Clara E. Otto E. was born on October 28, 1878. He received his primary education in the local schools, and after completing the work in the high school of Connersville, he took a course in a business college, and was for a number of years, a most successful bookkeeper. He was always a great reader and student, and made a deep study of religious subjects. In 1915, he was ordained a minister in the Nazarene church and for the past year has been located at Upland, Indiana. He is married to Emma Baylor, and to them one daughter has been born, Phyllis. Clara E. was born on November 26, 1880, and received her education in the local and the high schools, and lived at home until her marriage to Clarence Pippen, a successful mechanic, of East Connersville. They are the parents of two children, Otto and Mildred.

As a young man Edward A. Enos engaged in mill work, and was for several years an employee of the Hamilton and Shery mills, later known as the Hamilton Company. He learned the business thoroughly and was a most efficient man in the business. He then decided to engage in the business on his own account, and with Mr. Taylor, the saw- and planing-mill was established and conducted under the firm name of Taylor & Enos. It was thus continued until 1892, when Mr. Enos purchased the business and incorporated it under the name of the E. A. Enos Company. He conducted the business with success until July, 1905, when he leased the business to the East Side Lumber Company for a period of ten years. In 1915, the mill was torn down and on the site were erected by Mr. Enos five splendid residence properties. He has always had much faith in the city of Connersville, and today is the owner of thirty-three houses in that city and at East Connersville, in addition to much other real estate. He built his own home in 1877, but since that time he has remodeled and modernized the structure, until today he has a beautiful, ten-room house and one of the best in East Connersville.

Mr. and Mrs. Enos are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and have long been prominent in the social life of their home city. Mr. Enos is affiliated with the Democratic party, and during his long residence in the county has taken a keen interest in local affairs. He is a member of the Masonic order at Connersville, and is a man universally respected and admired.

WILLIAM THOMAS HARRY.

William Thomas Harry, one of Jackson township's well-known farmers and a veteran of the Spanish-American War, is a native son of Fayette county and has lived here nearly all his life. He was born on a farm in Jackson township, not far from the place on which he now resides, August 7, 1867, son of John and Catherine (Spears) Harry, natives of Virginia and the former of whom was an honored veteran of the Civil War, whose last days were spent in this county, his death occurring when his son, the subject of this sketch was four years of age. His widow later remarried and is still living, now a resident of the adjoining county of Wayne.

John Harry was but a lad when his parents, Allan Harry and wife, moved from Virginia to Kentucky, shortly afterward coming on up into Indiana and locating in Grant county, where John Harry's boyhood and young manhood were spent. He then went to Franklin county, this state, and there married Catherine Spears, who also was born in Virginia and who had come into this state, by way of Kentucky, with her parents, the family settling in Franklin county. When President Lincoln's first call for seventy-five thousand volunteers to put down the Southern rebellion was made, John Harry responded to the same and enlisted as a private in Company C, Sixteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. At the end of his initial term of enlistment he re-enlisted and served altogether as a soldier of the Union for four years and ten months, during the most of which time his command was attached to the Army of the Potomac. During his army service Mr. Harry was on one occasion captured by the enemy and for nine months thereafter was confined in Libby Prison, the terrible deprivations he suffered there so weakening him that he had to be carried out on a stretcher when he finally was exchanged. Upon the completion of his military service Mr. Harry returned to his home in Jackson township, this county and attempted to resume his farming, but his health was so badly broken by

the sufferings he had undergone in a Rebel prison that he was practically an invalid from that time on and he died in 1871, the subject of this sketch being then but four years of age. John Harry left a widow and four children, all of whom are still living, the subject of this sketch having a brother, John Harry, and two sisters, Mrs. Gertrude Reed and Mrs. Matilda Maple. Some time after the death of her soldier husband the mother of these children married Richard Daniels and is now living near Milton, in Wayne county, in the eightieth year of her age.

William T. Harry was reared on a farm and has spent most of his life farming, though for some time in the days of his young manhood he worked in a spring factory. When the Spanish-American War broke out in 1898 he enlisted his services and was assigned to Battery L, First Heavy Artillery, United States Army, and served until the end of his term of enlistment, chiefly on coast-guard duty, though for awhile he was stationed on shipboard, on patrol duty. Mr. Harry has traveled over a considerable portion of the United States, including Oregon, California, Florida and other sections. In 1901 he married and since then has been chiefly engaged in farming. For the past three years he and his wife have been making their home on the old Brumfield farm in Jackson township, where they are very pleasantly and very comfortably situated. Mr. and Mrs. Harry are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and take a warm interest in the general social activities of the community in which they live. Mr. Harry's paternal grandfather was a pioneer Baptist preacher and rode a circuit on horseback through Grant and adjoining counties in early days, being for years one of the best-known and most influential figures in that part of the state.

On February 14, 1901, William T. Harry was united in marriage to Rosella Brumfield, who was born on a pioneer farm in the western part of Jackson township, the daughter of Daniel and Hannah (White) Brumfield, both of whom also were born in this county, members of pioneer families. Daniel Brumfield was born in the western part of Jackson township in 1841, a son of John and Catherine (Myers) Brumfield, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Virginia, who were married in Ohio and later came to Indiana, settling in this county, where their last days were spent. John Brumfield was born in Bracken county, Kentucky, in 1806, a son of William Brumfield and wife. William Brumfield died in Kentucky and his widow and children moved to Miamisburg, near Dayton, Ohio, where John Brumfield grew to manhood and where he married Catherine Myers, who was born in Virginia and who had moved to Miamisburg, Ohio, with her parents,

John and Catherine (Neff) Myers. About 1830 the Myers family moved over into Indiana and settled in the western part of Jackson township, this county. About three years later John Brumfield and wife also came on over here and located on a farm adjoining the Myers place and there both families spent the remainder of their lives and are buried in a little family graveyard at the top of the bluff just south of the Brumfield home, where Mr. and Mrs. Harry are now living.

John Brumfield had been trained to the trade of a wagonmaker in Ohio and for five or six years after coming to this county followed that same vocation, after which he entered upon the life of an agriculturist and farmed for the rest of his life. When he took possession of his farm but a small portion of it had been cleared and the task of preparing the place for cultivation fell upon him. He and his wife were the parents of twelve children, but six of whom grew to maturity, Henry, George, John and Susan dying of typhoid fever about 1856; another died of scarlet fever at the age of two years and a daughter, Amanda, died in girlhood. Of the other six, Sarah remained a spinster and lived to the age of seventy-nine, her death occurring in April, 1915. Of those who married, Daniel, Mrs. Mary Jane Elliot and Benjamin are now deceased, there being but two survivors of the family, Mrs. Kate Neff, of Connersville, and Alonzo D. Brumfield, of Hancock county, this state.

Daniel Brumfield spent his life as a farmer on the farm in Jackson township where the Harrys are now living. He erected a handsome and substantial home and had a good farm of one hundred and thirty-one acres there and another tract of good farm land at Mt. Zion. In addition to his general farming, he gave much attention to the raising of pure-bred live stock, with particular reference to Aberdeen cattle, and did very well in his operations, long having been regarded as one of the most substantial and progressive farmers in that part of the county. His wife, Hannah White, who was born in Waterloo township, a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Boyd) White, died on February 5, 1884, leaving two daughters, Mrs. Harry having a sister, Mrs. Clara Lockhart, of Connersville. Daniel Brumfield later married Anna Trusler, also a native of this county, born in Jackson township, a daughter of Milton and Isabel Trusler, and to that union was born one child, a son, Daniel Milton Brumfield, who is now living at Iowa City, an instructor in Iowa University. Daniel Brumfield died on August 29, 1915. His wife, Anna, had preceded him to the grave about two years, her death having occurred in 1913. They were members of the Universalist church and Mr. Brumfield was a member of the Everton lodge of the Independent Order of

Odd Fellows. Daniel Brumfield was born on March 10, 1841, and his early schooling was obtained in the little log school house near Smallwood, his teacher having been the late John Lockhart. He later entered the seminary near Knightstown and finished the course there. He was twenty-one years of age when he married and he and his wife started housekeeping in a cottage on the place where Walter Neff now lives and there their daughter Rosella was born. In 1865 he bought the Jarvis Ball place, where his daughter Clara was born, and in 1875 erected the present house on that place. There he spent the remainder of his life. He was an active, energetic man and did much toward the general development of that part of the county in which he lived so long.

ULYSSES GRANT HINCHMAN.

Ulysses Grant Hinchman, one of Fairview township's best-known and most substantial farmers and for years actively identified with the public life of that community, was born on the old Hinchman farm, over the line in Union township, Rush county, a farm that had been settled by his grandfather, and has lived in that vicinity all his life. He was born on October 15, 1868, son of Allen and Nancy (Moffett) Hinchman, prominent residents of that community, both of whom were born in that same vicinity and both of whom are now deceased.

Allen Hinchman was born on a pioneer farm in Union township, Rush county, not far from the Fayette county line, February 3, 1836, son of John and Margaret (Nickell) Hinchman, natives of Virginia and early settlers in Rush county. John Hinchman was born in Monroe county, Virginia, October 10, 1801, a son of John and Sarah (Vinson) Hinchman, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Virginia. The senior John Hinchman was the descendant of an Englishman who came to the American colonies when the Calverts were the governors of Maryland colony. When fourteen years of age the place of his residence was changed to Monroe county, Virginia, where he grew to manhood and where he married Sarah Vinson, who was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, but who had moved to Monroe county with her parents when she was a girl. To that union were born six sons and five daughters, Joseph, William, Thomas, James, John, Andrew, Polly, Melinda, Nancy, Elizabeth and Cynthia.

The junior John Hinchman grew up in the Old Dominion and in 1822, being then twenty-one years of age, he and his brother James came out to



MR. AND MRS. ULYSES G. HINCHMAN.



Indiana and entered land from the government in Union township, Rush county. Returning to Virginia, he there, on August 12, 1823, was united in marriage to Margaret Nickell, daughter of George and Margaret (Nelson) Nickell, natives of Monroe county, that state, the former of English descent and the latter of Irish descent. In the fall of that same year he and his bride came out here into the then "wilds" of Indiana to make their home on the land he had entered from the government the year before. Upon his arrival in Rush county, John Hinchman had but fifty cents remaining, but he and his wife had stout hearts and willing hands and they lost little time in getting their humble home established in the "spice brush." He would work all day at clearing the place of its dense growth of timber and underbrush and at night his wife, whose days would be equally well filled with the manifold duties of her household, would help him in the task of burning the accumulated brush. Thus facing difficulties that would have discouraged less dauntless hearts, they persevered and in time had a comfortable home and were on the highway to prosperity. John Hinchman was a good manager and as he prospered he added to his land holdings until he came to be the owner of more than one thousand acres of land in Rush county, besides valuable property in Connersville, his estate at the time of his death being valued at above seventy-five thousand dollars, a considerable fortune for those days. Originally a Whig, he became a Republican upon the organization of the latter party and was an ardent supporter of the principles of the same. From the very beginning of the general wave of anti-slavery sentiment he was an out-spoken Abolitionist and was one of the foremost leaders in that movement throughout this part of the state. Two of his sons, Ira and Morris, served as soldiers in the Union army during the Civil War and Ira Hinchman was severely wounded. Ever an active participant in public affairs, John Hinchman served his township in a number of positions of trust and also was for some time a member of the board of commissioners of Rush county. He gave freely to churches and schools and during the days of the railroad agitation contributed thousands of dollars to the promotion of railway projects in Rush county. He also contributed earlier to the building of the White Water canal and was equally liberal with his contributions to the cause of better roads and public improvements in general. His death occurred on June 2, 1865, and his widow survived him for more than thirteen years, her death occurring on October 5, 1878. She was one of the thirty persons who founded the Union Church of Christ on Ben Davis creek on June 20, 1829, one of the first organizations of the Christian church in

Indiana, and was ever a leader in good works in the community which she had seen develop from log-cabin days, both she and her husband ever striving to make better conditions of living in the neighborhood in which they took so much pride and delight. They were the parents of thirteen children, Joseph, William, Madison, Margaret, James, George, Allen, John H., Sanford, Ira, Morris, Marshall and Jacob.

Allen Hinchman grew to manhood on his father's farm and his life proved him worthy of his parents. He was a man of large physique and was equally strong morally and mentally, like his father ever taking a warm interest in movements designed to advance the common welfare. He was an ardent Republican and in 1895 was elected to the board of commissioners of Rush county. It was during that incumbency that Rush county's new court house was built and Mr. Hinchman, as a member of the board, from the very first insisted on a building commensurate with the growing greatness of the rich county. Many shouted "economy" and he met with a storm of opposition, but he persevered, traveling to other states to get the latest ideas concerning court-house construction, and finally won out in behalf of the plans for a good court house. Before the building was completed all were applauding the spirit that had prompted him to stand out for the best. Mr. Hinchman also was vitally interested in the religious life of his community and for years was an office-bearer in the Christian church, to the affairs of which both he and his wife gave their most earnest attention.

On December 22, 1858, Allen Hinchman was united in marriage to Nancy Moffett, who was born in Fairview township, this county, April 23, 1840, a daughter of Andrew and Athalia (Rees) Moffett, worthy pioneers of Fayette county. She joined the Wylie Chapel Methodist church when a girl, but after her marriage joined the Ben Davis Creek Christian church, with which she and her husband remained affiliated until their retirement from the farm and removal to Rushville in 1900, when they transferred their church letters to the church at that place. There Mrs. Hinchman died on December 25, 1912, she then being seventy-two years of age. It has been written of her that "her Christian character shone out in her everyday life. She was cheerful in spirit, a woman of prayer, and left a legacy of an example of goodly living." After the death of his wife Allen Hinchman made his home with his son, the subject of this sketch, where his death occurred on June 4, 1915. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, but two of whom now survive, Minnie, wife of Albert E. Rich, and Ulysses G., the subject of this biographical sketch, the others having been, Margaret, who married Milton T. Smiley, and died on June 18, 1912; Nora,

who married M. W. McCann, and died on July 30, 1907; George W., who married Pearl Shank, and died on September 7, 1908, had one daughter, Ruth E., and two who died in infancy.

Ulysses G. Hinchman grew up on the paternal farm over the line in Rush county, attending the Glenwood high school, Fairview Academy and Butler College, in which latter institution his father was a stockholder. After leaving college he began farming and after his marriage, in 1890, he established his home on the old Andrew Moffett homestead in Fairview township, the home of his mother's father. There he lived for four years, at the end of which time, in 1894, he bought the eighty acres known as the Jesse Shortridge farm, a mile and a half south and a mile east of Fairview, and there has lived ever since. About ten years after taking possession of that place he bought an adjoining eighty and thus has a quarter of a section there, besides a quarter of a section over in Union township, Rush county, a part of the old Hinchman homestead farm there. His father gave him an "eighty" there and he later bought an adjoining tract of eighty acres, his combined land holdings now amounting to an even half section. Mr. Hinchman is a Republican and has held some local offices, as a matter of public duty, ever taking an earnest interest in local civic affairs, as did his father and his grandfather. Besides his farming operations he is interested in some other enterprises of a business character and is a stockholder in the Glenwood Bank. He and his family are members of the Christian church and have ever given earnest attention to church work, as well as to other community good works.

On October 22, 1890, Ulysses G. Hinchman was married. His wife, Eva M. Huston, was born at Orange, this county, April 30, 1870, and was educated in the school at Orange. She is a daughter of Thomas M. and Mary E. (Harris) Huston, both also natives of this county. Thomas M. Huston was born at Orange on February 2, 1840, a son of William and Jane (Ramsey) Huston, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of the state of Ohio. William Huston was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and when a lad was left an orphan. He later came to Indiana with his aunt, Rosanna Houston, and settled in this county, locating north of Connersville. He married Jane Ramsey, who was born in Preble county, Ohio, the first white child born in Israel township. After his marriage he located at Orange, where he spent the remainder of his life. Thomas M. Huston grew up at Orange as a farmer and remained there until 1890, when he moved to a farm near Knightstown, later removing to the city of Knightstown, where he now resides. He is a veteran of the Civil War, having served as a member of

Company I., Third Regiment Indiana Cavalry, during the struggle between the States, later being transferred to the Eighth Indiana Cavalry. Five of his brothers and brothers-in-law also served as soldiers of the Union during that struggle. He was present at the raising of "Old Glory" over Fort Sumter, April 14, 1865, just four years after it was pulled down. Mr. Hinchman's wife, Mary E. Harris, was born in Fayette county, a daughter of William R. and Sarah Ann (Sutton) Harris, who came to this state from Pennsylvania. Sarah Ann Sutton, a native of Pennsylvania, was an orphan and came here with the McCready family. William Harris, a native of Delaware, was a school teacher in Pennsylvania, his home being along the Schuylkill river. His mother and the mother of Governor Morton, Indiana's war governor, were relatives. When a young man he came down the Ohio river on a flatboat to Cincinnati and thence on up here, and was married after he came to Franklin county on March 18, 1842. He later moved to this county and during the greater part of his life here he was engaged in the making of boots and shoes, being a skilled craftsman in that line. Mary E. Harris grew up here and was married in this county. Both Thomas M. Huston and his father took an active part in local affairs. Eva M. Huston grew up at Orange and accompanied her parents when they moved to the farm near Knightstown, where she was living when she married Mr. Hinchman. To that union three children have been born, Clarence Paul, Allen Berle and Mary Athalia.

Dr. Clarence Paul Hinchman, now a practicing physician at Geneva, Indiana, was graduated from the Connersville high school in 1910, having had his earlier schooling in the Fairview schools. In the fall of that year he entered Indiana University, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1914, and from the School of Medicine, of which institution he was graduated in 1916, following which he was given a year of hospital work as an interne in the City Hospital at Indianapolis. He then passed the examination of the state board of medical examiners and was licensed to practice medicine, having passed with a grade of nine hundred and forty-nine points out of a possible one thousand points, the highest record made for many years. Doctor Hinchman is a member of the Delta Upsilon and Phi Chi fraternities, and takes a warm interest in the affairs of these organizations. On April 17, 1913, he married Nellie Lee Shortridge, daughter of Sanford and Ida (Dora) Shortridge, and to this union twin sons were born, one of whom died in infancy, the surviving child being Wayne Deryl.

Allen Berle Hinchman was graduated from the Connersville high school in 1912, his previous schooling having included a course of three years in

Fairview Academy. He then spent the terms of 1912-13 and 1913-14 as a student in the agricultural department of Purdue University, during which period he became affiliated with the Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity. On December 14, 1916, he married Vera V. Poppoon, daughter of John and Florence (Griffin) Poppoon, of the Raleigh neighborhood, over in Rush county. Allen Berle Hinchman and wife live on the old Allen Hinchman farm in Rush county, thus occupying in the fourth generation the place originally entered by his great-grandfather back in pioneer days and which is now owned by U. G. Hinchman.

Mary Athalia Hinchman was graduated from the Fairview high school in 1913 and in 1914 was graduated from the commissioned high school course in the Muncie Normal School. She then entered Butler College, but on account of illness was compelled to abandon her studies there in February, 1915. She has made a special study of elocution and oratory and has become quite proficient along those lines.

THOMAS C. MCBURNEY.

Thomas C. McBurney, long a resident of Fayette county, and now a well-known, retired citizen of Connersville, was born in Preble county, Ohio, on May 21, 1845, the son of Samuel and Jane (Hall) McBurney.

Samuel and Jane (Hall) McBurney were natives of Ireland and there they received their education in the public schools, grew up and were married. They established their home in their native land, but soon thereafter decided to come to America. On their arrival in the United States they settled on a farm in Preble county, Ohio. Mr. McBurney was not to long enjoy the pleasures of working for a home in the new land, for his death occurred in 1848. The widow continued to live in the county and rear her children, and there she died in 1888. She was a woman of remarkable ability, and a splendid manager. Her life was for the most part a busy one, yet she took much pleasure in the care and attention of her children, after the death of her husband. Both Mr. and Mrs. McBurney were hard-working people and were greatly admired for their many qualities of true manhood and womanhood. They were the parents of five children, as follows, Eliza Ann, William John, James B., Margaret and Thomas C., all of whom are now deceased with the exceptions of James B., of Kingman county, Kansas, and Thomas C.

Thomas C. McBurney received but a limited education in the schools

of Preble county, Ohio, where he was born and reared. Circumstances made it necessary that he should begin life's battle for himself at the age when most boys are in school. He worked as a farm hand and thus supported himself and assisted his mother, as much as it was possible for him to do. He learned the painter's trade at which he worked for about three years. In 1868 he was united in marriage to Etta Campbell, of Bloomington, Indiana, and the daughter of Benjamin and Susan (Payton) Campbell. For two years after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. McBurney lived in Preble county, when in 1870, they came to Rush county, Indiana. Here Mr. McBurney engaged in general farming by the day and for two years he worked for J. B. Cook. He then came to Fayette county, and for eight years he farmed on the Robert Martin place in Orange township. The family then moved to Glenwood, Indiana, where Mr. McBurney engaged in teaming until 1882, when he came to Connersville and engaged in the lumber and timber business. He continued in this business until 1901, since which time he has devoted himself to the interest of his farm of two hundred acres in Connersville township, one and one-half miles west of town. He is successful in the management of his farm and his stock and insists upon the best cultivation, and keeps some splendid stock. In addition to large interests in the farm, he is a stockholder in the Fayette Farmers and Merchants Trust Company at Connersville and a director of the Bank of Glenwood, at Glenwood, Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. McBurney are the parents of one child, Rossie M., who received her education in the local and high school, and is now at home with her parents. The mother and daughter are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church and take much interest in all church and religious work. The family are prominent in the social life of their home city, where they are held in high regard.

Mr. McBurney is a Republican and has always taken a keen interest in local affairs, and was for six years a member of the county council of Fayette county, and for two years a member of the city council of Connersville, in which capacity he was recognized as a faithful public servant. His best efforts were exerted in the interests of the general public and for the growth and betterment of the county and city. He was most progressive and advocated improvements that would bring the most good to the greatest number of people. He believed in substantial public improvements, and the enforcement of the laws as they are written. He rendered much valuable service to the city and assisted in the inauguration of reforms, that will have a lasting effect on the future greatness of the city. He has always taken

the deepest interest in the success of the schools, for he has known from experience the hardships of a limited education. The present beautiful high school was built while he was a member of the city council.

Mr. McBurney has had a busy and eventful life. Thrown upon his own resources, when he was but a lad, he has known what it was to shift for himself. Starting life with a limited education and with no financial support, he has risen to a position of influence, and is today recognized as one of the substantial and successful men of the county. He has always been a hard worker and a good manager. His early life on the farm and in the timber business was to him what school would be to most boys. His desire was ever to give to his employers the best service that was his to give, and whether he was in the log lumber business, on the farm or teaming, he felt the dignity of his work, and when yet a lad, became impressed with the notion that to succeed one must do well the work in hand, and not wait for another position to demonstrate his ability. Today, the orphan lad of many years ago, in that Ohio county, is an honored and respected citizen of one of the thriving little cities of Indiana, for here Thomas C. McBurney is held in the highest esteem by all who know him.

In 1902 was organized the Fayette county Free Fair, and Mr. McBurney was one of the organizers; he has been superintendent of the fair ever since except for one year and was president for one year.

JOSEPHUS WRIGHT HOLTER.

Josephus Wright Holter, a well-known and prominent resident of Connersville, Fayette county, was born in Clermont county, Ohio, on November 24, 1871, and is the son of Gen. Marcellus John Wesley Holter, whose wife was Helen Jefferies. The parents were natives of Ohio and there they were educated in the public schools, grew up and were married. The father enlisted in the army at the time of the Civil War, and entered the service as a private and was mustered out as a brigadier-general.

Marcellus John Wesley Holter was born on a farm near Olive Branch, Clermont county, Ohio, January 10, 1834, and was in his eightieth year at the time of his death. He inherited a vigorous physical and mental constitution. His education was rounded out by one year's attendance at the Farmer's College, College Hill, Ohio, when Freeman Carey was its president. He was teaching school at the outbreak of the Civil War and resigned his

position to enlist as a private soldier. He first enlisted in Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served during the three months memorable campaign in western Virginia, during which time he was promoted to orderly sergeant.

On September 3, 1861, Orderly-sergeant Holter enlisted in Company F, Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and in a few weeks was appointed first lieutenant, serving until August, 1862, when he was made adjutant of the regiment. On May 27, 1864, he was taken prisoner at the battle of New Hope Church, Georgia, in which battle his brother, Rufus, was killed. He was confined in three southern prisons and in November, 1864, was exchanged by a mistake. In March, 1865, General Cowen appointed Holter, who was then a captain, to be lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, by telegram without previous notice. The regiment was placed in his command and sent to Shenandoah Valley.

In July, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Alexandria, Virginia, where the government stores were placed under Colonel Holter's charge. While at Alexandria he was commissioned colonel, and in April, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious service. He was stationed at Alexandria until December, 1865, when he was mustered out.

General Holter participated, among others, in the following battles—Ivy Mountain, Pittsburg Landing, Stone's River, Crab Orchard, Perryville, Wild-Cat Mountain, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. He was with Sherman's army in the Atlanta campaign and was engaged at Tunnel Hill, Buzzard Roost, Adamsville, Dallas and New Hope Church, where he was captured. He was wounded but once and then not seriously. He was among the first to reach the top of the crest at Missionary Ridge, where he planted the regimental colors on a Confederate battery. While doing this, the scabbard of his sword was shot off.

As a husband, father, friend and private citizen, his life depicted a pastoral. His career as a soldier developed an epic. His memory will shed a perpetual benediction.

Josephus Wright Holter received his primary education in the public schools of his native state and then took a course in a business college and engaged in the work of a bookkeeper. He came to Indiana in the year 1892, and engaged with the Indiana Furniture Company, with whom he remained for several years. He was later with the McFarlan Company and is now employed with the Rex Company, whose service he entered as an inspector and now has charge of the stock department.

On November 22, 1897, Josephus Wright Holter was united in mar-

riage to May Webb, who was born eight miles southwest of Connersville, in Columbia township, and is the daughter of Forrest M. and Cornelia (Jones) Webb. Her father was born on the farm in the county, that his grandfather Edward Webb had owned. Both her father and mother were born in Columbia township, Fayette county. Great-grandfather Webb, who was Edward, was born in 1769 in Virginia. He went to Boone county, Kentucky, then to Indiana Territory, near Harrison, Ohio, and later, in 1811, to Fayette county, Columbia township, where he died on July 21, 1851. He was one of the associate judges for twenty-seven years. Since that time the farm has been out of the family for but thirty years, and is now owned by May Webb Holter. Forrest Webb received his education in the old log school house. He continued to reside on the old Webb homestead, until the death of his wife, Cornelia (Jones) Webb, on May 24, 1880, when he retired from the farm, and was later married and moved to Laurel. In addition to being a successful farmer, Mr. Webb, at one time operated a grist-mill at Milroy, and was interested in a drug-store with Doctor Gifford. He was also an extensive dealer in live stock, and was known as one of the substantial and influential men of the county. He was a staunch Republican, and his father had been a supporter of the principles of the Whig party. He was always active in local affairs and held many of the township offices. He was an active member of the Christian church and of the Knights of Pythias lodge. By his first wife he was the father of three children, Forrest, who died in 1876; Nellie May and Paul Jones, who is now deceased. By his second marriage one child was born, Harry I., a conductor on the Big Four railroad. The Webb family were always prominent in the activities of the county, and had much to do with its development and improvement. The early members of the family having come to this section of the state when the greater part of the district was an undeveloped wilderness, and when the government was still having much trouble with the Indians. Their lives were hard ones, and much honor and credit are due them for the work that they did. They assisted in the laying of a foundation for a splendid government, the establishment of good schools and the building of churches. Today the splendid farms, modern schools, beautiful churches and up-to-date towns and cities are due to the men and women who first settled in this county.

Josephus Wright and May (Webb) Holter are the parents of one child, Forrest Webb, who was born on September 6, 1899. He is now a student in the high school at Connersville and will finish the course of study with the class of 1917. Mr. and Mrs. Holter have long been prominent in the social

and the religious life of their home community, and are a most worthy people, who are held in the highest regard by all who know them. Their families have had much to do with the history making of the United States, as well as the state of Indiana. Representatives of the family were active in the War of the Revolution, the Indian wars, as well as the wars in which the nation has been engaged. They are of families of patriots and noble citizens, who have rendered valuable services at all times. They have been closely identified with the interests of Fayette county and the city of Connersville for many years, and their best efforts have always been given for the advancement of their home community.

WILLIAM W. WAINWRIGHT.

William W. Wainwright, president of the Wainwright Engineering Corporation, of Connersville, has been a resident of that city since the year 1871, and has had much to do with the later development of the city in an industrial way. He was born at Cottage Grove, in Union county, this state, June 7, 1854, son of Benjamin J. and Huldah (Miller) Wainwright, the former a native of the state of Virginia and the latter of Preble county, Ohio, and who were the parents of six children, those besides the subject of this sketch being as follow: Anna M., who married Dr. T. P. Wagoner, of Knightstown, this state, and is now deceased; Luella, who married John Todd, of Logansport, this state; Lucy, who died in infancy, and Ida Belle and Charles Franklin, who died in youth.

Benjamin J. Wainwright was but a child when his parents, Isaac and Margaret (Johnson) Wainwright, moved from Virginia to Indiana and settled on a farm in Union county and there he grew to manhood. Isaac Wainwright was born in the city of Philadelphia and his wife was a native of Virginia. He died in Union county, this state, at the age of eighty-four. He was thrice married, the grandmother of the subject of this sketch having been his second wife. Benjamin J. Wainwright married Huldah Miller, who was born in the neighborhood of Eaton, in Preble county, Ohio, daughter of Melyne and Huldah (Ayers) Miller, early settlers of that county, the former of whom, a native of New Jersey, was a surveyor and engineer. Melyne Miller and his wife spent their last days in Preble county, both living to advanced ages. Not long after his marriage Benjamin J. Wainwright moved to Iowa and settled on a homestead farm near Wapello, in

Louisa county, which he proceeded to develop and on which for some years he was actively engaged in the raising of live stock. He later disposed of his interests there and returned East, making his home for some time thereafter at Eaton, Ohio, but later went to Black Rock, Arkansas, where his death occurred in 1898. His widow survived him for about eight years, her death occurring at the home of her son, the subject of this sketch, at Connersville, April 11, 1906, she then being eighty-two years of age. Benjamin J. Wainwright and wife were members of the Methodist church and their children were reared in that faith.

William W. Wainwright was but a small child when his parents moved from Indiana to Iowa and much of the time in his early boyhood days was spent in the saddle, herding cattle on his father's ranch in the latter state. He was not yet sixteen years of age when the family returned East, December 29, 1869, and he completed his schooling at Eaton, Ohio, where he began working in a brick yard. In August, 1871, he came over into Indiana and began working in the old Eagle mills in East Connersville, and was there employed until the day before Christmas Day of that same year. On the day following Christmas he started to work in a machine shop at Connersville, with a view to learning the machinist's trade, and he ever since has been engaged along this line, long having been regarded as one of the leading machinist engineers in this part of the state. After his marriage in 1876 Mr. Wainwright further qualified himself by technical study and was not long thereafter made foreman of the machine plant in which he was working and was later made superintendent of the same. In 1903 Mr. Wainwright started in business for himself, establishing a small machine shop and undertaking general manufacturing, engineering and contracting. From the very beginning of this venture the business proved successful and the establishment has been enlarged from time to time until it now employs nearly two hundred persons. In May, 1905, Mr. Wainwright associated with him in the business his eldest son, Harry A. Wainwright, and in 1916 another son, Benjamin F. Wainwright, was taken into the concern, which at the same time was reorganized and incorporated as the Wainwright Engineering Corporation and has since been doing business under that firm style, but later severed his connections and moved to Macon, Georgia, to organize a manufacturing company in which he was to be largely interested. Mr. Wainwright is independent in his political views and has never taken a particularly active part in political affairs. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason, affiliated with Warren Lodge No. 15, Free and Accepted Masons, at Connersville, and with the consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, at Indianapolis.

On June 11, 1876, William W. Wainwright was united in marriage to Wilhelmina C. Baker, who was born at Essen, the seat of the great Krupp gun works, in Germany, daughter of Leopold and Wilhelmina (Wickahoff) Baker, also natives of Germany, both now deceased, who were the parents of six children, those besides Mrs. Wainwright being Henry L., Maximilian, Charles, Lena and one who died in infancy. To Mr. and Mrs. Wainwright six children have been born, namely: Harry A., who is associated with his father in the Wainwright Engineering Corporation and who married Emma K. Frank and has three children, Francis Jack, William Nelson and Richard Denman; Mabel C., who is at home; Charles F., who married Hazel Gibbs and lives in Chicago; Benjamin F., who married Marie Fowler, of Macon, Georgia; Emmet P., an artist and newspaper cartoonist, who married Ella Cornell, of Logansport, Indiana, and William Warren, Jr., a machinist, who lives at home. The Wainwrights have a very pleasant home at Connersville and have ever taken a proper interest in the general social activities of their home city.

ALANSON ADAMS.

Alanson Adams, a well-known manufacturer of pumps, and now living a retired life at Connersville, Fayette county, was born at Lodi, New York, on December 6, 1835, and is the son of Wilson T. and Elizabeth (Fruits) Adams.

Wilson T. Adams was born in Maryland in the year 1796, where he lived until the time of his marriage to Elizabeth Fruits, who was born in Kentucky, at the head of Lucky river, in 1800. They were educated in the schools of their respective states, and soon after their marriage they came to Indiana and established their home at Franklin, in the year 1817. As a young man, Mr. Adams learned the trade of a cabinet-maker, at which he worked in Franklin and later moved to Brookville, where he had a mill. His home near Brookville was in the heavy timber and during a part of the year, he did much hunting and trapping, and met with considerable success. He and his wife later moved to the state of New York, and located in Cattaraugus county, where they lived for thirty-five years, and reared a large family of children. Mr. Adams at this time in his life decided to return to Indiana, and made much of the trip by river boat, loaded with lumber. He purchased one hundred pumps made out of cucumber timber, and on his arrival in the state, he located in Fayette county, near Everton, on Ellis

creek. He did much business in the pump business and was the originator of the Adams pump, the first modern wood pump of its kind put on the market. He also invented the cylinder pump, for which he gained much recognition. He lived on Ellis creek for many years and later sold to his son, Sabine, and took up his home on Bear creek, where he died some years ago. His widow died at the home of her son, Alanson. Mr. and Mrs. Adams were the parents of the following children: An infant, Ambrose, Andrew, Sabina, Martin, Lydia, Marion, Alanson, David, Sarah and Wilson. The family are now all deceased with the exception of Alanson, David, who lives with his children; Sarah, the widow of John Hamilton, and Wilson, of Kokomo, Indiana.

Alanson Adams received his education in the old log school house, with a slab for a seat and a shelf on the side of the building for a desk. He remained at home until he was twenty-four years of age, when he started in the pump business for himself, on Bear creek. He remained there for seven years, when he purchased land on Ellis creek, and in 1898 moved to Jonesboro, Indiana, where he remained for twelve years and for one year he lived at Lyonsville. In February, 1862, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Taylor, who was born in Jackson township, Fayette county, and was the daughter of Samuel and Lunda (Water) Taylor.

Alanson and Elizabeth Adams were the parents of twelve children, four of whom are now living: William Henry, Elizabeth, Samuel, and Wilson T. William Henry was born in Fayette county, where he received his education and grew to manhood. He engaged in the pump business and now lives at East Connersville. He is married to Elizabeth Crolley and they are the parents of six children, Walter, Robert, Nellie, Marie, Kenneth and Homer. Elizabeth was also born in Fayette county, and here received her education in the public schools. She was first married to George Horning, and after his death was united in marriage to Lucas Browning, of East Connersville, and to them have been born five children: Ralph, Rufus, Frank, Curtis, and Lina. Samuel, a native of the county, is now successfully engaged in general farming, and the mill business in Jackson township. He is married to Mary C. Bradburn, and they are the parents of the following children: Edward, now deceased; Arvilla, Stella and Effie. Wilson T. is a teamster of East Connersville, and is married to Grace Fleming, and to them have been born three children, Milburn, Josephine and Russell. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Adams is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias. William Henry is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and Wilson is a Mason, a Red Man and a Moose.

EDGAR DWIGHT JOHNSTON.

Edgar Dwight Johnston, president and general manager of the P. H. & F. M. Roots Company at Connersville, president of the Connersville Hydraulic Company, president of the Hydro-Electric Light and Power Company and a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Connersville, is a native of the neighboring state of Ohio, but has been a resident of Connersville since 1885 and has thus been a witness to and a participant in the wonderful development that has marked the industrial and commercial life of that city within the past thirty years. He was born at Cedarville, in Greene county, Ohio, October 11, 1861, son of David and Eliza (Bogle) Johnston, natives of that same state, both now deceased, whose last days were spent in the city of Tacoma, Washington.

David Johnston was born on a farm in Adams county, Ohio, son of David Johnston and wife, pioneers of that county, the latter of whom died in Ohio and the former in the state of Iowa, who were the parents of several children, among whom were Robert, David and Sallie. The younger David Johnston became engaged in the wool trade and also was interested in the pork-packing business. He later became engaged in the piano business in Cincinnati and from that city moved to Tacoma, Washington, where he engaged in business in the same line and where he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1913, at seventy-seven years of age. His wife had preceded him to the grave about seven years, her death having occurred in Tacoma in 1906, at seventy-three years of age. She was a daughter of James Bogle and wife, who were early settlers in the Springfield neighborhood, in Clark county, Ohio, and who were the parents of eight children, those besides Mrs. Johnston having been Retta, Jennie, Elmira, Cora, Mattie, Joseph and James. David Johnston and his wife were reared in the old Covenanter or Reformed Presbyterian church, but later became members of the Presbyterian church, in which for years the former was an elder, and their children were reared in that faith. There were six of these children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the third in order of birth, the others being as follow: James Stewart, deceased; Howard Agnew, of Chicago, Illinois; Mary Elizabeth, wife of James Simon, of Chatham, Ontario; Jennie Retta, wife of E. W. McKenna, of New York City, and David Walter, of Chicago.

Edgar Dwight Johnston spent his childhood in Cedarville, Ohio, and there received his early schooling, continuing his studies in the public schools

at Portsmouth and later taking up the study of music and voice culture at Cincinnati. Upon completing his studies in that connection he was made a teacher of piano and voice in the College of Music at Cincinnati and continued thus engaged there until 1885, when, after his marriage, he became connected with the P. H. & F. M. Roots Company at Connersville and moved to this city, where he has made his home ever since. This company was incorporated in 1887, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, and has since been engaged in the manufacture of positive-pressure blowers, gas exhausters and pumps. The company employs about two hundred and fifty men and its products are sold in all parts of the world. In 1889 Mr. Johnston was elected vice-president and general manager of the company and in 1898 was elected president of the same, a position he ever since has occupied. He is also president of the Connersville Hydraulic Company, president of the Hydraulic-Electric Light and Power Company of that city and a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Connersville. Mr. Johnston is a Republican, but has not been a seeker after public office.

On October 8, 1885, Edgar D. Johnston was united in marriage to Jane Lewis Roots, who was born in Connersville on October 17, 1864, daughter of Francis Marion and Esther E. (Pumphrey) Roots, the former a native of the state of Vermont and the latter of Virginia, both now deceased, who were for many years regarded as among the most substantial and influential residents of Connersville. The Roots came over into Indiana from Oxford, Ohio, who settled at Connersville, where, in 1859, Francis M. Roots and his brother, P. H. Roots, founded the P. H. & F. M. Roots Company for the purpose of operating a woolen-mill. During the Civil War period this company filled extensive contracts for woolen goods for the manufacture of the uniforms of the Union soldiers and, after the war, continued to extend their operations, the company gradually expanding into its present prosperous proportions. Francis M. Roots and his wife spent their last days in Connersville, where their family was reared. They were the parents of six children, those besides Mrs. Johnston being Albert, Daniel T., Esther, Sylvia and Hal. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnston three children have been born, Francis, Esther Elizabeth and Sylvia Yale. Francis Johnston, who was attending New York University, was drowned while home on a vacation, he then being twenty years of age, and his body never was recovered. Esther E. Johnston, who was graduated from Tudor Hall at Indianapolis and later spent a year at Mrs. Somers' finishing school for young women at Washington, D. C., married Earl G. Meeks, of Muncie, this state, and has one

child, a daughter, Sylvia Jane. Sylvia Yale Johnston also was graduated from Tudor Hall and was later graduated from the finishing school for young women at Briarcliff, New York. She married Logan G. Thompson, of Cincinnati, and has one child, a son, Dwight Johnston. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston are members of the Presbyterian church at Connersville, in the various beneficences of which they have for years taken an active interest, and Mr. Johnston is a member of the session of the same.

WILLIAM WINFIELD SCOTT.

Though it has been many years since he left his boyhood home in this county to seek success in other lines and in other fields, William Winfield Scott, a well-known and successful druggist of Indianapolis, has never lost his love for the old home and the familiar scenes of his native county and among the works of art hanging on the walls of the library of his beautiful home in the capital city there are several paintings by the late R. B. Gruelle, depicting scenes in Fayette county. Among these is a painting of the old brick house in Orange township where Mr. Scott was reared, together with the noble grounds surrounding the same, and a view of that neighborhood looking far east to the blue hills beyond the White Water, and a scene near the point where Mr. Scott taught school in this county in the days of his young manhood. Not only are the scenes of Fayette county dear to the memory of Mr. Scott, but the history of the county in which his venerated father, Judge John Scott, labored so long and so usefully is precious to him and it is therefore but fitting and proper that there should here be presented something in a biographical way concerning this former resident of Fayette county, even though his active residence here ceased long ago.

William Winfield Scott was born on a pioneer farm in Orange township, this county, February 7, 1852, son of Judge John and Sarah Snodgrass (Carter) Scott, the former of whom was a native of the state of Pennsylvania and the latter of Wytheville, Virginia, born on July 25, 1820, a daughter of Enos and Ann (Snodgrass) Carter, substantial and influential pioneers of Orange township. Enos Carter was born in Franklin county, Virginia, November 14, 1792, and at Wytheville, in that state, about 1819, married Ann Snodgrass, who was born in Botertout county, that state, on April 4, 1796. After three of their children were born, they came to Indiana and settled in Fayette county, locating at first south of Columbia, near the mouth



WILLIAM W. SCOTT.

of Garrison creek, about 1823, where they remained until 1825 or 1826, when they moved farther up the creek and settled on land previously entered by their brother-in-law, John Cooley, in 1822, the same being the west half of the southwest quarter of section 1, township 13, range 11 east, now owned by John R. Gray, which they bought in 1828. On August 25, 1831, Enos Carter entered the east half of the northwest quarter of section 1 and in the following year built on the same a hewed-log house. He was a carpenter by trade and he afterward weatherboarded the house and made other improvements to the same, that pioneer structure standing to this day and still habitable. Enos Carter died in May, 1874. His wife had preceded him to the grave nearly twenty years, her death having occurred on June 11, 1856. They were the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters, all of whom are now deceased.

Judge John Scott, as noted above, was a native of the old Keystone state, born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1799, a son of Robert and Martha Jane (Mitchell) Scott, the former of whom was a son of William Scott, of Scotch-Irish blood. Another son of William Scott was Moses Scott, who held a commission as a captain under General Harrison during the War of 1812. In 1804 Robert Scott moved from Pennsylvania to Adams county, Ohio, and settled at the mouth of Brush creek, where he died in the winter of 1811-12. He was born about 1770, probably in Pennsylvania; perhaps in Virginia. His widow, Martha Jane Mitchell Scott, survived him many years, her death occurring near Warren, Indiana, August 27, 1852. She was born on June 12, 1772, and was married about 1794. In the fall of 1820, when the lands of the "New Purchase" were thrown open to settlement, Moses Scott, son of Robert and brother of John, came over into Indiana and on October 19, at the land office in Brookville, entered a tract of land in what is now the extreme northeast corner of Orange township, this county, acting in that transaction both for himself and his brother John, and the brothers almost immediately thereafter entered upon possession of their pioneer tract in the wilderness and prepared the same for habitation. John Scott built a story-and-a-half log house near the center of the south half of the northeast quarter of section 36, in the northeast corner of Orange township, and then returned down the valley trail for his family, which meanwhile had been spending the season on General Harrison's farm at North Bend, he having previously moved them down the river from Adams county, Ohio, on a flatboat made by himself without aid of tools other than an ax and an auger, and in 1822 established his home in this county, his mother, brothers

and sister accompanying him. One of John Scott's first acts after effecting a sufficient clearing on his place was to plant an orchard and set out a garden. At that time wolves still were plentiful thereabout and the howling of the "varmints" in the spice bush surrounding that humble pioneer home made the nights hideous.

John Scott was an active, energetic and progressive pioneer and it was not long before he had his home well established and was on his way to ultimate success. From the very beginning of his residence in this county he took an active part in local civic affairs, served for several terms as trustee of Orange township, for several terms as justice of the peace in and for that township and from 1847 to 1852 was associate judge of Fayette county. Judge Scott's influence in the pioneer community ever was exerted in behalf of the good and not only in his magisterial capacity, but in his capacity as a citizen he was for many years a potent force in all good works in this county. It is said of him that perhaps there never was another man in this county who was so often chosen to administer the affairs of decedent's estates as was Judge Scott and he also served on innumerable occasions as an arbiter in disputes between neighbors, thus averting many a lawsuit. A notable instance of the high regard in which his services in this connection were held by his neighbors was in the case of a neighbor who for forty years had disagreed with the Judge over the location of a line fence, but he was chosen by the children of this neighbor as administrator of his estate. For many years Judge Scott served as a member of the board of directors of the Fayette County Agricultural Society and in that capacity and in other ways did much to promote the betterment of rural and general industrial conditions in this county. About fifteen years after he had built his log cabin in the wilderness he erected a substantial two-story brick house, made from bricks burned on the place, and in that fine old house he spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring at Rushville, suddenly, December 2, 1871, he then being seventy-two years of age.

Judge John Scott was twice married. In 1831 he was united in marriage to Julia Orr, who was born in Kentucky in 1811, a daughter of John and Susan (Luke) Orr, who came to this county from Kentucky in pioneer days, and to that union four children were born. Julia Orr Scott died at her home in Orange township on January 3, 1846, and on March 30, 1847, Judge Scott married Sarah Snodgrass Carter, who was born in this county on July 20, 1820, daughter of Enos and Ann (Snodgrass) Carter, mention of whom has been made above, and to that union seven children were born. Mrs. Sarah S. Scott survived her husband many years, her death occurring at her

home in Indianapolis on July 17, 1896. She was an earnest member of the Christian church and was ever devoted to good works, a strong and helpful influence in the social life of the community in which she lived during her many years of residence in this county. Of the eleven children of Judge John Scott, but two now survive, the subject of this sketch and his younger brother, John Mitchell Scott, who also is engaged in the drug business in Indianapolis and a biographical sketch of whom is presented elsewhere in this volume.

William W. Scott was reared on the paternal farm in Orange township and as a lad was a valuable assistant in the labors of improving and developing the same. He supplemented the schooling received in the local schools by a course in the Northwestern Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, and from 1870 to 1875 was engaged during the winters in teaching school in this county, teaching one term at the Samuel Little school and four terms in district No. 3, in the southwestern part of Connersville township. In the meantime he had been studying medicine with a view to devoting his life to the medical profession, but in the spring of 1875 became diverted from that course by a proposition from his medical preceptor, Dr. James W. Barnes, to engage with the latter in the drug business at Oxford, in Benton county, this state, and he formed a partnership with Doctor Barnes and went to Oxford, where he opened a drug store. In September of that same year Mr. Scott dissolved his partnership with Doctor Barnes and moved to the neighboring village of Otterbein, in the extreme southeastern corner of Benton county, and there formed a partnership with John A. Savage and with the latter was engaged in the drug business at Otterbein for about two years, at the end of which time he gave up the business there and moved to Indianapolis, where he ever since has made his home. When Mr. Scott went to Otterbein that place was just finding its place on the map, the village consisting of but a few houses, two stores and a grain elevator. During his residence there he served as postmaster of the place. In the fall of 1877 Mr. Scott took up his residence in Indianapolis. He had been married during the summer of the previous year and upon moving to Indianapolis established his home there and has ever since made that city his place of residence, for about forty years continuously engaged in the drug business, and is thus recognized as one of the veteran druggists of the capital city. Mr. Scott is a far-sighted business man and about ten years ago, recognizing in advance the wonderful strides the city was making toward the north, moved his drug store to its present site at College avenue and Maple Road boulevard and the success which has met him there affords ample evidence of the excellence of his judgment in making the change of location.

On August 16, 1876, William W. Scott was united in marriage to Ida Gray, who was born in Indianapolis, daughter of Robert Patton and Lucinda W. (Clark) Gray, he a member of a pioneer family in the northeastern part of Orange township, this county, and she born in Maine. These parents had moved back to Fayette county from Indianapolis when their daughter, Ida, was fourteen years of age. Robert Patton Gray was for some years engaged in the milling business in Indianapolis in association with his brother-in-law, John Carlisle, and later moved to Xenia, Ohio, where, from 1858 to 1861, he was the owner and publisher of the *Xenia News*, during which ownership he employed as editor his cousin, Whitelaw Reid, afterward owner and editor of the *New York Tribune*, who died while serving this country in the capacity of ambassador to England. Mr. Reid was succeeded in Mr. Gray's employ by Coates Kinney, who was a noted writer and poet. From the days of her childhood Mrs. Scott has taken much interest in music. After a course in music in the conservatory at Xenia she was employed as a teacher of music in Geneva College and was later engaged in operatic and other musical work in New York City. During her long residence in Indianapolis she ever has taken an active part in club work and in the work of promoting various modern reform movements and has been particularly active in her efforts in behalf of woman's suffrage. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have a delightful home in College avenue, Indianapolis, and have ever given proper attention to the general social activities of their home town, helpful in good works.

AZARIAH T. BECKETT.

Azariah T. Beckett, one of Jackson township's well-known farmers, was born in the upper part of that township, in the immediate vicinity of the place on which he now lives, and has lived there all his life. He was born in a log house on the old Beckett homestead, January 31, 1852, youngest son of Azariah T. and Emily (Ross) Beckett, who were for years among the best-known residents of that section of the county and whose last days were spent there.

The senior Azariah T. Beckett also was born in Jackson township, December 16, 1816, the year in which Indiana was admitted to statehood, and he lived to see this section develop from a wilderness to a highly-developed land. He was a son of William T. and Dosia (Thorn) Beckett, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Indiana Territory in 1814 and set-

tled in this county, becoming early recognized as among the most substantial and influential pioneers of the northeastern part of Jackson township. William T. Beckett's father was a native of Ireland and had been educated in his native land for the priesthood. Coming to America, he settled in Pennsylvania, where he abandoned his plan of becoming a clergyman, married there and later moved to Butler county, Ohio, settling in the neighborhood of Hamilton, where he spent the remainder of his life. It was from that neighborhood that William T. Beckett and his wife moved up here into the then "wilds" of Indiana and established their home in Fayette county. Upon coming to this county William T. Beckett entered a tract of three hundred and twenty acres of "Congress land," later increasing his holdings, but afterward lost the greater part of his property through unfortunate investments. During the old "muster" days he was captain of the local militia and took an active part in public affairs. He served for years as justice of the peace in and for his home township and in other ways contributed to the public service. The log house in which he established his home in 1814 is still standing on the old homestead, now owned by his grandson, William E. Beckett, on the eastern edge of Jackson township. It was in that log house that Captain, or "Squire," Beckett used to hold court on the rare occasion that some local misdemeanor would be called before the bar of the court. The jury on such occasions would be sent to the upper room in the little cabin and would not be permitted to come down until a verdict had been reached. Happily, there was not much trouble or litigation in that neighborhood, for it was in the midst of a Quaker settlement and peace was the watchword of the settlers thereabout. There formerly stood just west of the Beckett homestead a Quaker meeting house, erected about 1816, but which has for many years existed only in the memory of a few old settlers, who still recall its appearance; the only present physical evidence of the former location of the little meeting house being the little pioneer graveyard amid the trees on the nearby hill.

It was on that pioneer farm that the elder Azariah T. Beckett grew to manhood. He received but a limited education, the school facilities of those days having been hardly organized to any formal extent, and he early began doing for himself, presently becoming engaged in the teaming line between Connersville and Cincinnati. He later and for some years was interested in a packing-house at Connersville and while thus engaged probably bought more hogs throughout this section of the country than any other man doing business here at that time. Following his trips to Cincinnati with flour and produce, it was nothing uncommon for him to drive back at night, with-

out delay, in order that the "wild-cat" currency he would receive for his merchandise would not depreciate too greatly before he could pay it out. He presently began investing in farm lands and became the owner of a fine farm of five hundred acres in Jackson township, besides three hundred and fifty acres of land he gave to his children. It was in 1838 that he married Emily Ross, who was born on July 17, 1814, and to that union eight children were born, five of whom grew to maturity, but of whom but two are now living, William Edwin Beckett, who is living on the old Beckett homestead, and the subject of this sketch. The mother of these children died on October 28, 1881, and the father survived for many years, his death occurring on October 28, 1904. He had long taken an active part in public affairs and for years was accounted one of the leaders of the Republican party in his part of the county. He was twice appointed county commissioner, to fill vacancies on the board, and was afterward elected for four terms as a member of the board, thus having filled that important office for fourteen years. He also held numerous minor offices. He was an earnest member of the Masonic fraternity and was the first person initiated by the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Everton after the institution of that lodge.

The junior Azariah T. Beckett was about a year old when his father moved from the old homestead to another nearby farm and there erected the house in which the subject of this sketch is now living and where, with the exception of a few years, he has lived all his life. That house, despite the fact that it has weathered the storms of more than sixty winters, is still in excellent condition and Mr. Beckett and his family are very comfortably situated there. Mr. Beckett completed the course in the local school before he was seventeen years of age and then entered Earlham College, where he remained two years, at the end of which time he returned to the home farm and has since continued to make that his place of residence, with the exception of two or three years, and has been successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising. He formerly owned one hundred and eighty-six and six-tenths acres, but has recently sold part of this farm to his son, Erwin, who is managing the place.

Mr. Beckett has been twice married. On his twenty-fourth birthday he was united in marriage to Eleanor Taylor, who was born in the eastern part of Jackson township, this county, daughter of Richard Taylor and wife, and who was left an orphan at a tender age and was reared by her maternal grandfather, Thomas E. Curry, an old resident of Jackson township. To that union two children were born, daughters, Lina, who married Cort Heim and lives at St. Bernard, Ohio, and Esta, who married Ray-

mond Beckett, also of St. Bernard, Ohio, and has two sons, Edward and Charles. The mother of these two daughters died in 1879, when the last-born was but an infant, and in 1883 Mr. Beckett married Cora Murphy, who was born at Everton, this county, a daughter of William and Jane Murphy, and to that union four children were born, namely: Horace, who died when about three years of age; Emily, who died at the age of two years; Erwin, who is farming the home place, and Catherine, also at home. Erwin Beckett married Sarah Davis, who was born at Alquina, this county, daughter of Leander Lee and Elizabeth (Volland) Davis, the former of whom also was born at Alquina and the latter in Ohio. Mrs. Cora Beckett died on October, 1909, and Mr. Beckett is now making his home with his son and the latter's wife, on the old home place. Mr. Beckett is a member of the Universalist church. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with the Knights of Pythias and with the Improved Order of Red Men and in the affairs of these several organizations has for years taken a warm interest.

PALMER TENNYSON BILBY.

Palmer Tennyson Bilby, a well-known and progressive farmer of Fairview township, was born in that township and has lived there all his life, with the exception of a period of less than two years spent in the city of Denver. He was born on a farm in the southeast part of Fairview township, not far from his present home, June 18, 1870, son of the late Francis M. and Dorcas (Atherton) Bilby, the former also a native of this county and the latter a native of Hamilton county, Ohio, further and fitting reference to whom is made in a biographical sketch relating to Morton L. Bilby, elder brother of the subject of this sketch, presented elsewhere in this volume.

Reared on the paternal farm, Palmer T. Bilby remained at home, a valued aid in the labors of improving and developing the home place, until his marriage in 1897, when he moved to a farm nearby, his present well-kept and well-improved place in the southeastern corner of Fairview township. In addition to that farm he also owns land adjoining the same, on the northern edge of Orange township. Mr. Bilby is an excellent farmer and is conducting his operations along the lines approved by modern scientific research as applied to agriculture, the general well-kept appearance of his farm plant bespeaking the progressive character of his methods. In December, 1912, Mr. and Mrs. Bilby went to Denver, Colorado, where they remained eighteen

months. During their absence their farm house was destroyed by fire. In the spring of 1914 their present handsome residence was erected. This house is of the bungalow type, with floors and interior finish of hardwood, was planned in accordance with the most recent ideas in architecture and is furnished in the best of taste. The house has a furnace, bath, built-in book cases, a modern fireplace and other appointments designed to give to its occupants the greatest measure of comfort and convenience.

On December 16, 1897, Palmer T. Bilby was united in marriage to Sidney Simpson, who was born on a farm just east of Lyonsville in the northeast part of Jennings township, this county, daughter of Henry C. and Narsis (Monger) Simpson, also natives of this county, representatives of pioneer families in the northeastern part of the county. Henry C. Simpson was born in the southeastern part of Waterloo township on Simpson creek, April 30, 1846, a son of William and Ada Simpson, the former of whom was born in Tennessee, a son of Thomas and Sarah (Mabry) Simpson, natives, respectively, of Maryland and North Carolina, who located in Tennessee and who moved thence, in 1805 or 1806, to Ohio, whence, in 1809, they came over into Indiana and settled in what afterward came to be organized as Fayette county, on a tract of land entered from the government on a line between Jennings and Waterloo township, where they established their home, among the very first settlers in this part of the state. On that pioneer farm Thomas and Sarah Simpson spent the remainder of their lives, his death occurring in 1848, he then being seventy-five years of age. She survived him about seventeen years, her death occurring in 1865, she then being nearly ninety-two years of age. Thomas Simpson and his wife were earnest members of the Baptist church and took an active part in the development of the religious life of that community during the formative days of the settlement. They were the parents of ten children.

William Simpson was but a child when his parents came to this county and he spent the rest of his life here, living to the age of eighty-one years, his death occurring in 1883. When he came to the county, Indians and wild game still were plentiful hereabout and the great primeval forests were hardly touched by the white man, there being only here and there throughout this section of the then Territory of Indiana a cabin of some hardy settler who had penetrated into the forest wilderness, and he lived to see the county develop in all ways and in that development did well his own part. His grandson, Henry C. Simpson, grew up near Lyonsville and farmed there the most of his life. On November 20, 1867, he married Narsis Monger, who was born in a log house on the old Monger homestead east of Lyonsville, the

place now owned by Frank Montgomery. She was a daughter of Lewis and Maryan A. (Reeder) Monger, Virginians, the former born on August 17, 1803, and the latter, March 3, 1805, who became early settlers in Waterloo township this county. Lewis Monger was a son of George and Frances Monger, who followed their son out here from Virginia and settled in this county in 1833. It was in 1827 that Lewis Monger and his wife came to Indiana and located in this county, settling on a farm in Waterloo township, where they spent the remainder of their lives, useful and influential pioneers of that region. For nearly sixty years they were members of the Christian church and did well their part in the encouragement of all local good works.

Some years after his marriage Henry C. Simpson moved to Connersville and there his wife died on August 17, 1887. He later moved to Lyonsville, where his last days were spent, his death occurring on May 28, 1896. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Bilby one child has been born, a son, Francis M., born on October 8, 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Bilby have a very pleasant home and have ever taken an earnest interest in the general social activities of the community in which they live, helpful in promoting all movements having to do with the advancement of the common welfare.

Mrs. Bilby traces her descent from Nicholas Monger, born in 1623, the first of the Monger family to come to America; then through John Monger, born in 1660; Jonathan Monger, 1697; Lewis Monger, 1729; David Monger, 1756; George Monger, 1778; Lewis Monger, 1803; Narcis Julia Frances Monger, 1847. The name of Lewis Monger (1729) appears on the muster roll of Capt. Archibald McNeal's company in the French and Indian War, also in the Revolution with Capt. Andrew Martin's company of minute men.

CLARENCE E. EDWARDS.

Clarence E. Edwards, one of Jackson township's well-known and progressive farmers and the proprietor of a fine farm of one hundred and fifty-four acres in that township, was born on a farm east of Connersville, about midway between that city and Alquina, in Jennings township, December 12, 1876. He is the son and only child of Charles M. and Phoebe (Sparks) Edwards, both natives of this county, members of pioneer families, the former of whom, now deceased, was born on that same farm and the latter of whom is still living in this county.

Charles M. Edwards, who was a son of Lewis and Sarah (Ward)

Edwards, pioneers of Jennings township, remained on the home farm until he was about twenty-three years of age, when he moved to Howard county, this state, moving thence, four years later, to Kansas. There he remained four years, at the end of which time he returned to Indiana and again located in Howard county, resuming his farming there. He remained there until 1901, when he returned to Fayette county and located on a farm in the western part of Jackson township, a tract that had been entered from the government by his cousin, Daniel Greene, in 1812, and which has ever since been in possession of the family, a period of more than one hundred years. On that pioneer farm Charles M. Edwards spent his last days, his death occurring there in September, 1909, and his widow is still making her home there. She was born, Phoebe Sparks, on the old Sparks homestead two miles south of East Connersville, a daughter of the Rev. William Sparks and his wife, Elizabeth. The Rev. William Sparks was a minister in the regular Baptist church and his father, also named William and born about 1770, also was a minister of that faith. Through the Greenes the subject of this sketch traces his descent to Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame.

Clarence E. Edwards was reared on the farm in Howard county and was graduated from the high school at New London, that county. From the days of his boyhood he was a valued assistant to his father in the labors of the farm and upon the family's return to this country he accompanied his parents and has since been farming in Jackson township, though he taught school before coming to his present place. He is the owner of an excellent farm of one hundred and fifty-four acres, on which he is engaged in general farming and where he is doing very well. He has a well-built new house and he and his family are comfortably situated there.

On December 31, 1899, a little more than a year before his return to this county, Clarence E. Edwards was united in marriage to Lillie Kenworthy, who was born in Cass county, this state, a daughter of Marion and Laura Kenworthy. She, too, attended the high school at New London and was later graduated from the course in stenography in a business college. To Mr. and Mrs. Edwards one child has been born, a son, Carl K., who was born on February 15, 1901. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the various beneficences of which they take a proper interest, and also give proper attention to the general social activities of the community in which they live. Mr. Edwards is a member of the Masonic fraternity and both he and his wife are members of the local chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star.

FRANKLIN Z. LAKE.

Franklin Z. Lake, a well-known and progressive young farmer of Jackson township, was born on the farm on which he is still living, the old Lake homestead on Bear creek, in the southwestern part of Jackson township, and, with the exception of the period of his life spent away at school, has lived there all his life. He was born on September 6, 1891, a son of Zachariah and Susan Belle (Veatch) Lake, both members of pioneer families in this county, who are now living retired at Everton.

Zachariah Lake was born on the old Lake homestead on Bear creek, March 28, 1859, a son of Willis and Elizabeth (Ray) Lake, who were among the early settlers in that part of Fayette county. Willis Lake was born on a pioneer farm in Dearborn county, this state, just across the river from Harrison, about the year 1820, a son of William Lake and wife, who later came up the river and settled in Jackson township, this county, where they established their home and became prominently identified with the early interests of that pioneer community. Elsewhere in this volume there is set out at considerable length something of the history of the family of William Lake, the pioneer, and there the reader will find much of interest that will fit in well in connection with this present narrative. Willis Lake was little more than a boy when he came to Fayette county with his parents and here he spent the remainder of his life, prominently identified with the developing interests of the Everton neighborhood. He was chiefly engaged in farming, but for some time he and his brother, Phenias Lake, further reference to whom is made elsewhere in this volume, operated a saw-mill at Everton. Willis Lake established himself on a farm in the southern part of Jackson township and there he spent his last days, his death occurring on November 10, 1903, he then being at the age of eighty-three years. His widow survived him something more than three years, her death occurring on April 14, 1907. She was born, Elizabeth Ray, on a pioneer farm over the line in Franklin county, a daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth Ray, further reference to whom is made elsewhere in this volume. Willis Lake and his wife were earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church and their children were reared in that faith. There were nine of these children, of whom four are still living, Mrs. Louisa Adams, Léwis, Willis and Zachariah Lake.

Reared on the home farm, Zachariah Lake grew to the life of the farm and after his marriage remained on the home farm for many years, farming there until in March, 1914, when he retired from the active labors of the

farm and moved to Everton, where he and his wife are now living. He is the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and ninety-five acres and in addition to his general farming ever gave considerable attention to the raising of high-grade live stock, being quite successful in his farming operations.

In 1882 Zachariah Lake was united in marriage to Susan Belle Veatch, who was born in Jennings township, this county, a daughter of Clay and Charlotte (Scott) Veatch, both natives of this county and members of old families here. Clay Veatch was born in Jennings township, a son of James and Mary Veatch, early settlers in that part of Fayette county. Clay Veatch farmed all his life in this county, remaining in Jennings township until about 1883, when he moved to Everton, where he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring there in 1900. His wife, whose maiden name was Charlotte Scott, had preceded him to the grave about nine years, her death having occurred in February, 1891. She was born in Jackson township, a daughter of Winfield and Susan Scott, who came from Kentucky and settled in the southern part of Jackson township in pioneer days, as told in the biographical sketch of J. W. Scott, presented elsewhere in this volume. Clay Veatch and wife were the parents of nine children, of whom six are still living, those besides Mrs. Lake being Winfield, James, Mrs. Mary Duckworth, Edward and Grundy.

To Zachariah and Susan Belle (Veatch) Lake five children have been born, those besides the subject of this sketch, the fourth in order of birth, being as follow: Leroy, now living in Franklin county, who married Edna Wilson and has three children, Wilbur Clarence, Charlotte Josephine and Frances Isabel; Willis Roland, living in Jackson township, east of Everton, who married Mina Wilson; Melvin Ray, now living in East Connersville, who married Inez Post and has two children, Maynard Ray and Ruth Elizabeth, and Edith Veatch, who is at home with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Zachariah Lake are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and their children were reared in that faith. Mr. Lake is a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias and of the Improved Order of Red Men, in the affairs of these organizations takes a warm interest.

Franklin Z. Lake was reared on the home farm, early being trained in the ways of modern agriculture, and upon completing the course in the high school at Everton took a supplementary course at the Central Normal School at Danville, this state, after which he returned to the farm and has ever since resided there, having established his home there after his marriage in 1912, and since the retirement of his father from the farm in 1914 has been practically in charge of the place. Mr. Lake is a progressive young farmer, pur-

suings his vocation in accordance with up-do-date methods, and is doing very well in his operations.

In 1912 Franklin Z. Lake was united in marriage to Cleo Grist, who also was born in Jackson township, this county, daughter and only child of Samuel Riley and Hattie (Hudson) Grist, both of whom were born in this part of the state, members of pioneer families, and who are still living on the old Grist homestead in the Bentley neighborhood. Samuel Riley Grist was born and reared in the Bentley neighborhood, where he now lives, a life-long farmer. He is a son of Samuel and Matilda (Pritchard) Grist, the former of whom, a son of James Grist, grew up in the Bentley neighborhood and spent his entire life there on the old Grist homestead. His wife, Matilda Pritchard, was born near Liberty, in Union county and lived there until her marriage. S. R. Grist's wife, Hattie Hudson, was born at Fairfield, in the neighboring county of Franklin, and was but a girl when her parents, James and Hannah (Loper) Hudson, moved up into Fayette county and located at Connersville. James Hudson was a carpenter and contractor and his last days were spent in Connersville. His wife, Hannah Loper, was born and reared in Franklin county, a member of one of the old families there. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Z. Lake have two children, Virgil Theodore and James Grist. They have a very pleasant home and take a proper part in the general social activities of the community in which they live, helpful in promoting all agencies having to do with the advancement of the common welfare thereabout.

JAMES WILLIAM SCOTT.

James William Scott, a well-known and substantial farmer of Jackson township, was born on the farm on which he is now living, two miles south of Everton, and has lived there all his life, excepting twenty-one years when he lived in Rush county. He was born on October 31, 1863, son of Francis Marion and Mary Jane (Veach) Scott, both natives of Fayette county, and the latter of whom is still living.

Francis Marion Scott also was born in the southern part of Jackson township, October 1, 1833, son of Wilson and Susan (Backhouse) Scott, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Pennsylvania, well known among the old settlers of this county. Wilson Scott was born in Montgomery county, Virginia, and there grew to manhood and was married. His wife died there, leaving three children, and about 1830 he came out here into

the "wilds" of Indiana, settling northwest of Everton, in this county, where he presently married Mrs. Susan (Backhouse) Dunlap, widow of Oliver Dunlap and the mother of one child, a daughter. Susan Backhouse was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and was but a child when her parents, James and Charlotte (Breckenridge) Backhouse, started West and for a time lived near Harrison, Ohio, coming thence over into Indiana and settling near Brookville, Franklin county, and later coming to Fayette county and settling on a farm now owned by Mrs. Capitola Mace, on the southern edge of Connersville township, on the road from Connersville to Everton. There James Backhouse bought land and established his home, building from bricks burned on his own farm a substantial brick house which is still serving as a home for one of the families of his descendants. Before coming to this county, James Backhouse had owned and operated a grist-mill and tanyard near Brookville, in Franklin county, and used to deal with the Indians there. His establishment there was destroyed by fire and he then came up into Fayette county, as above noted. Wilson Scott was an expert driver of stage horses and was accustomed to drive a six-horse team from here to Cincinnati, it being related of him that he could turn a six horse team in a narrower space than most men could turn a two-horse team in. At his death he left a widow and six children, four sons and two daughters. His widow presently returned to Fayette county and located on a farm in the southern part of Jackson township, where two of her sons, Hugh H. and Francis Marion, farmed and worked together from youth to old age and became quite well-to-do. They started with one acre of land and worked and saved and managed until they eventually became the owners of four hundred acres of excellent land. While thus struggling for a start in life, they took a contract for grading and graveling one mile of the Connersville pike north of Everton, receiving one thousand dollars for completing the contract. With this sum they made a payment on a seventy-acre farm and it was not long, with their general farming, dealing in live stock and other forms of trade, until they began to see their way clear to success. Hugh H. Scott remained with his mother in one house on the farm and Francis M. Scott married and lived in a house near by, and it is related of the two families that they lived in the most agreeable and amicable relation, holding their family stores in common, and this beautiful community of interest continued as long as Francis M. Scott lived. The Widow Scott died about 1886. On May 20, 1909, Hugh H. Scott married Mrs. Ella DeWees, who died on January 3, 1914. Hugh H. Scott is still living, now in the seventy-seventh year of his age, and is a well-preserved

man, vigorous and alert, a typical representative of the pioneer breed now almost vanished from the well-settled communities of Hoosierdom.

On March 19, 1861, Francis Marion Scott was united in marriage to Mary Jane Veatch, who was born in this county on January 18, 1838, a daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah (Sharon) Veatch, the former of whom also was born in this county, a member of one of the pioneer families, and the latter in the state of Pennsylvania. Jeremiah Veatch was born on a pioneer farm in the vicinity of Everton, son of James and Mary Veatch, early settlers in that neighborhood. The land on which James Veatch settled when he came to this county, in the southwestern part of Jennings township, is now owned by George Lake. There James Veatch erected a house that was somewhat more pretentious than those of his pioneer neighbors and the people of that vicinity used to gather in that house for religious services in the days before a church was built in that neighborhood. He gave the ground for the establishment of the pioneer graveyard, now known as Mt. Garrison cemetery, and one of his children was the first person buried in that burying ground. It was on that pioneer farm that Jeremiah Veatch grew to manhood. He married Sarah Sharon, who was born in Pennsylvania, and who had come to Indiana with her parents in pioneer days, and some years later moved to Delaware county, this state, where he died not many years afterward. His widow remained in Delaware county until her daughter married Mr. Scott and thereafter made her home with the Scotts, spending the remainder of her days in that household. Francis M. Scott continued farming, in conjunction with his brother, Hugh H. Scott, and was thus engaged until the time of his death, November 17, 1911. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is his widow, and their children were reared in that faith. There were seven of these children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second in order of birth, the others being as follow: Joseph B., who died at the age of thirty-eight years, leaving a widow and two children; George Wilson, of Everton, a mail carrier, who married Gertrude Hubbell; Mary Frances, who married Peter Lake, of Everton, and has one child, a daughter, Opal; Walter, who married Lizzie Hall and is now living at Connersville; Susan Olive, who married Ernest Handley, of Connersville, and has two sons, Everett and Ivan, and Gertrude, who married Arthur Clark, of Everton.

James W. Scott was reared on the home farm south of Everton, where he now lives, receiving his schooling in the neighborhood schools, and remained at home, a valued assistant to his father in the work of developing and improving the home place, until his marriage in 1889, when he moved

over into Rush county and began farming for himself on a farm near Charlottesville, which he eventually bought from his mother, and where he made his home for twenty-one years, at the end of which time, in 1910, he moved back to the old home farm to take charge of the same for his father and has lived there since. He now owns a total of three hundred and fifty acres, part of which lies in this county and the remainder in Rush county, and is thus accounted one of the substantial citizens of the Everton neighborhood. He is a member of Empire Lodge, Knights of Pythias, at Everton, and takes a warm interest in the affairs of that organization.

In 1889 James W. Scott was united in marriage to Martha Ann Wells, who was born at Everton, a daughter of William and Sarah (Moore) Wells, the latter of whom died when her daughter, Martha, was a child of two or three years. After the death of her mother, Martha Wells was taken care of by Willis Lake and wife and was reared in their household, remaining there, the Lake farm being situated next to the Scott farm, until her marriage to Mr. Scott. Her father married a second time and spent the rest of his life at Everton. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have seven children, namely: Lawrence Mitchell, who is at home; Perry Walton, who is living with his father's uncle, Hugh H. Scott, married Pearl Myers and has one child, a son, Floyd Marion, and Mary Ethel, Frank Herschel, Leonard, Leo and Charles, all at home. The Scotts have a very pleasant home and take an earnest interest in the general social activities of the community in which they live, helpful in promoting all proper agencies for the advancement of the common welfare thereabout.

ELLIS ROUNSEVAL LAKE.

Ellis R. Lake, one of Fayette county's best-known citizens and land-owners, proprietor of a cement-vault factory at Connersville and an extensive dealer in fertilizer at Everton, in which village he makes his home, was born in the house in which he is now living at Everton and has lived there practically all his life. He was the first person born in that house, which is still standing, as good as any house in Everton.

The Lakes, an old family in this county, take their name from the ancient founders of the family in England, a family which took the surname "Lake" from the fact that it had its establishment in a home by a lakeside. Ellis R. Lake has gathered through much effort, for the benefit of the entire family, records of the Lake family which give dates back to 1585 in England,

and about seven generations earlier, of whom dates are not available, to about the year 1295, in England. The founder of the family in America was William Lake, a whaler, who bought land near Trenton, New Jersey, established a home there and became the owner of several other tracts of land. William Lake, one of the descendants of this forebear and grandfather of E. R. Lake, and who died on December 9, 1857, was thrice married, his wives having been Mary Rounseval, Elizabeth Carmichael and Sarah Veatch, and was the father of seven children, Daniel, Deborah, Ellis R., Absalom, Catherine, Phenias and Willis. Leaving New Jersey in 1815, William Lake came out into Indiana and settled on a farm in Dearborn county, across the river from Harrison, and in 1835 moved up the river to Fayette county and located on a farm in the Everton neighborhood, in Jackson township, where he spent the rest of his life. On July 21, 1807, William Lake was married, in New Jersey, to Mary Rounseval, who was born in that state in 1785, and they had four children when they came to this state.

Phenias Lake, who was the second of the children born to William and Mary (Rounseval) Lake after their arrival in this state, was born on a pioneer farm on the banks of the White Water, in Dearborn county, across the river from Harrison, July 25, 1820, and was about fifteen years of age when his father moved to Fayette county and settled in the Everton neighborhood. There Phenias Lake grew to manhood and in 1844 married Rebecca Lambert, who was born near Everton on October 20, 1822, a daughter of William and Nancy Ann (Lee) Lambert, among the earliest settlers of that community and the latter of whom was a distant kinswoman of Gen. Robert E. Lee. Phenias Lake established his home at Everton, in the house in which his son, the subject of this sketch, was born and is still living, and there he spent the rest of his life, one of the most active and influential residents of that part of the county. In addition to farming on a considerable scale he also for many years operated a saw-mill at Everton and also operated an old horse-power threshing-rig, which he would set up in barns and with which he would thresh the grain of his neighbors during the winter months. By the exercise of his energy and excellent business judgment he became the possessor of an estate valued at about eighty thousand dollars, a considerable accumulation of property for one man at that time and place. He ever gave his earnest attention to local civic affairs and for years served as justice of the peace in and for Jackson township, a position in which he exercised a wide influence for good throughout that part of the county. Phenias Lake died at his home in Everton on March 18, 1888, and his widow survived him

for more than six years, her death occurring on December 18, 1894. They weer the parents of ten children, namely: Nancy Jane, William, Sarah, John, George W., Charles, Daniel D., Ellis R., Mary Ann and Peter.

Ellis R. Lake, eighth in order of birth of the ten children born to Phenas and Rebecca (Lambert) Lake, was born at Everton, in the house in which he now lives, June 9, 1859, and has lived there all his life. He received his schooling in the Everton schools and, in addition to being a helpful aid in his father's farming operations, learned the carpenter trade, at which he worked for some time, but has been actively engaged in farming most of his life. At one time he was the owner of nearly five hundred acres of land, but has reduced his land holdings until now he owns but about three hundred and forty acres, the same lying in four tracts. About 1908 Mr. Lake formed a partnership with Doctor Johnston, of Connersville, for the manufacture of cement vaults at Connersville, and later bought the Doctor's interest in the factory and has since been operating the same alone. He also, for the past seventeen years, has been dealing in fertilizers, with offices and distributing point at Everton, also he has been agent for automobiles and in both of these industries has done very well, long having been regarded as one of the most substantial citizens of that part of the county. He has been successful as a seller of automobiles. Mr. Lake has ever given his earnest attention to local civic affairs, but has never been a seeker after public office.

Ellis R. Lake has been thrice married. On February 22, 1883, he was united in marriage to Indiana F. Murphy, who was born on a farm in the vicinity of Everton, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Corbin) Murphy, and to that union one child was born, a daughter, Rosa Maude, who married Clair Lake and lived in the Green settlement, near Nulltown, about four miles west of Everton, until her death, on December 26, 1916, leaving twin daughters. On October 30, 1895, Mr. Lake married Phoebe Ella Kingery, a school teacher, who also was born at Everton, daughter of Henry and Amelia Kingery, the former of whom operated a saw-mill at Everton, and to that union two children were born, Edna May, who is now teaching school, and Ella, who died in infancy. The mother of these children died on January 6, 1899, and on May 9, 1900, Mr. Lake married Coda B. J. Ritner, who was born near Hartsville, in Decatur county, this state, daughter of Stafford and Sarah (Johnson) Ritner, and to this union two children have been born, Coda B. and Boyd J. The Lakes have a pleasant home at Everton and take a proper interest in the general social activities of the village, helpful in promoting all good causes in that community.

JAMES MARTINDALE McINTOSH.

Though no longer a resident of Connersville, the city of his birth, the Hon. James Martindale McIntosh, former representative from this district to the Indiana state Legislature, former clerk of the Fayette circuit court, former mayor of the city of Connersville, a former practicing attorney of that city, for some time engaged in the banking business in that city, but now and for some years past president of the National City Bank of Indianapolis and a resident of the state capital, continues to take a warm interest in the affairs of his native city and county and no history of Fayette county could be regarded as complete without some reference to his services in behalf of this county during the years of his residence here.

James Martindale McIntosh was born in the city of Connersville on November 14, 1858, son of James C. and Elizabeth W. (Martindale) McIntosh, for years prominent and influential residents of Connersville, where the former was engaged in the practice of law, one of the best-known lawyers in this part of the state, and both of whom are now deceased.

James C. McIntosh was a son of Joshua and Nancy McIntosh, early residents of this county. He completed his schooling and preparation for the practice of law at old Asbury (now DePauw) University and during his attendance there met and married Elizabeth W. Martindale, who was born at Indianapolis. Before she was ten years of age Elizabeth Martindale's parents died and she was reared by her guardian, Alfred Harrison, a merchant of Indianapolis, who sent her to Mrs. Larabee's select school for young women at Greencastle to finish her schooling and it was there that she met Mr. McIntosh, a student in Asbury College, in that same city. After their marriage at Greencastle they drove across to Connersville, the home of Mr. McIntosh, the journey requiring four days, and in that city established their home, there spending the remainder of their lives. James C. McIntosh became well established in the practice of his profession and was thus successfully engaged until the time of his death in 1878. His widow survived him for many years, her death occurring on November 16, 1916. She was very active in church work, one of the leaders for many years in the work of the Methodist Episcopal church at Connersville, and for years was the president of the Home Missionary Society of that church, a position she occupied at the time of her death. James C. McIntosh and wife were the parents of six children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth in order of birth, the others being as follow: Horace P., an officer in the United

States navy, with residence at Washington, D. C.; Ida L., who is still living at Connersville, the widow of William Newkirk; Allen Ernest, who died in infancy; William W., whose last days were spent in Portland, Oregon, and Charles K., vice-president of the Bank of California, at San Francisco, and a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of that city.

James M. McIntosh received his early schooling in the Connersville schools and in 1876 entered Asbury University with a view to completing his law studies, he having begun his preliminary reading along that line, even in his boyhood in the office of his father, but was compelled to leave the university during his junior year, because of the death of his father. Returning he there became engaged in a manufacturing line, secretary-treasurer of the White Water Valley Plating Company, meanwhile continuing his study of law, his father's extensive law library having been retained, and in due time was admitted to the bar. He began practice in association with Charles A. Murray and afterward was associated in practice with his father's old law partner, Charles Roehl. In the spring of 1886 he was elected mayor of the city of Connersville, serving in that capacity for four years, and in 1890 was elected clerk of the Fayette circuit court, a public position he also held for four years. It was during his incumbency in the clerk's office that the Fayette county court house was remodeled and made over into its present more modern style and he helped in the selection of the furniture for the court room. In the fall of 1894 Mr. McIntosh was elected to the state Legislature as joint representative from the district comprised of Fayette and Wayne counties and served in that capacity during the session of 1895, after which he resumed his law practice at Connersville. In the meantime, about 1893, Mr. McIntosh had been elected cashier of the First National Bank of Connersville and remained thus connected with that bank until it changed management. In 1899 he was appointed United States bank examiner for the district comprising Indiana and western Kentucky and was thus engaged until 1907, when he resumed the banking business, having been elected in that year to the position of president of the Union National Bank of Indianapolis, remaining thus connected with that institution until January 1, 1912, when the National City Bank of Indianapolis was organized and took over the Union National Bank and the Columbia National Bank, occupying the building on Washington street formerly occupied by the Columbia National Bank. Upon the organization of the National City Bank Mr. McIntosh was elected president of the same and has since occupied that highly responsible position, giving his exclusive attention to the affairs of the bank. The National City Bank of Indianapolis has a capital of one million dollars and a surplus of two

hundred thousand dollars and is regarded as one of the strongest financial institutions in the state of Indiana. Mr. McIntosh is a Republican and is a member of the influential Columbia Club at Indianapolis. He also is connected with the Commercial Club and with the Country Club in that city. Fraternally, he is a Knight Templar Mason, retaining his connection with the blue lodge and the commandery at Connersville, and is a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, affiliated with Murat Temple of that shrine at Indianapolis. During his college days he was affiliated with the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He and his wife are members of St. Paul's Episcopal church of Indianapolis.

On February 12, 1889, James M. McIntosh was united in marriage, at Connersville, to Anna Laura Pepper, of that city, daughter of Dr. William J. and Mary S. (Frybarger) Pepper, and to this union four children have been born, namely: Mary E., who died on September 7, 1913, at the age of twenty-three years; Jessie C., who on November 9, 1916, married Paul H. Hawkins, of Indianapolis, and Dorothy J. and James Pepper McIntosh.

Dr. William Jesse Pepper, father of Mrs. McIntosh, was a native of Kentucky, born in Mason county, that state, September 26, 1830, a son of Abner and Sarah (Merrill) Pepper, natives of that same county. Abner Pepper was a son of Jesse Pepper, a Virginian and a member of the famous Lewis family in that state, who early settled in Kentucky, where he established his home and where Abner Pepper in turn established his home. The latter married Sarah Merrill, daughter of Reuben Merrill and wife, the latter of whom was a Helm. Reuben Merrill was born in New Jersey and early became a resident of Mason county, Kentucky. In that county William Jesse Pepper received an academic training, including a careful drill in Latin, and remained there until he was sixteen years of age, when he came up into Indiana with his aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Merrill Wotten, locating at Connersville, where he became a student in the office of Dr. G. R. Chitwood, one of the best-known physicians in this part of the state at that time. Under this able preceptorship he was prepared for medical college and presently entered the Western Reserve Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio, from which he was graduated with distinction in 1856. Upon receiving his diploma, Doctor Pepper returned to Connersville and for a time thereafter was engaged in practice with his old preceptor, Doctor Chitwood. He then established in that city an office of his own and was there engaged in the practice of his profession to within a few weeks of his death, thirty-six years later, for years having been regarded as one of the leading physicians of eastern Indiana. Doctor Pepper was the first president of the Fayette County Medi-

cal Society, organized in 1879, and remained an active member of that organization the rest of his life, his death, on August 31, 1892, being made the occasion for a formal and fitting official expression of sympathy and appreciation on the part of the society. The Doctor was an ardent lover of music and was a skillful performer on the violin. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church and ever took an earnest interest in local good works.

On August 4, 1858, Dr. William J. Pepper was united in marriage, at Connersville, to Mary S. Frybarger, who was born in that city, February 24, 1841, and who survived her husband more than twenty years, her death occurring on December 31, 1915. She was a daughter of George and Eliza (Eichelberger) Frybarger, natives of Maryland and of York county, Pennsylvania, respectively. Eliza Frybarger was a daughter of Adam and Sarah E. (Wolf) Eichelberger, who also were born in York county, Pennsylvania, Adam Eichelberger having been a son of Capt. Adam Eichelberger, born in that same county in 1739 and who, upon the opening of the War for Independence was commissioned by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania as captain of a company of foot in the Third Battalion, Pennsylvania line, from York county. Captain Eichelberger's wife was Magdaline Bechtel.

George Frybarger was born of German parents in Frederick county, Maryland, December 28, 1796, and was but eight years of age when his parents, in the spring of 1805, emigrated to Montgomery county, Ohio, and settled in the vicinity of Dayton. At the early age of fifteen, George Frybarger taught a term of subscription school in his home neighborhood and when sixteen became a clerk in a mercantile establishment at Dayton. In that position he displayed such admirable fitness that within a few weeks he was advanced to the position of chief clerk of the establishment and in 1819 was taken into the firm as a partner of his employer, William Wotton. In May, 1821, seeking a new field for the exercise of his talents and energy, Mr. Frybarger left Dayton and came over into the new state of Indiana, locating in the then promising village of Connersville, where he at once entered upon his wonderfully successful business career, for many years thereafter there being few enterprises of importance projected in that town that were not in some way or another touched by his influential direction and before his death on March 26, 1853, he had built up what for those days was regarded as a handsome fortune. For many years Mr. Frybarger was a member of the board of trustees of the growing village of Connersville and his service in that connection undoubtedly did very much toward starting the town out right in the way of its present remarkable industrial development. As one of the organizers and a member of the board of directors

of the Richmond branch of the Indiana State Bank he was an influential factor in the financial life of this region in early days and that influence always was exerted in behalf of progress. He also was interested in various mercantile enterprises in Connersville, took a prominent part in the work of constructing the old White Water canal, a director of the company that constructed the canal; erected quite a number of business blocks in Connersville, some of which are still standing; established a pork-packing plant on the banks of the river and from the date of its organization until his death was the president of the Bank of Connersville. He died in his fifty-seventh year, active in business up to the very last.

To Dr. William J. and Mary S. (Frybarger) Pepper seven children were born, of whom but three grew to maturity, Mrs. McIntosh having two sisters, Irene, widow of Tracy B. Johnson, former vice-president of the Tracy Shoe Company of Portsmouth, Ohio, and who is now living at Connersville, and Miss Sophia E. Pepper, who is living with her aunt, Mrs. Sophia Chitwood, at Connersville.

ALBERT E. GOBLE.

Albert E. Goble, one of Jackson township's well-known and substantial farmers and the proprietor of a fine farm of three hundred and thirty acres just southwest of Everton, was born at Harrison, Ohio, January 25, 1872, son of Samuel and Louisa (Stone) Goble, the former of whom was born in Canada and the latter in Ohio, who later became residents of Fayette county, where the father died, his widow now making her home at Richmond, this state.

Samuel Goble was a son of Iden Goble and wife, the former a native of England, who came from his native Hampshire to this country and settled at Harrison, Ohio, where he married and later moved to Canada, where he lived for about twelve years. At the end of that time he returned to Harrison, Ohio, bought a farm in that vicinity and there spent the rest of his life. His widow is still living there. Samuel Goble was about twelve years of age when his parents returned to Harrison, Ohio, and on the home farm in that vicinity he grew to manhood. There he married Louisa Stone, who was born and reared there, a daughter of Asel and Margaret Stone, and a few years later moved over into Indiana, locating on a farm near Brookville, in Franklin county, coming thence up into Fayette county and settling on a farm in the eastern part of Jackson township, where he spent the rest of his

life, his death occurring in November, 1904. His widow is now living at Harrison, this state.

Albert E. Goble was but a child when his parents moved over into Indiana from Ohio and he grew up accustomed to the work of the farm. At the age of fifteen years he began making his own way in the world, working at various forms of employment, and was thus engaged until his marriage in 1896. For about five years thereafter he was engaged in saw-milling, operating two mills in Jackson township, after which he began farming and was thus engaged until 1908, when he engaged in the automobile business at Connersville. In 1911 he disposed of his interests in the city and resumed farming, being now the owner of three hundred and thirty acres of excellent land in Jackson township, where he has a very comfortable home and where he and his family are very pleasantly situated, their home being just on the edge of the village of Everton.

On December 24, 1896, Albert E. Goble was united in marriage to Bessie White, who was born in Jackson township, a short distance southwest of Everton, and who was reared in the house in which she is now living, a daughter of the late William Madison White and a sister of John Melvin White, former county commissioner. In a biographical sketch of the latter, presented elsewhere in this volume, there is set out at considerable detail a history of the White family, one of the oldest families in Fayette county. Mr. and Mrs. Goble have three daughters, Mabel May, Sarah Josephine and Olive Catherine.

CHARLES BEESON.

Charles Beeson, one of Fayette county's best-known and most substantial farmers and stockmen and the proprietor of beautiful "West View Farm" at the west edge of the pleasant village of Bentonville, is a native son of this county and has lived in Posey township all his life. He was born in that township on November 15, 1853, son of Templeton and Sarah Ann (Loder) Beeson, both of whom also were born in this part of the state, the former just over the line in Wayne county and the latter in Posey township, this county, and who spent their last days here, useful and influential residents of the Bentonville neighborhood.

The Beesons are among the old families of this section, having been prominently represented here since pioneer days. The Beeson family is of Colonial stock, the first of the name to settle in this county having been

Edward Beeson, who emigrated from Lancashire, England, with one of the parties coming to join William Penn's colony in 1682. Edward Beeson located first in Pennsylvania and then moved to Virginia, later moving to Delaware, where he bought land on the Brandywine, land now covered by the city of Wilmington, and there he spent his last days. Fifth in descent from Edward Beeson was Isaac Beeson, whose son, Richard, had a son, Benjamin, who had a son, Benjamin, Jr., who married Dorcas Starbuck and was the father of Templeton Beeson. The junior Benjamin Beeson came out into Indiana from North Carolina in pioneer days and settled in the southern edge of Wayne county, just over the line from where Beeson Station now is located, this county, and there spent practically all the rest of his life. He and his wife were the parents of ten children, Othniel, Bezaleel, Templeton, Mark, B. Frank, Mrs. Julia E. Dick, Mrs. Cinderella Harvey, Mrs. Amanda Emerson, Mrs. Delila Patterson and Mrs. Rachel Harvey.

Templeton Beeson grew to manhood on the pioneer farm his father had settled, up in Wayne county, and there lived until his marriage to Sarah Ann Loder, after which he bought a farm two and one-half miles west of Bentonville, in Posey township, this county, established his home there and there spent the rest of his life, one of the most substantial farmers and stock raisers in that part of the county. He died in January, 1881, and his widow died about two years later. The latter was born on a pioneer farm east of Bentonville, in Posey township, daughter of John and Isabel (Ringland) Loder, who settled in this county in 1815, the year before Indiana was admitted to statehood. John Loder was born in Essex county, New Jersey, August 10, 1780, and when seventeen years of age, in 1797, went to Cincinnati, where he began working at his trade, that of a cooper. He presently went from there to North Bend and, after two years spent at that place, went to the settlement at the mouth of the Big Miami, whence, two years later, he moved to a tract of land he had bought in the immediate vicinity of Hamilton, where, on September 25, 1806, he married Isabel Ringland, who was born on May 31, 1785. On that farm John Loder and his family lived until 1815, when they came on up the valley of the White Water and settled on a tract of land he had bought in Posey township, this county, where they established their permanent home. For some time after settling there John Loder also operated a cooper shop, working at his trade while not engaged in the labors of clearing his farm, and he thus became early one of the best-known pioneers of that community. He took an active part in early political affairs and was an influential citizen. His first vote was cast for Thomas Jefferson for President. During his residence in Ohio he voted

for delegates to the first constitutional convention held in that state and after coming to this state voted for delegates to Indiana's first constitutional convention.

To Templeton and Sarah Ann (Loder) Beeson seven children were born, one of whom died in infancy and the others of whom grew to maturity, namely: Isabelle, Leroy, Theodore, Edgar, Willard and Charles. Isabelle Beeson lived to be past fifty years of age and died unmarried. Leroy Beeson died when past fifty years of age, leaving a widow and two children. Theodore Beeson, who died in 1908, had been married, but his wife and only son had preceded him to the grave. Edgar Beeson is now living in the village of Dublin. His wife and two sons are deceased. Willard Beeson is continuing to make his home on the old home place.

Charles Beeson continued to make his home on the old home place until after his marriage in the fall of 1911. He previously, however, had bought the farm left by his brother, Theodore, at the west edge of Bentonville, and after his marriage moved onto that farm and has there since made his home. He has a fine farm there, besides land in the West, and is the owner of more than three hundred acres of land. He has on his home farm a thoroughly modern residence, equipped with furnace, bath and a lighting plant and other conveniences, "West View Farm" being regarded as one of the most desirable places in that part of the county. For years Mr. Beeson has made a specialty of raising registered Shorthorn cattle and has a fine herd. Politically, he is a Republican, and has ever given a good citizen's attention to local political affairs, but has not been a seeker after public office.

On October 4, 1911, Charles Beeson was united in marriage to Luella Manlove, who also was born in Posey township, this county, on a farm about three miles southeast of Bentonville, a daughter of Oliver and Elizabeth J. (Scott) Manlove, the former of whom was born in that same township in 1842, a son of William and Margaret (Munger) Manlove, both members of pioneer families in that part of the county. William Manlove was born on January 19, 1815, the first white child born in Posey township, and was a son of George Manlove and wife, who are said to have been among the first settlers in that part of the county. George Manlove, a native of North Carolina, had attempted a settlement on the headwaters of Lick creek, in what is now the southeastern part of Posey township, as early as 1811, entering the northeast quarter of section 28 on October 31, 1811, the first purchase in what is now Posey township. He was related to the Caldwells, who settled at the same time just east of what is now Harrison township.

They had settled for a time at Fairhaven, in Preble county, Ohio, and had moved from there over into Indiana Territory, settling in what later became organized as Fayette county. It is said that George Manlove, with the Caldwells, being somewhat afraid of trouble with the Indians when the war broke out, returned to Preble county and there remained until 1814, when all returned to the settlements they already had effected in this county. George Manlove, in 1818, taught the first school in Posey township. William Manlove grew to manhood on that pioneer farm and married Margaret Munger, daughter of Edmund K. Munger and a member of one of the first families to settle in Fayette county, further and fitting mention of which family is made elsewhere in this volume, the Mungers having been among the first to settle in the "New Purchase." Oliver Manlove also grew to manhood in Posey township and there married and established his home, spending his last days on his farm in the southeastern part of that township, his death occurring there when his daughter, Luella, was but seven years of age, he then being thirty-nine years of age. His widow survived him many years, her death occurring in April, 1916. They were the parents of three children, Mrs. Beeson having a sister, Mrs. Flora B. Hubbell, of Bentonville, and a brother, Oliver Manlove, Jr., who is continuing to farm the old home place. Mr. and Mrs. Beeson have a very pleasant home and take a proper part in the general social activities of the community in which they live, helpful in promoting all causes having to do with the advancement of the common welfare.

PHILIP F. WEAVER.

Philip F. Weaver, one of Posey township's best-known and most substantial farmers and the proprietor of a fine farm of nearly two hundred acres at the southern edge of the pleasant village of Bentonville, was born in that village on July 2, 1861, son of James and Charlotte (Schrader) Weaver, both of whom were born in that same neighborhood and whose last days were spent in this county, useful and influential residents of the community in which they spent practically all their lives.

James Weaver was born on a pioneer farm just southeast of Bentonville, a son of George and Catherine (Hiser) Weaver, Virginians, who were among the earliest settlers in the Bentonville neighborhood, the Weaver family thus being one of the oldest families in Fayette county. It was but two or three years after the land in that section was opened for settlement

that George Weaver acquired his holdings in Posey township, probably about 1823. He had accompanied his parents from Virginia to Ohio, the family settling at Dayton, from which point most of the large family of children scattered out, seeking homes in the new lands of the then "wilds," and when he and his wife started to make their home in a log cabin on their farm in Posey township the land they had acquired from the government was practically all in deep forest growth. There George Weaver and wife reared their children and there spent the remainder of their lives, useful residents of that pioneer community. On that pioneer farm James Weaver grew to manhood, a valued assistant in the labors of developing and improving the same, and after his marriage continued farming in Posey township the remainder of his life, with the exception of four years spent in the town of Dublin, and died at his home near Bentonville on January 30, 1887. His widow survived him many years, her death occurring on April 5, 1914.

Charlotte Schrader was born on a farm in the immediate vicinity of the Weaver farm southeast of Bentonville, daughter of Philip and Martha (Turner) Schrader, pioneers of that section. Philip Schrader was born in Pennsylvania, of German descent, and upon reaching manhood's estate went to Ohio, where he married a Woodruff and remained for some years, meanwhile keeping a lookout for a new place of settlement. His sister, Mrs. Hall, and husband had come over into Indiana not long after the opening of land for settlement here and had entered a tract of land in the southern part of Posey township and Philip Schrader not long afterward entered several tracts a short distance east of where his sister and her husband had settled. One tract that he particularly desired, the east half of the southeast quarter of section 30, southeast of Bentonville, had been entered by another and he bought it from the original entrant, returning then to his home in Ohio. His wife died in the latter state and he later married Martha Turner and about 1826 came to this county to enter upon possession of his land here. He established his home on the tract in section 30 above mentioned and by dint of hard labor soon converted it from a forest wilderness into a well-improved farm. In 1830 he erected on that tract the substantial brick house which still stands there and is still in good condition, the bricks and the lime for this old house having been burned by himself on the place. Philip Schrader became a well-to-do farmer and on that pioneer farm he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring about 1871. His widow contracted pneumonia at his funeral and died two weeks later. Philip Schrader was the father of nine children, two children, Elisha and Aaron, by his first marriage and seven by his second marriage, William, Noble, Charlotte,

Amanda, Matilda, Julia and Evaline, the latter of whom, Mrs. Evaline Somers, is the only one now living. On the Schrader farm Charlotte Schrader made her home until her marriage to James Weaver. To that union two sons were born, the subject of this sketch having a brother, Albert Weaver, unmarried, who is making his home on the old home place with his maternal aunt, Mrs. Somers.

Philip F. Weaver completed his schooling in the high school at Dublin during the time the family resided in that town and was from the days of his early youth trained in the work of the farm. He married a year or more after his father's death in 1887 and continued to make his home on the home farm with his mother until 1895, when he moved to his present well-improved farm of one hundred and ninety-five acres a half mile south of Bentonville, where he since has made his home and where he and his family are very comfortably situated. In 1915 Mr. Weaver built a fine new house on his farm, a substantial modern dwelling, with electric lights, steam heat, running water and all necessary improvements to add to the comfort and convenience of the family.

On December 19, 1888, Philip F. Weaver was united in marriage to Lorena Munger, who was born on the old Munger homestead in the south half of section 19 in Posey township, this county, one mile east of her present home, daughter of Lazarus and Savannah (Ferguson) Munger, the former of whom was born in a log cabin on that same farm on September 11, 1831, a son of Edmund K. and Mary (Cole) Munger, the former of whom was born in Rutland county, Vermont, September 13, 1790, the third in order of birth of the twelve children born to Gen. Edmund and Eunice (Kellogg) Munger. Gen. Edmund Munger, also a native of Vermont, was born on September 30, 1763, and, on December 5, 1785, married Eunice Kellogg, who was born on August 13, 1767. For a time after his marriage General Munger was located at Washington, Connecticut, and for a few years later in Rutland county, Vermont. In the spring of 1798 he moved with his family to Belfire on the Ohio river, in Washington county, Ohio. He presently bought a tract of land over in Montgomery county, that state, and in the spring of 1799 loaded his household effects on a flatboat and with his family descended the Ohio to old Ft. Washington, now Cincinnati, and proceeded thence on up the Miami trail to his new possession in the Dayton neighborhood in Montgomery county. The first shelter he erected there for himself and family was a bark leanto, which sufficed until he presently was able to erect a rude log cabin, in which he established his home. He was a man of much energy and from the very beginning of his activities in that

pioneer community prospered, so that he soon came to be regarded as one of the most substantial residents of that section and a quite well-to-do citizen. Upon the outbreak of the War of 1812 General Munger raised a body of soldiers and drilled them with the expectation of going to the front at the head of that command, but he was superseded by General Hull, who later surrendered his troops to the British at Detroit, much to the rage and chagrin of that whole command as well as to the consternation of the whole country. General Munger spent his last days at his home in the Dayton neighborhood, living to the ripe old age of eighty-seven years, his death, on April 14, 1850, being hastened by a fall from a ladder. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church and were ever interested in good works, valuable factors in the work of developing proper social conditions in the community of which they were among the foremost pioneers. She was one hundred years and nearly five months old at her death, January 8, 1868.

Edmund K. Munger was but a child when he moved with his parents and the rest of the family from Vermont to Ohio and he grew to manhood in Montgomery county. When the War of 1812 broke out he enlisted for service and served until honorably discharged. He married in December, 1812, and continued to make his home in Ohio until the spring of 1821 when he came over into Indiana and at the land office at Brookville bought a tract of two hundred acres in section 19 of Posey township, this county. In October of that same year he settled on that land with his family, making his home there in a log cabin until, in 1835, he erected a substantial brick house on the place and there spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in June 10, 1872. He was a man of push and energy and took an active part in the development of that part of the county. His wife was a devoted member of the Baptist church and they were among the leaders in local good works in that neighborhood. On December 17, 1812, Edmund K. Munger was united in marriage to Mary Cole, who was born in Virginia on October 15, 1794, and who was but a child when her parents, Samuel and Catherine (Bryan) Cole, moved to Ohio and settled in Montgomery county. To that union twelve children were born, one of whom, Lazarus Munger, was married on September 10, 1866, to Savannah Ferguson, who was born on February 8, 1843, daughter of Linville and Elizabeth M. (Loder) Ferguson, pioneers of that community, the former of whom was born in North Carolina and the latter in this county. Lazarus Munger was an excellent farmer and became the owner of five hundred and twenty-five acres of the best land in Posey township, which farm he brought to a high

state of cultivation. For some time during the early sixties he served his township as assessor and often represented his party as a delegate to county, district or state conventions. For years he and his brother, Edmund Munger, were actively engaged in breeding fine live stock, operating under the firm name of L. & E. Munger, and were quite successful in that line. Lazarus Munger was a good citizen and took pride in doing what he could to advance the common welfare in the community in which he spent all his life. He died at his home in Posey township on May 27, 1909, and his widow survived him for nearly three years, her death occurring on May 7, 1912. They were the parents of three children, Lorena M., wife of Mr. Weaver, Warren and Helen E.

To Philip F. and Lorena M. (Munger) Weaver four children have been born, Blake and Max, both of whom died when thirteen years of age, and Edith and Laz, the latter a graduate of Rushville high school. Edith Weaver has educated herself in preparation for teaching. The Weavers are members of the Christian church and have ever taken a proper part in local good works and in the general social activities of the community in which they live, helpful in advancing all worthy causes thereabout.

HAYDEN LEWIS.

The late Hayden Lewis, who died at his well-kept farm home in Jackson township, this county, on July 1, 1914, was born on that farm on May 31, 1849, and had lived there all his life. He was a son of Enoch and Elizabeth (Clifton) Lewis, the former of whom also was born on that farm, a son of Leonard Lewis, of Welsh parentage, who settled there in territorial days, the farm ever since having been in the possession of the Lewis family, being now occupied by the widow of Hayden Lewis—a period of more than one hundred years. Enoch Lewis, who was born in 1815, spent all his life on the farm on which he was born and there reared his family. He married Elizabeth Clifton, who was born on October 15, 1816, a daughter of John and Rebecca Clifton, the former of whom was born on August 25, 1791, a son of Daniel and Deborah Clifton, the former born in 1764, a son of Simon Clifton, and the latter, July 8, 1765. John and Rebecca Clifton came to Indiana from New Jersey and became substantial pioneer residents of Fayette county.

Hayden Lewis grew to manhood on the ancestral farm in Jackson town-

ship and after his marriage established his home there, continuing to make that his place of residence until his death in 1914, he then being sixty-five years of age. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias, taking a warm interest in both church and lodge work. Hayden Lewis was a good farmer and left to his widow and children aggregate land holdings of two hundred and twenty-seven acres of excellent land, including the old Hanley homestead, which is pictured elsewhere in this volume.

On March 11, 1877, at Connersville, Hayden Lewis was united in marriage to Sallie Sanders, who was born at Hope, in Bartholomew county, this state, a daughter of James J. and Susan (Whitlock) Sanders, the former of whom was born in Kentucky and the latter on a pioneer farm in the southern part of Jackson township, this county, a daughter of Joseph Whitlock and wife, early settlers of that community. James J. Sanders grew up as a farmer in Kentucky and later came to Indiana, locating in Bartholomew county, whence, about 1862, he moved to a farm near Laurel, in Franklin county, where he lived until 1873, in which year he moved to a farm near Danville, Illinois, where he spent the rest of his life. His daughter, Sallie Sanders, was living at Laurel at the time of her marriage to Hayden Lewis. To that union four children were born, Inez L., Alden, Howard and Alma Fern, all of whom are living with their mother on the farm on which they were born. Mrs. Lewis is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as are her daughters, and takes an active interest in church work, as well as in the general good works of the community in which she lives.

JOHN MITCHELL SCOTT.

John Mitchell Scott, a well-known and veteran druggist at Indianapolis, is a native son of Fayette county and has ever retained the heartiest interest in the affairs of his old home county. He was born on a pioneer farm in the northeastern part of Orange township on September 16, 1854, son of Judge John and Sarah Snodgrass (Carter) Scott, prominent and influential residents of that community. Judge John Scott, one of the pioneers of Fayette county and former associate judge of the county, was for years one of the most forceful factors in the general life of the community in which he settled in the early twenties and in which he spent the remainder of his life. In a biographical sketch relating to William W. Scott, also a druggist at



John M. Scott

Indianapolis and elder brother of the subject of this sketch, presented elsewhere in this volume, there is set out at considerable length the history of the Scott family in this county, with particular reference to the part Judge Scott took in the affairs of the community during his long residence here, and the attention of the reader is respectfully invited to that interesting narrative for further details of a genealogical character in connection with this brief review of the life of a former resident of Fayette county, who, though long a resident of Indianapolis has never ceased to hold in affectionate memory the scenes of his boyhood and early manhood in this county.

Reared on the paternal farm in Orange township, John M. Scott was from the days of his boyhood a valued aid to his father in the labors of the farm and remained there until he was twenty-seven years of age. He had received his schooling in the schools of his home neighborhood, having attended variously the Swamp school, the Poplar Grove school and the Iles school, and supplemented the same by much and careful home study, with particular reference to the study of materia medica, chemistry, botany and the like, and in 1881 went to Indianapolis, in which city his elder brother, William W. Scott, had a few years before engaged in the drug business, and in association with the latter entered upon his career as a druggist. A year or two later John M. Scott bought his brother's interest in the store and continued the business himself, his location at that time being at the corner of New York street and Indiana avenue. In 1893 he sold that store and moved further up town, opening a drug store at the corner of Illinois and Sixteenth street and has there ever since been very successfully engaged in business, long having been recognized as one of the veteran druggists of the capital city. About ten years ago Mr. Scott's eldest son, Clinton Lawrence Scott, became a partner of his father, but two years later abandoned the drug business and went to Kansas, where he is now successfully engaged in the retail lumber business. Another son, Charles Williams Scott, succeeded to the partnership and this mutually agreeable arrangement continues, the business being conducted under the firm name of J. M. Scott & Son. Mr. Scott is a member of the Marion County Retail Druggists Association, the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association and the National Association of Retail Druggists and in the affairs of these several trade associations has for years taken a warm interest.

On November 18, 1875, in this county, John M. Scott was united in marriage to Emmazetta Williams, who was born in the Everton neighborhood, in Jackson township, this county, a daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Ann (McIlwain) Williams, both of whom also were natives of this county. Jeremiah

Williams was born on a pioneer farm in the Everton neighborhood on June 21, 1829, a son of the Rev. Elisha Williams and wife, who were for years among the most influential and useful residents of that part of the county. The Rev. Elisha Williams was a native of Kentucky, born in Pulaski county, that state, August 3, 1802, and was fourteen years of age when his parents came up into Indiana and after a year spent in the vicinity of Brookville came on up into Fayette county and settled west of Everton, where he grew to manhood and where he spent the remainder of his life. He married Martha Baker, who was born on June 5, 1808, and to that union ten children were born. The mother of these children died on July 4, 1856, and Mr. Williams afterward was married twice, but these later unions were without issue. In 1830 Elisha Williams joined the Methodist church and on August 4, 1841, was licensed as an "exhorter" in that body and on August 28, 1852, was ordained as a minister of the same. The Rev. Elisha Williams was a "shouting" Methodist and his earnest exhortations to his pioneer hearers exerted a powerful influence for good throughout a wide territory hereabout. At the Mt. Zion campmeetings he was accustomed to mount a stump and issue a general invitation to all within the sound of his stentorian voice to repair to his house for dinner and to stay all night. Needless to say, this generous invitation would be accepted with such a degree of unanimity that not only the house, but the barn, would be filled to overflowing with guests and the chicken-house and garden cleaned out before the meeting would be over. This earnest pioneer preacher lived to a ripe old age, full of good works to the end of his days, and he died at his home near Everton on November 21, 1884, being then well past eighty years of age.

Jeremiah Williams grew to manhood on his father's well-kept farm near Everton and on February 25, 1849, married Mary Ann McIlwain, who also was born in this county, near Everton, August 5, 1828, a daughter of John and Sarah (Logan) McIlwain, substantial pioneers. After his marriage Jeremiah Williams continued farming in Jackson township until 1861, when he moved to a farm he had bought in Orange township and there he spent his last days, his death occurring on May 23, 1875. For some years after his death his widow kept the home and the children together and then she went to Glenwood, where she resided for some time, later moving to Rushville, where she spent her last days, her death occurring there in 1910, she then being eighty-two years of age. To Jeremiah Williams and wife seven children were born, two of whom died in infancy, the others being as follows: Theresa L., who married Charles H. Alger, of Rushville, in November, 1882, and died in April, 1911, without issue; Emmazetta, wife

of Mr. Scott; Martha J., wife of James F. Ryburn, of Rushville; Sarah J., born on August 14, 1859, who completed her musical education in the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music and for years devoted her life to teaching music and who has for years been a resident of Rushville, and Elisha, the only living son, born in Orange township, October 20, 1863, now a substantial farmer living west of Connersville, who married Marianna Bilby, daughter of Francis M. Bilby, and has three children, Clyde Hubert, Elsie Annetta and Mary Ellen.

To John M. and Emmazetta (Williams) Scott three children have been born, namely: Clinton Lawrence, now engaged in the lumber business in Kansas, who married Nellie Richolson and has one child, a daughter, Donna Louise; Charles W., engaged with his father in the drug business at Indianapolis, who married Nellie Wheldon and has six children, Martha Wheldon, John Mitchell, Joseph Wheldon, Charles Alger, Clinton Lawrence and George Williams, and Ida May, who married Walter Scott Ryan, now living at Westfield, New Jersey, a suburb of New York City, and has one child, a son, Walter Scott Ryan, Jr. The Scots have a very pleasant home in College avenue, Indianapolis, and takes a proper interest in the general social activities of their home city, ever helpful in promoting local good works. Mrs. Scott is a member of the Fourth Presbyterian church in that city and takes an active part in the various beneficences of the same.

HARRY EMERY WEAVER.

Harry Emery Weaver, cashier of the Farmers Bank of Bentonville and a well-to-do landowner of Posey township, this county, was born on a farm in that township, one and one-half miles west of Bentonville, and has lived in that neighborhood all his life. He was born on September 28, 1883, son and only child of George H. and Rachael E. (Thornburg) Weaver, the former of whom was born in that same township and the latter in the neighboring county of Wayne, who are now living in Bentonville.

George H. Weaver was born on a pioneer farm on Williams creek, in Posey township, this county, December 26, 1851, son of William and Lovisa (Messersmith) Weaver, the former of whom was born on that same farm during the early twenties of the past century, a son of George and Catherine (Hanley) Weaver, natives of Pennsylvania, who came from that state to Indiana in the early days of the settlement of this part of the state and

after a sometime residence in Wayne county came to Fayette county, where George Weaver entered from the government the northeast quarter of section 30, southeast of Bentonville, and there established his home, he and his wife spending their remaining days on that pioneer farm. William Weaver grew up on that farm, thoroughly inured to the hardships inseparably connected with the lives of the pioneers, and in that neighborhood married Lovisa Messersmith, daughter of Hiram Messersmith and wife, pioneers of that section of the county, who moved from there about the year 1863 to Missouri, where they spent the rest of their lives. After his marriage William Weaver for two years made his home on what is now known as the old Rodney Shipley farm northeast of Yankeetown and then he moved to Madison county, where he bought a farm and where he made his home for twelve years, at the end of which time he returned to the farm on which he was born, southeast of Bentonville, and after four years there moved to a farm just on the eastern edge of Bentonville and thence, after awhile, to a farm two and one-half miles southwest of Bentonville and from there back to his farm in Madison county, where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring about 1882. His wife had died about 1863, by which time two of his children were grown and married, and for some time afterward he kept the younger children together, his son, George H., remaining with him until he was sixteen years of age, when he began working for his uncle, John Weaver, on the latter's farm northwest of Bentonville, where he remained for six years, at the end of which time he returned to the old home place and after his marriage a year later established his home there.

For six years after his marriage George H. Weaver remained on his old home farm and then bought a farm of one hundred and twenty-six acres a mile and a half west of Bentonville, where he made his home for ten years, at the end of which time he moved to the farm three-quarters of a mile south of Bentonville, where Frank Weaver is now living, renting the latter place, it being a larger farm than his own, and after six years of residence there rented a two-hundred-acre farm a couple of miles southwest of Bentonville. A year later he returned to his own farm and there continued to make his home for fifteen years, or until in February, 1916, when he retired from the farm and moved to Bentonville and has since made his home in that pleasant village, he and his wife being very comfortably situated there. In the fall of 1916 Mr. Weaver was compelled to undergo the amputation of his left leg as the result of complications ensuing from an abrasion of the foot caused by a nail in his shoe. He is a member of the local lodge of

the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he and his wife are members of the Christian church, in the affairs of which they ever have taken an active interest.

On November 21, 1874, George H. Weaver was united in marriage to Rachael Thornburg, who was born on a farm about five miles north of Hagerstown, in Wayne county, this state, a daughter of William and Frances (Spradlin) Thornburg, both of whom were born in that same county, the former a son of Dempsey and Jane Thornburg, who came to this state from Tennessee and established their home in the Hagerstown neighborhood. William Thornburg grew up in that community and married Frances Spradlin, daughter of Wright and Frances Spradlin, who came to this state from North Carolina. After his marriage William Thornburg established his home on a farm in the neighborhood of his boyhood home and there he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring there in August, 1914.

Harry E. Weaver, only son of George H. and Rachael E. (Thornburg) Weaver, grew up on a farm in Posey township and supplemented the schooling he received in the local schools by a course in a business college at Marion, from which he was graduated, and later took a post-graduate course in bookkeeping, finishing there in 1903. Upon leaving school Mr. Weaver returned to the farm and after his marriage in the fall of 1905 established his home on the farm and there continued farming until he met with an accident while operating a corn-shredder on November 17, 1915, which permanently disabled him from the manual labor of the farm, compelling his retirement from the farm. Upon relinquishing his place on the farm Mr. Weaver moved to Bentonville and aided in the organization of the Farmers Bank of Bentonville, of which institution he was made cashier and is now occupying that important position. He owns the building in which the bank is located and has done much during the short time the bank has been doing business to insure the permanency of the institution. The Farmers Bank of Bentonville was organized and opened for business on July 8, 1916, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, all paid up, and with the following officers: President, J. K. Smith; vice-president, R. S. Hicks; cashier, Harry E. Weaver, and directors, besides the above-named officers, as follow: J. A. Boyd, A. Boyd, Bent Wilson, George Kelsey, Oliver Thornburg, T. B. Millikin, J. C. Dodson and Warren Munger. The bank has a large, burglar-proof vault, with safety-deposit boxes and is well equipped for the business.

On November 8, 1905, Harry E. Weaver was united in marriage to Bessie S. Mason, who was born on a farm just east of Bentonville, a daughter

of John S. and Alice (Norris) Mason, substantial residents of that community. Though permanently retired from the active labors of the farm Mr. Weaver continues to give general supervision to the farm he owns in Posey township as well as to a farm owned by his wife in that same township. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver are members of the Christian church, with the local congregation of which Mr. Weaver has been connected since he was sixteen years of age, and take an active interest in church work, as well as in the general social activities of the community in which they live, helpful in promoting all good causes thereabout.

GEORGE WASHINGTON LAKE,

George Washington Lake, one of Fayette county's best-known retired farmers and the proprietor of a fine farm in Jennings township, where he made his home for thirty-five years, but who is now living in the pleasant village of Everton, was born in that village on November 22, 1851. He is a son of Phenas and Rebecca (Lambert) Lake, members of old families in this county and the parents of eleven children, further mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume, together with a somewhat extended history of the Lake family, going back for centuries in England and detailing the history of the life of William Lake, father of Phenas Lake. William Lake came to Indiana from New Jersey in 1815, settling in Dearborn county, whence, in 1835, he came up the river to Fayette county and settled in the Everton neighborhood, in Jackson township, where he spent the rest of his life and where his son, Phenas Lake, also spent the rest of his life, a farmer and saw-mill owner, justice of the peace and for years one of the most substantial and influential residents of that part of the county.

It was on the home farm at Everton, in the house now occupied by his brother, Ellis R. Lake, a biographical sketch of whom is presented elsewhere in this volume, that George W. Lake grew to manhood. He received his schooling in the Everton schools and from boyhood was a valued aid to his father in the labors of developing and improving the home farm. After his marriage, he then being twenty-six years of age, he established his home on his farm in the southern part of Jennings township, and there resided for thirty-five years or until his retirement from the farm in 1911 and removal to Everton, where he is now living and where he and his family are very comfortably situated. Mr. Lake is the owner of an excellent farm of one hundred

and ninety acres in Jennings township, which, since his retirement from the active labors of the farm, has been operated by his son, Frederick E. Lake, who is living on the farm.

On November 5, 1876, George W. Lake was united in marriage to Mary Caroline Kerr, who was born on a pioneer farm south of Everton on July 10, 1850, daughter of James and Margaret (Grist) Kerr, well-known and influential residents of that community. James Kerr, who was one of the first school teachers in the Fairfield neighborhood, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, October 22, 1791, and was but eight years of age when his parents left Ireland and came to this country. His father, a political refugee on account of his participation in the Irish rebellion of 1798, left his native land with his wife and two small sons, James and Henry, December 12, 1799, and arrived at the port of Charleston, South Carolina, April 20, 1800. He established his home in the Abbeville district of South Carolina and there James Kerr grew to manhood. There, on March 7, 1815, James Kerr married Nancy McIlwain and in the spring of 1822 he and his wife came West, arriving in Indiana on May 21 of that year, settling in the Fairfield neighborhood, in Franklin county. On July 27 of that same year Nancy Kerr died and on December 23, 1824, James Kerr married Margaret Grist, who was born in the Pendleton district of South Carolina, January 9, 1809, and who came to Indiana with her parents, Simon and Sarah Grist, in 1813, the family settling in Fayette county. During the period of his residence in the Fairfield neighborhood James Kerr taught school and he also taught for some time after moving to the farm south of Everton in this county, where he spent the rest of his life. On January 28, 1828, he and his family moved to that farm in Jackson township and it was not long until James Kerr came to be recognized as one of the strong and influential characters in that part of the county. He took an active interest in the general civic affairs of the community and for some time served as trustee of the township, in that capacity rendering admirable service in behalf of the pioneer community. His last vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln. He and his wife were earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church and their children were reared in that faith. There were thirteen of these children, all of whom grew to maturity save one son, Hugh, who died when two years of age. James Kerr died on September 16, 1873, at the age of eighty-one years, and his widow survived until January 26, 1884, she being seventy-five years of age at the time of her death.

To George W. and Mary Caroline (Kerr) Lake three children have been

born, namely: Mamie G., who married Lafayette Moore, a biographical sketch of whom is presented elsewhere in this volume, and has one child, a son, Daniel George; Frederick Ellis, who is at home with his parents at Everton, and Walter Arden Lake, now farming in the Bentley neighborhood, who married Eva Pierce and has one child, a son, Arden Pierce, born on October 17, 1916. Mr. Lake is a member of the local lodges of the Knights of Pythias and of the Improved Order of Red Men and Mrs. Lake is a member of the Pythian Sisters and of the Daughters of Rebekah, both taking a warm interest in the affairs of these several organizations. Mrs. Lake is a member of the Methodist church and she and her husband have ever given their earnest attention to local good works, helpful in promoting all measures having to do with the advancement of the common welfare of the community in which they have lived all their lives.

LAFAYETTE MOORE.

Lafayette Moore, trustee of Jackson township and one of the best-known and most substantial farmers of that township, was born in that same township and has lived there all his life. He was born on the old Moore farm, now occupied by his elder brother, Joseph A. Moore, in section 22 of Jackson township, October 2, 1875, son of Daniel W. and Caroline (Beckett) Moore, both natives of this section, members of pioneer families, and both of whom are now deceased, the latter dying about eighteen years ago and the former surviving until May 1, 1916. Daniel W. Moore was one of the most substantial farmers in the southern part of the county and for some time served as trustee of Jackson township. He and his wife were the parents of five children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second son and the fourth child in order of birth. In a biographical sketch relating to Joseph A. Moore, the elder son, presented elsewhere in this volume, there is set out a comprehensive history of the Moore family in this county, and to that the attention of the reader is respectfully invited for additional information in connection with the present sketch.

Reared on the home farm in Jackson township, Lafayette Moore received his elementary schooling in the local schools and supplemented the same by a course in the Central Normal School at Danville, this state, and at the university at Valparaiso, and for three winters taught school at Everton. After his marriage in 1894 Mr. Moore located on the farm on which he is now

living, about one mile east of Everton, and has ever since made that place his home, having been quite successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising. Like his father and his grandfather before him, he has long been a buyer and shipper of live stock and has also done well in that line. Mr. Moore is a Democrat and has ever given his close attention to local civic affairs. In the fall of 1914 he was elected trustee of Jackson township and is now serving in that important capacity, giving his most thoughtful and intelligent attention to the public service.

On May 15, 1894, Lafayette Moore was united in marriage to Mamie G. Lake, who was born in Jennings township, this county, a daughter of George W. and Caroline (Kerr) Lake, both members of prominent pioneer families in the Everton neighborhood and further and extended mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Moore completed her schooling in the high school at Everton and she and her husband have ever given their earnest attention to the general social and cultural affairs of the community in which they live. Mr. Moore is a member of the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Improved Order of Red Men and in the affairs of these organizations takes a warm interest. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have a very pleasant home and have one child, a son, Daniel George Moore, born on March 20, 1895. Mrs. Moore has been county president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for the past three years and was chosen as delegate to the national convention at Seattle, Washington, which she attended.

HON. JAMES K. MASON.

Hon. James K. Mason, joint representative in the Indiana state Legislature from the district comprising the counties of Fayette and Franklin, former chairman of the Fayette County Farmers Institute, one of the best-known farmers and stockmen in Fayette county, the proprietor of a fine farm in Posey township and for years actively identified with all movements having to do with the improvement of rural conditions throughout this part of the state, is a native son of Fayette county, born in Posey township, and has always lived in that township. He was born on a farm about three-fourths of a mile southeast of Bentonville on April 11, 1879, son of James Henry and Emma F. (Kemmer) Mason, the former a native of the state of Ohio and the latter of this county, for years well-known residents of the

Bentonville neighborhood, who later moved to Cambridge City, where James Henry Mason spent his last days and where his widow is now living, very comfortably situated.

James Henry Mason was born on a farm about eight miles east of the city of Hamilton, in Butler county, Ohio, August 18, 1848, son of James Mason and wife, who moved from New Jersey to Ohio, driving through with a spring wagon which contained all their belongings and settled in Butler county. There James Mason made a success of his farming operations and was regarded as a quite well-to-do farmer when, shortly after the close of the Civil War, he disposed of his holdings in Butler county and came to Indiana and bought a farm about four miles north of Connersville, on the west side of the Milton pike, just south of the county line, where he established his home remaining there for some years, at the end of which time he bought the Othniel Claypool farm of about four hundred and eighty acres, one and one-half miles east of Bentonville, where his grandson, the subject of this sketch, now lives; the place known as the old James McCullum farm. The handsome old brick house, of Colonial architecture, which still stands on that place, now remodeled and modernized, with a furnace heating plant and the like, was erected by James McCullum in 1848 and is back thirty-four rods from the road, being approached through an avenue of pine trees. On that place James Mason spent the rest of his life, becoming one of the wealthiest men in the northern part of the county. He was a man of large public spirit and took an active part in political affairs, for years being regarded as one of the leaders in the Republican party in this county. He was stricken with apoplexy while addressing a Republican meeting during a campaign and died shortly afterward, sincerely mourned throughout the entire county. James Mason left four children, James H., John S., Mrs. Hannah Thompson and Mrs. Kate Murphy.

James H. Mason was a young man when the family came to this county from Ohio and he at once took an active part in the work of improving and developing the home farm in Posey township. At the age of twenty-eight he married Emma F. Kemmer, who was born in that township, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Campbell) Kemmer, members of prominent pioneer families of that neighborhood, further reference to whom is made elsewhere in this volume. Elizabeth Campbell was a kinswoman of Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Christian, or Disciples church. After his marriage James H. Mason continued farming in Posey township until about 1905, when he retired from the active labors of the farm and moved to Bentonville, presently moving thence to Cambridge City, where he died on

August 31, 1911, and where his widow is still living. He and his wife were the parents of four children, those besides the subject of this sketch being Clarence A., Mrs. Maggie M. Beeson, who is living across the line in Wayne county, about a mile and a half east of the old Mason home, and Dorothea E., now Mrs. Grover Castner, living in Cambridge with her mother.

James K. Mason was four years of age when his parents moved from the old home farm to the farm northwest of Bentonville and was eighteen years of age when they moved back to the old home place, where he is now living. He received his schooling in the high school at Bentonville and has ever sedulously supplemented the same by exhaustive home study and wide reading until he has come to be one of the best-informed men in the county. After his marriage in the fall of 1901 he rented the old home farm where he was born and there established his home. Two years later he bought at administer's sale an adjoining "eighty" that had been a part of his Grandfather Mason's original homestead, and in the fall of 1910 he bought from his father, paying one hundred dollars an acre for the same, sixty acres of the home place, including the house. Upon the death of his father he inherited ninety acres additional and now is the owner of two hundred and thirty-two acres of the old home place, besides a one-fourth interest in a section of land in Briscoe county, Texas, owned jointly by himself and his brother and sisters. In addition to his general farming Mr. Mason has for years taken much interest in the raising of cattle and hogs for the market and has given much attention to the work of promoting the raising of hogs in this county, promoting the "pig-feeding" contests in all proper ways. In 1915 his little daughter, Elsie, won second prize in this contest at the county fair and in 1916 Mr. Mason had charge of the annual contest and with the preparations for the same, speaking on every possible public occasion in behalf of the movement and urging the boys of Fayette county to enter into the movement. Thirty days before the date of the decision of the contest he and others toured the county with a pair of scales, weighing the pigs that had been entered in the contest and during the final exhibit at the county fair weighed them again, one hundred dollars in prizes being divided among the four winners. Mr. Mason also was continued in charge of that work in 1917 and has done wonders in the way of stimulating interest in hog raising among the youngsters of this county. During the years 1912-13 he was county chairman of the Farmers Institutes and his indefatigable labors in that connection did much toward reviving the interest in such meetings and in re-establishing the work of the farmers institutes throughout the county. When Mr. Mason accepted that chairmanship he found but two such insti-

tutes in the county. When he retired from the office there were eleven in the county and all doing good work. From the days of his boyhood Mr. Mason has been an unwavering Republican and has for years taken an active part in local political affairs. In 1912 he was nominated by his party as the candidate for joint representative from the legislative district comprised in the counties of Fayette and Wayne, but was unsuccessful in his campaign, the Democratic landslide in that year nullifying the effects of his canvass of the district. In 1914 he was again nominated from that same district and was elected, serving in the session of 1915. During that session the joint-legislative district was changed, Fayette county being linked with Franklin instead of with Wayne, and in the spring of 1916 when Mr. Mason was re-nominated to succeed himself in the Legislature the district was generally conceded to the Democrats; but the nominee entered the campaign with all the vigor of which he was capable and won out by a majority of two hundred and seventy-four, running ahead of the state ticket in every precinct in the two counties. During the memorable legislative session of 1917 Mr. Mason took much interest in the question of better roads for Indiana and worked vigorously in that behalf, his chief contention being that there should be a cash fund in each county to provide for the construction of all public roads and thus to do away with the present costly system of bond issues for highway purposes, according to his convincing demonstration forty per cent. of the present cost of building highways in this state being chargeable to interest accruing on the bonds issued for that purpose. In addition to his labors in behalf of a highway commission, Representative Mason stood firmly for the act prohibiting the traffic in liquor in this state, favored woman suffrage and was a supporter of the bill for the creation of a new constitutional convention.

On October 9, 1901, James K. Mason was united in marriage to Nellie Manlove, who also was born in Posey township, on the farm where her father still lives, two and a half miles southeast of Bentonville, daughter of John L. and Mary E. (Scott) Manlove, and to this union five children have been born, three of whom are living, Elsie Viola, Mary Florence and Bertha Olive, and two of whom, Carl Scott and James Lester, are dead. Mr. and Mrs. Mason have a very pleasant home and have long been regarded as among the leaders in the general social activities of the community in which they live, helpful in promoting all proper agencies for the advancement of the common welfare not only throughout this county, but throughout the state.

John L. Manlove, father of Mrs. Mason, was born on the farm on

which he still lives, October 23, 1846, son of William and Margaret (Munger) Manlove, prominent residents of that part of the county and further reference to whom is made elsewhere in this volume, both having been members of pioneer families in the northern part of the county. Mr. Manlove has always been a farmer on the place where he now lives. In 1876 he married Mary E. Scott, who also was born in Posey township, daughter of John and Margaret (Weaver) Scott, also members of pioneer families. She died in 1910. To that union seven children were born, those besides Mrs. Mason, the second in order of birth, being as follow: Omer S., now living in Cambridge City, who married Nellie Jones and has two children, Martha Ellen and Irving; Lola, wife of Rich Miles, a farmer living near Raleigh, in the neighboring county of Rush; William G., who is with his father on the home farm, where he operates a saw-mill; Eunice, who is now living at Bentonville, widow of Emery Curtis; Arthur T., living on part of his father's farm, who married Ina Hussey and has one child, a son, Russell, and Park M., now living at Milton, over the line in Wayne county, who married Gertrude Baker and has two children, Horace and Mary Olive.

CHARLES W. MASON.

Charles W. Mason, member of the board of commissioners of Fayette county and a well-known merchant of Bentonville, is a native son of Fayette county, born on a farm just southeast of Bentonville, and has lived in that neighborhood all his life. He was born on May 21, 1882, son of John S. and Alice (Morris) Mason, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Iowa, and the former of whom is still living on his fine farm three-fourths of a mile southeast of Bentonville, where he has lived since the days of his young manhood, his father having settled there in the latter seventies.

John S. Mason was born in Butler county, Ohio, July 16, 1851, son of James and Ann (Sheppard) Mason, natives of New Jersey, who were married in that state and then moved to Ohio, locating in Butler county, where they remained until 1865, in which year they came up into Indiana and settled in this county, James Mason buying the northwest quarter of section 36 in Harrison township, four miles north of Connersville on the west side of the Connersville and Milton pike. There the mother died, after which, in the latter seventies, James Mason sold that place and bought five

hundred and sixty-three acres, a half-mile strip running east from Bentonville, in Posey township, along the south side of the road, and there James Mason spent the remainder of his life, building up a very fine farm property, two hundred and fifty-one acres of which his son, John S. Mason, now owns, having made his home there for many years. James Mason and wife were the parents of four children, of whom John S. was the last-born, the other being as follow: Hannah, who married Miles Thompson and is now deceased; Catherine, wife of Cornelius Murphy, of Cincinnati, and Henry, who died about five years ago. Since coming into possession of his portion of the home farm John S. Mason has built a new house, remodeled the barn and has done a lot of fencing, draining and clearing, having now one of the best-improved farms in that part of the county. He was about twenty years of age when he moved to that place with his father and upon his marriage, established his home there. His wife died on July 2, 1896. She was born in Iowa, a daughter of Frank and Elizabeth (Harvey) Morris, the former a native of Delaware and the latter of Ohio, who left Butler county, in the latter state, not long before the birth of their daughter, Alice, and for several years made their home in Iowa, returning thence to Ohio, where they remained until about 1875, when they came to Indiana and located at Dublin, where they were living when their daughter Alice married Mr. Mason. Later Mr. and Mrs. Morris came to this county and for a time made their home at Bentonville, later moving to Hartford City, where the former died. Mrs. Morris spent her last days at Kalamazoo, Michigan. To John S. Mason and wife two children were born, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Bessie, wife of Harry Weaver, a banker at Bentonville.

Charles W. Mason was reared on the home farm, receiving his schooling in the schools at Bentonville, and continued farming until in the spring of 1912, when he and Frank D. Hackleman formed a partnership and engaged in the mercantile business at Bentonville, dealers in general hardware and farm implements. That enterprise has proved a pronounced success, the firm having built up an excellent trade throughout that part of the county, their store being stocked with a completeness of detail that would do credit to a town much larger than Bentonville. Mr. Mason has also been interested in the First National Bank of Dublin for the past four years and is a member of the board of directors of the same. He is a Republican and has ever given his close and interested attention to local civic affairs. On November 7, 1916, he was elected member of the board of county commissioners

from his district and entered upon the duties of that important office on January 1, 1917.

On February 22, 1905, Charles W. Mason was united in marriage to Claudie Fern Miller, who was born on a farm two miles west and a mile south of Bentonville, in Posey township, a daughter of George and Martha (Cregar) Miller, the former of whom farmed in that neighborhood all his life. In a sketch relating to Frank D. Hackelman, Mr. Mason's partner, presented elsewhere in this volume, there are additional details relating to the Miller family in this county, Mr. Hackelman's wife's mother having been a sister of Mrs. Mason's father, George Miller. In December, 1881, George Miller married Martha Cregar, who was born near Cedar Grove, in the neighboring county of Franklin, a daughter of Samuel and Malinda (Brackeeney) Cregar, both of whom were born in that same county. Samuel Cregar farmed all his life near Cedar Grove and both he and his wife died in 1902. George Miller died in 1903 and after his death his widow and children moved to Bentonville, where Mrs. Miller now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Mason. George Miller and wife were the parents of three daughters, Bessie (deceased), Mrs. Mason, and Grace E., wife of Thomas McKee. Mr. and Mrs. Mason are members of the Christian church at Bentonville and Mrs. Miller has been a member of that church for more than thirty years. The Masons have a pleasant home and take a proper interest in the general social activities of their home town, helpful in promoting all movements having to do with the advancement of the common welfare.

CLARENCE G. CARR.

Clarence G. Carr, the well-known public auctioneer at Glenwood and proprietor of the livery barn there, was born on a farm in Rush county, about two and one-half miles northwest of Glenwood, October 18, 1880, son of Guy B. and Jessie F. (Bussell) Carr, the former of whom was born in Ohio and the latter in Indiana, who are now living at Glenwood.

Guy B. Carr was born in Butler county, Ohio, November 10, 1855, a son of Guy A. and Elizabeth (Blue) Carr, the former a native of the state of New York and the latter of Virginia, born in that portion of the Old Dominion now comprised in West Virginia. When fifteen years of age Guy B. Carr came to Indiana with an elder brother and located with him in Rush county. There he worked at farm labor until his marriage in 1878, he then

being twenty-two years of age, after which he began farming for himself on rented land in Rush county. Six or eight years later he came over into Fayette county and bought a forty-acre farm northwest of Glenwood, in Fairview township, and there lived for about eighteen years, meanwhile increasing his holdings by the purchase of an adjoining tract of thirty acres. In 1892 he bought a place of one hundred and forty-eight acres on Williams creek, in the eastern part of Fairview township, and in 1903 he sold his original farm and moved to this latter farm, where he made his home until his retirement from the active labors of the farm in 1913 and removal to Glenwood, where he and his wife are now living. Mr. Carr has long given his close attention to public affairs and served for five years during the nineties as assessor of Fairview township.

On January 17, 1878, Guy B. Carr was united in marriage to Jessie F. Bussell, who was born on a farm about five miles northwest of Glenwood, in Rush county, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Jane (McMillan) Bussell, old settlers and well-known residents of that part of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Carr are earnest members of the Christian church and their children also are members of the church and, as well as their parents, are active workers in the same. There are four of these children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second in order of birth, the others being as follow: Otis, a draughtsman in the office of the Atlas Engine Works at Indianapolis, who married Maude Simpson and has two children, Virgil and Edith; Ethel, who married Edwin McGraw, of Milton, and has three children, Minnie, Robert and Ernest, and Minnie, wife of Scott Powell, a farmer, of Harrison township.

Clarence G. Carr grew to manhood on the farm, receiving his schooling in the graded school at Fairview and lived at home until his marriage when twenty years of age, after which he began farming on his own account, farming the place on Williams creek owned by his father, and two years later moved to the old Bussell farm in Rush county, where he made his home for two years, at the end of which time he moved to the Kirkpatrick farm near Ging's Station, where he lived for about two years. He then spent another year on the Bussell place and then for five years made his home on the Stout farm near Ging's Station, and a year on the Kinder farm farther east. He then, in October, 1913, moved to Glenwood, where he ever since has made his home. It was in the spring of 1913 that Mr. Carr began his career as an auctioneer by taking a course in the Jones School of Auctioneering at Chicago, and he since then has been quite successful as an auctioneer

and crier of public sales, his services being in demand both in this county and in the neighboring county of Rush. In the fall of 1913, upon taking up his residence in Glenwood, Mr. Carr built a commodious livery barn there and in the following December started in business in the general livery line. The following summer he added automobile livery to his establishment and has since done a general garage business in connection with his horse-livery business. Since November 13, 1916, he has held the contract as rural mail carrier on route No. 28 out of Glenwood. In the fall of 1914 Mr. Carr built a handsome house just south of the interurban track, on the eastern side of the county line, in Glenwood, and is therefore still counted a resident of Fayette county. During his residence in Rush county he served for two years as assessor of Union township and he also has served as a member of the town board in Glenwood, but takes no particularly active part in politics. He and his wife are members of the Christian church and also take an interested part in the general social activities of their home town.

On March 6, 1901, Clarence G. Carr was united in marriage to Lulu McClure, who was born in the village of Fairview, this county, a daughter of George and Leuticia (Caldwell) McClure, both of whom also were born in this county, the former at Fairview and the latter in Harrison township. George McClure was born at Fairview on September 3, 1838, a son of John and Amanda McClure, and there lived until his marriage on October 9, 1861, to Leuticia Caldwell, who was born on the old Caldwell homestead in the northeastern part of Harrison township, the place now owned and occupied by her brother, Daniel Caldwell, a sketch of whom, presented elsewhere in this volume, gives details of the history of the Caldwell family in this county. After his marriage Mr. McClure lived for a time on the Caldwell farm and then moved to Rush county, where he followed farming for years, later returning to Fairview and for ten or twelve years thereafter making his home in the old Fairview Academy building, which he bought and reconstructed for a home, and in 1905 moved to Connersville, where he spent his last days, his death occurring there on May 21, 1909, since which time his widow has been making her home with her children. To George McClure and wife were born seven children, namely: Mary Amanda, wife of George Desborough, of Connersville; Julia Belle, wife of O. Morton Moffitt, of Indianapolis; Alice, who married Garrett Gray, of Connersville, and died in the fall of 1895; Samuel J., of Falmouth, Rush county; Florence A., wife of William Elwood, of Connersville; William, also of Connersville, and Lulu, wife of Mr. Carr. George McClure was an active member of the Independent

Order of Odd Fellows and was an earnest member of the Christian church, as is his widow. To Mr. and Mrs. Carr four children have been born, namely: Russell Guy, born on February 21, 1903; Roscoe Von, October 28, 1904; Hazel Florence and Harold Floyd (twins), September 19, 1911, the last-named of whom died on December 15, 1911.

FRANK CUMMINS.

Frank Cummins, one of the best-known farmers and horsemen of Fayette county and the proprietor of a well-improved farm of eighty acres just west of the village of Bentonville, on which place he makes his home, is a native son of Fayette county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a farm in Posey township on September 2, 1859, son of John D. and Catherine (Williams) Cummins, prominent residents of that community and further reference to whom is made elsewhere in this volume.

Until his marriage in the fall of 1880 Frank Cummins made his home on the farm on which he was born and after his marriage he began farming a place of forty acres two miles west of Bentonville, where he lived until 1901, when he moved to his present farm of eighty acres one-half mile west of Bentonville, where he has since made his home and where he is very comfortably situated, he and his wife having a very pleasant home there. For about twenty years and up to about four years ago Mr. Cummins had given much attention to the raising of fast horses and training them for the track. Some of these horses he raced personally and for years was one of the best-known horsemen in this circuit. Nine of the horse raised by Mr. Cummins he himself raced. Among these was "Angie W.," with a mark of 2:11 $\frac{1}{4}$, pacing, and 2:16 $\frac{1}{4}$ trotting. Another of these horses was "Redbird," with a mark of 2:18 $\frac{1}{4}$. Both of these animals, however, actually worked faster for Mr. Cummins than the official mark given them, "Angie W." having done a mile in 2:06 $\frac{1}{4}$ and "Redbird" in 2:10 $\frac{1}{4}$. "Prince Patchen," another of Mr. Cummins's horses and a colt from "Redbird," had a record of 2:18 $\frac{1}{4}$ and actually worked a mile in 2:11 $\frac{1}{4}$. "Angie W." also was a "Redbird" colt. For some years past Mr. Cummins has been living practically retired from the more active labors of the farm and is now taking things somewhat easier than during his earlier years of practical farming and horse raising.

Mr. Cummins has been twice married. On September 30, 1880, he

was united in marriage to Flora Ayers, who was born on a farm about a half mile east of the old Cummins homestead in Posey township, a daughter of Levi and Susan (Jennings) Ayers, and who died in 1893, leaving one child, a daughter, Hazel, who married George Bridgeman, now living near Lewisville, in the neighboring county of Henry, and has one child, a daughter, Wilma. Some years later while racing "Redbird" in Ohio Mr. Cummins met there Dora Focht, who was born in Union township, Auglaize county, that state, and on March 23, 1898, the two were united in marriage. Mrs. Cummins is a daughter of Daniel and Maria (Justice) Focht, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio, whose last days were spent on the farm in Auglaize county, Ohio, on which Mrs. Focht had lived for sixty years. Daniel Focht was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and was reared to farming, a vocation he followed all his life. When a young man he moved over into Ohio and there married Maria Justice, who was born in Union township, Auglaize county, and in that county he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives, the former dying in 1896 and the latter, in August, 1913.

DAVID BAKER.

David Baker, one of Fayette county's best-known retired farmers and a substantial old citizen of Fairview township is a native son of that township, born on the farm on which he is now living, two miles east of Falmouth, and has lived there all his life. He was born on February 14, 1845, son of John and Mary (Hanna) Baker, both of whom were born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, who became pioneers of Fayette county and here spent their last days, substantial and influential pioneers of the Falmouth neighborhood.

John Baker was born on a farm in the near vicinity of Paris, in Bourbon county, Kentucky, February 14, 1803, son of Abraham and Elizabeth Baker, the former of whom was born on July 7, 1764, and who were married on March 18, 1800, making their home in Bourbon county, Kentucky, where eight children were born to them, of whom John was the second in order of birth, the others being as follow: David, born on August 11, 1801; Harrison, April 3, 1805; Mahala, March 3, 1807; Nancy, February 1, 1809; Ellen and Eliza (twins), July 2, 1811, and Daniel, June 22, 1814. In the fall of 1824 Abraham Baker, seeking land for his sons, came up into Indiana

and settled in Fayette county, giving each of his sons a farm in the north-eastern part of Fairview township. He bought three eighty-acre tracts, the place where David Baker now lives, and across the road from that place, where now the Fitzgerald farm is, he bought a quarter section. On this latter tract he established his home, and there his younger son, Daniel, remained with him until his death, the other sons, John and David, occupying the nearby "eighties," Harrison selling out and moved to Wabash county, where he died. The above three sons spent the rest of their lives on the farms which they opened and cleared back in the twenties. Elizabeth Baker, wife of Abraham, died on October 5, 1826, about two years after settling here in the then wilderness and Abraham Baker survived until January 17, 1842.

In the fall of 1826 John Baker, second son of Abraham, went back to his old home in Kentucky and there on December 12, 1826, was united in marriage to Mary Hanna, who was born in that same community in Bourbon county on October 30, 1801. The following spring he returned to Indiana with his bride and settled on the farm two miles east of Falmouth, which he had begun to clear in 1824 and where he had put up a log cabin for the reception of his bride, and there he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives, earnest and industrious pioneers of that community. As he prospered he increased his original holdings there to one hundred and twenty acres and later bought an adjoining tract of one hundred and forty acres on the north. On that pioneer farm Mary (better known as "Polly") Baker died on December 2, 1858, and John Baker, her husband, survived her many years, his death occurring in April, 1892, he then being in the eighty-ninth year of his age. He and his wife were the parents of eight children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the last-born, the others being as follow: Elizabeth, now deceased, who was twice married, her first husband having been William Dickey and the second, Dave Weimer; Harrison and Eliza Jane (twins), the latter of whom died when eight years of age and the former of whom died in April, 1892; James, who lives in Milton; Sallie Ann, who married Guy Jackson and is now deceased; Harriet, who married John Stuckey and lives in Grant county, and Mary Jane, of Falmouth, widow of Tillman Van Buskirk. David Baker still has the spinning wheel used by his mother, "Polly" Baker, and the saddle bags which his grandfather and his father brought with them from Kentucky. He also has the old family Bible, a venerable volume bound in sheepskin and printed in New York in 1814, in which is carefully set out the record of births and deaths and marriages in the family of Abraham and Elizabeth Baker and of John and "Polly" Baker.

John Baker and his wife were earnest members of the Methodist church, as were the former's parents, and took an active interest in church affairs in the early days of the community in which they settled, religious services frequently being held in their home in the days before the settlement had an established house of worship, and their children were reared in that faith.

David Baker has always lived on the farm where he was born and has always followed farming, becoming the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and fifty-eight acres with a nice country home on it. That farm he sold two years ago, but he continues to make his home there, living with his brother-in-law, who bought the place, and is quite content to spend the rest of his life on the place on which he was born and which he has helped to develop from pioneer times.

On May 8, 1901, David Baker was united in marriage to Dora Iva Pierce, who was born in the neighboring county of Franklin, a daughter of Cornelius and Isabel (Chance) Pierce, who years ago moved from Franklin county to New York City, where the father became a member of the metropolitan police force and where he died. After his death his widow and children returned to Franklin county and presently moved thence to the neighborhood of Morristown, in Shelby county. There the Widow Pierce married again and presently moved back to New York. Her daughter, Dora Iva, remained in Shelby county until her marriage to Mr. Baker. She died at her home in Fairview township in the fall of 1908. She was a member of the Christian church.

WARREN HARRIS MUNGER.

Warren Harris Munger, one of the best-known and most progressive farmers of Posey township and the proprietor of a fine farm of something more than a quarter of a section of land about a mile and a half southeast of Bentonville, was born on that farm and has lived there all his life. He was born on February 20, 1878, son of Lazarus and Savannah (Ferguson) Munger, prominent residents of that community, whose last days were spent there and further mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume of history and biography.

The Mungers have been prominently represented in this part of Indiana for generations, ever since the grandfather of the subject of this sketch came here from Ohio in 1821 and settled in this county, establishing a fine home in Posey township. This pioneer was Edmund K. Munger, who was

born in Rutland county, Vermont, September 13, 1790; third in order of birth of the twelve children born to Gen. Edmund and Eunice (Kellogg) Munger, natives of Connecticut, the former born on September 30, 1763, and the latter, August 13, 1767, who were married on December 5, 1785, and after a few years of residence at Washington, Connecticut, went to Rutland county, Vermont, where they resided until the spring of 1798, when they moved to Belpre, Ohio, and a year later moved thence to Montgomery county, that same state, becoming thus among the earliest residents of the Dayton neighborhood, where they spent the remainder of their lives. General Munger dying there on April 14, 1850, and his widow surviving until January 8, 1868, she then being one hundred years and five months of age. The Munger's are of old Colonial stock, the first of the name to come to this country having been Nicholas Munger, a descendant of the sea kings of the Baltic, born in 1623, who left a son, John, born in 1660, whose son, Ebenezer, born in 1693, had a son, Reuben, who was the father of General Munger. Settling in the Dayton neighborhood as early as 1799, General Munger early became one of the foremost factors in the early life of that settlement and when the War of 1812 broke out he raised a command and was commissioned brigadier-general, but was later superseded by General Hull, who led his troops to disaster at Detroit. General Munger served for some time as a member of the Ohio Legislature and in other ways did well his part as a citizen and as a man of affairs. He and his wife were Presbyterians and their children were reared in that faith.

Edmund K. Munger was eight or nine years of age when his parents moved from Vermont to Ohio and he grew to manhood in Montgomery county, in the latter state, remaining there until his marriage on December 17, 1812, to Mary Cole, who was born in Virginia on October 15, 1794, a daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Byron) Cole; who were among the early settlers of Montgomery county, Ohio. Upon the breaking out of the War of 1812 Edmund K. Munger received a brevet appointment, but his active services were not required in that brief struggle. He remained in Ohio until 1821, when he came to Indiana and bought two hundred acres of land in section 19 of Posey township, this county, where he established his home and where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. Upon settling on that farm he put up a log cabin, which served as the place of family residence until 1835, when he erected a substantial brick house, which is still standing and in use. Originally a Whig, Mr. Munger became a Republican at the time of the organization of that party in 1856 and was active in the political

affairs of his community. His wife was a devoted member of the Baptist church. She died on September 9, 1853, and Edmund K. Munger survived until June 10, 1872. They were the parents of twelve children, all now deceased.

Lazarus Munger, son of Edmund K. and Mary (Cole) Munger, was born on the old home farm in Posey township on September 11, 1831, and there grew to manhood; after the death of his parents he continued to make his home there, he and his brother, Edmund, having in 1863 bought one hundred and twenty-one acres of the homestead, and there he spent the rest of his life, one of the most substantial farmers and stockmen in that part of the county. Edmund Munger did not marry and made his home with his brother Lazarus, who was married in the fall of 1866. The two brothers engaged extensively in the live-stock business together until in August, 1882, when Lazarus Munger bought his brother's interest in the farm and the latter thereafter engaged in the building and loan business in Indianapolis and Cambridge City. Lazarus Munger not only continued in the live-stock business, but gradually added to his farm holdings until he became the owner of five hundred and eighteen acres of excellent land, all of which he brought under cultivation. He was an active Republican and though often importuned to become a candidate for one or another of the important offices in the county, ever declined and the only public service he accepted was the office of assessor of his home township, in which capacity he acted for some time. On September 10, 1866, Lazarus Munger was united in marriage to Savannah Ferguson, who was born in this county on February 8, 1843, a daughter of Linville and Elizabeth M. (Loder) Ferguson, the former of whom was born in North Carolina and the latter in this county and who were prominent residents of Posey township. To that union three children were born, Lorena M., Warren H. and Helen E. Lazarus Munger died at his home in Posey township on May 27, 1909, and his widow survived him a little less than three years, her death occurring on May 7, 1912.

Warren H. Munger has always lived on the farm where he was born. Upon completing the course in the public schools at Bentonville he took a course in the high school at Rushville and then entered Earlham College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then spent a year in the University of Michigan, taking a special course in mechanical and electrical engineering and upon leaving college returned home and has ever since been there engaged in general farming and stock raising. Mr. Munger is the owner of one hundred

and sixty-one acres of fine land there and has charge of a quarter of a section of land lying just across the road from his own farm, belonging to his sister, Mrs. Helen E. Davis, who is living near Clinton, Michigan, and is doing very well, his general farming being profitably augmented by the attention he has for some years been giving to the raising of cattle and hogs for the market.

During his college days at Earlham, Warren H. Munger became acquainted with Elizabeth Hanson, of New London, this state, also a member of the student body, but of a class two years later than that to which Mr. Munger belonged, and on April 2, 1911, the two were married. Elizabeth Hanson was born at New London, about fourteen miles west of Kokomo, in Howard county, this state, a daughter of Thomas Elwood and Lydia M. (Williams) Hanson, both of whom were born in Belmont county, Ohio, and who later moved to Indiana, where their last days were spent. Thomas Elwood Hanson was born in 1828, a son of Borden and Rachel (Cox) Hanson, natives of North Carolina, who were married in that state. Borden Hanson was a son of George and Susanna (Scrooven) Hanson, the former of whom was a soldier of the War of the Revolution and the latter a nurse during that struggle. While serving as a soldier George Hanson was seriously wounded and in the hospital he was tenderly nursed by Susanna Scrooven, a Quakeress, the acquaintance thus formed ripening into love and later marriage, George Hanson becoming a Quaker in order that he might marry his nurse. After their marriage Borden Hanson and his wife left North Carolina and settled in Belmont county, Ohio, whence presently they moved over into Indiana and settled near Economy, in Wayne county, Thomas E. Borden then being five years of age. There Borden Hanson died in 1847 and shortly afterward his widow and her children went to Howard county, where she spent her last days. Thomas E. Hanson was a young man when he accompanied his widowed mother to Howard county, the family there entering upon possession of a tract of government land the mother had bought. After the death of his mother, Thomas E. Hanson bought the interests of the other heirs in that farm and there continued farming the rest of his life, the owner of an excellent farm of one hundred and twenty acres. As a boy he had learned the carpenter trade and during the time he worked at that trade he built a number of houses at Germantown and Milton and in the surrounding country. He was active in church and school work and was particularly interested in the work of the Friends Academy at New London. He died on January 15, 1906.

Thomas E. Hanson was four times married. His first two wives died

young and his third wife, Lydia M. Williams, was born near Barnsville, in Belmont county, Ohio, daughter of Ezra and Jane (Eaton) Williams, both of whom were born in that same vicinity, the former of English ancestry, the Williamses having moved by way of Pennsylvania into Ohio, and the latter a daughter of Ahijah and Jane (Campbell) Eaton, of Highland (Scotch) parentage. About 1856 Ezra Williams and his wife moved from Ohio to Indiana and settled in the Quaker settlement near New London in Howard county, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Ezra Williams was a birthright Quaker and his wife changed her faith from that of the Methodist to that of the Friends in order that their union might be harmonious on the question of religion. Her father, Ahijah Eaton, served for four years as a soldier of the Union during the Civil War, attached to the Army of the Potomac and he had a son, James Eaton, who served in the artillery in the Army of the Cumberland, under Grant and Sherman. Lydia M. (Williams) Hanson died in 1878, when her daughter, Elizabeth, was but a child, and Thomas E. Hanson later married his deceased wife's sister, Emma, who died in the spring of 1903. Thomas E. Hanson's maternal grandmother, Rachel (Stubbs) Cox, mother of his mother, Rachel, was of French Huguenot ancestry, her forbears having fled from France during the days of the persecution and settled in Ireland, where they became attached to the Society of Friends; members of the family later coming to this country and remaining devoted Friends to the present generation. The Hansons have been traced back through their Danish ancestry to the days of the Vikings, the family having come to this country during Colonial days by way of England.

Elizabeth Hanson received her early schooling in the schools of New London and upon completing the course in the high school there entered Earlham College, from the science departments of which she was graduated in 1903. She then entered the training school for nurses in connection with the Deaconess Hospital at Indianapolis, with a view to becoming a professional nurse, but after three years of such training her health began to suffer and she left three months before the date of her expected graduation. She shortly afterward married Mr. Munger and did not return to Indianapolis to finish her course. Mr. and Mrs. Munger have a very pleasant home and take an interested and useful part in the general social activities of the community in which they live, helpful factors in the promotion of all agencies having to do with the advancement of the general welfare of the community at large.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN CONNER.

In the historical section of this volume a chapter is devoted to the life and the works of John Conner, the founder of the city of Connersville and one of the most romantic and strikingly interesting figures in all the history of the great Hoosier state, and there is therefore no occasion for a review of the career of that fine old pioneer in this brief sketch relating to his descendants; but there are a few points that might properly be touched on as a means to furnishing a sidelight on some of the inherited characteristics of these descendants, for it is undeniable that many of the traits that marked the character of the pioneer have come on down through the period, more than a century, that has elapsed since he began his labors in Indiana and are now discernible in the third and fourth generations of those who so proudly bear his name.

Though reared by the Indians, as set out in the chapter above mentioned, and perhaps more intimately familiar with the habits, customs and speech of the aboriginals than any white man, except his brother William, living in the then Territory of Indiana, John Conner was an aristocrat by blood and inheritance, possessed largely the money-making instinct and was a natural adventurer, his life from boyhood, when he was carried into the wilderness by his savage captors after the Wyoming Valley massacre, until the close of his interesting career being filled with stirring and romantic adventures. He was an instinctive and close student and in addition to acquiring a speaking knowledge of twenty-two aboriginal dialects, acquired a mastery of English and a speaking and reading acquaintance with French; and the choice library which he gradually accumulated in his pioneer home on the banks of the White Water was a continual source of wonder to his Indian friends and little less a source of wonder to those of his white companions of an early day who had put books behind them, for the time, when they left the East. His choice collection of silverware, plates and goblets for table service, which he had made in Boston, sending thither for that purpose many pounds of silver trinkets he had picked up in his trading with the Indians, indicated also a refinement of taste not often exhibited out here on the then frontier of civilization. Added to this collection was a magnificent punchbowl that had come from England, brought by the Winships, and that had descended to his wife, Lavina Winship. On his tour of the United States in his old age, General LaFayette visited John Conner and was regaled by a draught from this ancient punchbowl.

Concerning the services to the state performed by John Conner, it is not necessary here to go into detail, for all that has been dealt with at length elsewhere. As the right-hand man of General Harrison on more than one occasion and as the warm friend of the great Indian leader, Tecumseh, his services as an intermediary in the negotiations between the government and the aborigines were of a notable character. As a member of the Senate in the first Territorial Legislature he also rendered conspicuous service and in other ways was a prime factor in the great work of establishing a social order out here in the then wilderness. At the battle of Tippecanoe he was an aide to General Harrison. When Colonel Campbell was preparing to go to battle against the Indians on the Mississinewa, Governor Harrison advised him that when he wanted information regarding routes and details of the campaign he should seek Conner, and the latter acted as the guide to the expedition to the Mississinewa. Knowing of the friendship Conner bore toward the Indians, some of Campbell's soldiers feared the guide might lead the expedition into ambush. Campbell therefore ordered one of his men to ride near Conner and if the latter displayed the least sign of treachery to shoot him. One of Conner's friends in the troop informed the scout of this action, but the latter gave no outward indication of concern. Coming to a ford with which he formerly had been familiar, Conner urged his horse into the stream, but when the animal began floundering in deep water he discovered that the ford had been washed out since he had been that way. Conner's guard, believing that the guide was leading the troop into a dangerous channel, raised his gun to shoot, but Conner raised his hand and commanded him to wait, explaining the situation, and presently was able to pick out a safe ford for the passage of the troop. This quality of coolness in the time of danger may be illustrated by another incident in the life of the pioneer. One day he was in the woods with his gun and sat upon a fallen tree for a moment of rest, his gun pointing upward between his knees. An unwonted change in the form of the shadows at his feet warned Conner that a catamount was in the branches of the tree above him. Knowing that an impulsive motion on his part would precipitate the spring of the dangerous creature, Conner silently, cautiously and almost imperceptibly moved his gun until he knew, by the location of the shadow, that the catamount was in range of the same and then he pressed the trigger, bringing the animal crashing down dead at his feet.

John Conner prospered in his pioneer ventures and became one of the wealthiest men of his time in Indiana. He was courtly in manner and speech and conformed to the polite formalities and the proper exercise of the social

amenities of life when the occasion demanded. His excellent taste in such matters prompted him in the selection of his clothes and there is a well-defined tradition that he was generally recognized as one of the best-dressed men in Indiana in his time. The warm affection that existed between him and his brother, William Conner, is a matter of pleasant tradition in his family to this day. He and his brother were closely connected in extensive business affairs and it is related that there never was the necessity for even "the scratch of a pen" between them as the guaranty for the mutual fairness of these relations. On the occasions that William would come to visit John or John would go to visit William, it is related that the brothers would sit all night in earnest and enjoyable conversation. At times, as in the case of most brothers, they would be in disagreement, for both were men of decided opinions and strong convictions, but these "quarrels" never amounted to open rupture and after their verbal set-tos the best of feeling soon would be restored. When John Conner died his son, William Winship Conner, was but a child and his will directed that his brother, William, look after the boy. This dying request was religiously regarded by the brother, who directed the rearing of the youth and saw him through Hanover College and to a position in affairs wherein he could look after the extensive interests that had come to him through his father.

The story of John Conner's marriage to an Indian girl before he had attained his majority and of the birth by that marriage of two sons and of the death of the young Indian wife in 1812, is told in the chapter particularly relating to Mr. Conner, presented elsewhere in this volume, and needs only to be alluded to here. By his marriage to Lavina Winship, daughter of pioneer parents, the Winship family at that time having been residents of the Cedar Grove neighborhood, he was the father of two sons, William Winship Conner and Henry Ives Conner, and a daughter, the latter of whom died in her childhood. Lavina Winship Conner is referred to in contemporary accounts as a woman of lovely character and of many graces of person and mind, a fitting helpmeet for the man between whom and herself there came to be the most perfect understanding and the closest affection, and who proved to be a valuable factor in the work of setting up something more than a mere semblance of a social order in the formative period of the village that later grew into the thriving manufacturing city, the Connersville of today. The younger of the two sons mentioned above, Henry Ives Conner, died in his early manhood, right at the opening of what seemed to be a most promising career. He early took up the study of the law and upon being admitted to practice formed a partnership with James M. Ray and was

engaged in the practice of his profession when he died suddenly. Contemporary accounts refer to the young man thus suddenly removed from the scenes of earthly activity, as having possessed a brilliant intellect, farseeing and of a ripeness of judgment that his elders in practice might have envied. Forty years before the outbreak of the Civil War he was recorded as having given utterance to the belief that the institution of slavery was a crime against manhood and against nature that only could be atoned for by war and bloodshed and that the nation some day would pay dearly and in bitterness of spirit for permitting the maintenance of the institution.

William Winship Conner was born at Connersville in 1820 and was but six years of age when his father died. As noted above, he was looked after by his paternal uncle, William Conner, who later made his home at Noblesville, and by his uncle was sent to Hanover College. In the meantime the considerable estate that had been left by his father had been carefully conserved and upon the young man's return from college he turned his active attention to the direction of his extensive business affairs. He had much of his father's directness of manner and keen executive ability and his affairs prospered from the very beginning. At the age of twenty-four years he was elected to represent his district in the state Senate and was a member of that body when the counties of Boone and Tipton were organized. He was a singularly light-hearted and genial young man and his early campaigns were marked by a spontaneity of expression and a gladness of manner that made him friends all over the district, while his course in the Senate, in which he served, by succeeding re-elections, for ten years or more, made him friends among the most substantial persons in all parts of the then rapidly developing state. His youthful optimistic and sunny disposition gave him an appearance of youth that his early-matured mind strongly contradicted and led to some amusing confusion among his constituents. On one of his early campaigns he approached an elector, a stranger, and without introducing himself asked what were the chances of securing the voter's support in his race for the Senate. "My mind is made up," answered the voter. "I am going to vote for W. W. Conner, and, even if I wasn't, I wouldn't vote for a fellow as young as you." Though of the opposing political faith, William Winship Conner was appointed adjutant-general of the state if necessary under the administration of Governor Hendricks, his warm personal friend. Upon the organization of the Republican party Mr. Conner threw himself heart and soul into the new political movement and from the beginning was one of the leaders of the same in this state. He was a delegate to the historic convention of that party at Chicago that nominated Abraham Lincoln for the

Presidency in 1860. Under protest he accepted the instructions of the state convention that the Indiana delegation should cast its vote on the first ballot for Seward, but after that, he insisted, Indiana should stand "like a wall" for Lincoln—and it did.

William W. Conner married Amanda Coggsell, who was born in Canada, and who was but two years of age when her parents, Francis B. and Sallie (Thorn) Coggsell, came to Indiana and located at Noblesville, where F. B. Coggsell was for years engaged in the mercantile business. Both Mr. Conner and his wife spent their last days in Noblesville. Of the children born to this parentage six lived to maturity, namely: John C., Lavina, Sarah, Addie, Mary E. and William Winship, second, the latter of whom is a veterinary surgeon, now living at Farmland, this state; married and has two children, Jesse and Ruth. The other son, John C. Conner, possessed many of his father's energetic traits. He went to Texas at twenty-three years of age, as captain in the regular army, but resigned that position, to take an active part in the reconstruction of that state. He was twice elected to Congress from that state and the nomination for the third term was given him by acclamation, but, on account of ill health, he was compelled to decline. He died, December 10, 1875, at the age of thirty-one. Lavina Conner married Richard Conner, son of William Conner, and spent her married life in Indianapolis, where she died, leaving one son, Charles E. Conner. Addie Conner married Charles F. Woerner, who as a partner of Colonel Straight, was one of the most successful manufacturers in Indiana. He was also state labor commissioner under Governors Hanly and Marshall. She is living at Indianapolis. She has four children, William Conner, Frances, wife of John F. Engelke; Freda L. and Mrs. Carolyn Woerner Smith, widow of Charles T. Smith, of Greenfield, Indiana. Mary E. Conner married Wesley Bond, who is now deceased. She formerly lived in Kansas City, but is now living in Indianapolis. She has two daughters, Mrs. Gertrude Anderson and Ruth Bond.

Sarah Conner married James R. Christian, of Noblesville, former clerk of the court of Hamilton county and who was a well-to-do stock farmer. To that union was born one son, John Conner Christian, who early developed a remarkable business ability and at the age of twenty-one was directing a business that had attracted the attention of millionaires. At the age of seventeen he went to Texas, where his half-brothers were interested in the oil business and set himself to the task of becoming thoroughly familiar with the business relating to the oil industry then developing so rapidly in that state. By the time he was twenty-one years of age he had a growing busi-

ness of his own and was known as a skillful and successful promoter of enterprises bearing upon the oil industry when death overtook him, stopping what promised to be a very successful career, in March, 1914. He married Flora McCarty, of Noblesville. He left no children.

Mrs. Sarah Conner Christian now lives at Indianapolis with her sister, Mrs. Woerner. She is not idle, nor could she be. She was educated at the old Baptist Institute that stood on the site of the present Shortridge high school in Indianapolis and early developed an unusual mental capacity, which found its outflow along various useful lines, particularly in public work. As a young woman she was for some time engaged as society editress of the *Noblesville Enterprise* and early developed a clear, terse style of writing that has given her more than local reputation as a writer. From her youth interested in matters relating to the early history of Indiana, with particular reference to the part her grandfather, John Conner, took in making that history, she has collected much interesting material concerning the man who founded Connersville and the historian gratefully acknowledges here the obligation he owes to Mrs. Christian for interesting data supplied in that connection. Mrs. Christian is widely known in Indiana club circles and is constantly being engaged to write club papers for women whose talents have not been developed along those lines: these papers being read before some of the leading clubs in Indianapolis and elsewhere throughout the state. Mrs. Christian's comprehensive research in pioneer history and her ability to narrate the story of pioneer days in an informative and entertaining manner are well known throughout the state and she frequently is called upon to address public gatherings, old settlers meetings, flag raisings, meetings of the Woman's Relief Corps, or to address the city council in behalf of worthy movements, her addresses not infrequently being published in full by the city newspapers. At a celebration of the Fourth of July on one occasion when there were fourteen thousand persons present, Mrs. Christian's address held the great multitude in rapt attention. Her ability in this direction seems to have been an inheritance from her father, the Hon. William Winship Conner, son of the Hon. John Conner, of whom it is related that his extemporaneous speeches in the Senate or on the hustings were delivered with such ease and fluency that he hardly could speak rapidly enough to keep pace with the ideas that teemed for utterance.

Reverting to the ancestral history of the Conner family, the following quotation is from Reverend Stimpson, whose informant was William Conner, of Hamilton county, Indiana, and who was the son of Richard Conner, here referred to:

"Sometime before the Revolutionary War, three Roman Catholic, Irish gentlemen—brothers—sons of John Conner, of Dublin, Ireland, came to this country. Their names were Thomas, James and Richard Conner. When the "O" which was formerly a prefix to their name, was left off, is not exactly known, but supposedly at that time. They had between them considerable wealth. One of them settled in Virginia; another, in New England, where some of his descendants are now living, while the other brother, Richard, with whom we have to do, preferred Pennsylvania. With a generosity and a loose way of keeping accounts, both characteristic of a young man and an impulsive Irishman, his share of the many thousand pounds was soon spent and he doubtless was compelled to take up fur trading with the Indians. He established himself at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Pittsburgh, where he subsequently sojourned for a short time, in 1770 consisted of twenty cabins, inhabited by Indian fur traders. The garrison of Fort Pitt consisted of two companies of Irish regulars. Now we can easily see that Richard Conner, an Irishman, married to a French woman, who thoroughly understood the Indians, would be amongst the first to go over the mountains to the trading post at Pittsburgh, where many of his own countrymen were. From this place he pushed on and established a trading post at what became Conner's Town, Ohio, in what is now Coshocton county. At the time of that settlement, 1770, previous to the Revolution, there was no Northwest Territory. There were only indefinable possessions, ceded by the French, and Pennsylvania could claim this region until a later survey robbed her of it."

JOHN B. McFARLAN.

When the future historian of Connersville and of Fayette county comes to summarize the various individual factors that have contributed so largely to the industrial and commercial development of the city and county, it undoubtedly will be found that the name of the late John B. McFarlan will be found very near the head of that list. From the time of taking up his residence in Connersville in 1856 to the time of his death in 1909, John B. McFarlan was a tireless promoter of the interests of his home town and it is undoubted that his energy and public spirit did very much toward gaining for Connersville the advantageous industrial eminence it now occupies among the sisterhood of cities in the proud old Hoosier commonwealth. Elsewhere in this volume there is set out at considerable length something of the his-



J. B. McFARLAN, SR.

tory of the McFarlan family in this county, together with interesting details of a genealogical character relating to that family, and these it will not be necessary here to repeat; but the biographer would be remiss in the discharge of his obligation of duty and respect to the memory of those stalwart men of a past or now passing generation who did so much for the early development of this community if he did not here present a brief memorial sketch of the pioneer manufacturer whose name forms the caption of this particular narrative.

John B. McFarlan was a native of the great city of London, but had been a resident of this country since the days of his childhood and was therefore as much American and as proud of the institutions of this country as "one native and to the manner born." He was about eight years of age when his parents, James and Ann (Beecraft) McFarlan, left England with their family and came to this country, settling in Hamilton county, Ohio, in the immediate vicinity of the city of Cincinnati. James McFarlan, who was a native of Scotland, was a silk manufacturer in London, but upon coming to this country bought a farm in the vicinity of Cincinnati, land now included in the corporate limits of that city, and there established his home and spent his last days, his death occurring there when he was fifty-eight years of age. His widow, who survived him many years, lived to be nearly ninety years of age. Of their considerable family of children, the following lived to maturity: James, Thomas, Robert, Edward, Ann, Martha, Elizabeth, Mary and the subject of this memorial sketch.

Reared on the home farm in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, John B. McFarlan completed his schooling there and when about seventeen years of age entered the factory of the old firm of George C. Miller & Sons at Cincinnati and was there thoroughly grounded in the trade of carriage blacksmithing. Upon completing his apprenticeship he opened a small carriage shop of his own in the village of Cheviot, afterward and now known as Westwood, a suburb of Cincinnati, and while there married. Not long afterward, about 1850, he moved up by canal to Cambridge City, this state, and there established a more extensive shop for the manufacture of carriages and did so well there that he presently began looking about for a more advantageous location, and in 1856 moved down to Connersville and there bought the carriage factory that had been established in that city by Ware & Veatch. That business Mr. McFarlan gradually expanded until his factory became one of the most extensive in the country and the product of the same became known far and wide for their excellence of construction.

Not only did Mr. McFarlan become one of the leaders in the industrial life of the city he had chosen as his permanent home, but he was equally active in the general business affairs of the city and from the very beginning of his residence there his boundless energies were exerted in behalf of the city's development. Upon the discovery of natural gas hereabout he immediately discerned the incalculable advantage this form of fuel would prove to the city and became one of the chief organizers of the Connersville Natural Gas Company, and was elected president of the same. He also was one of the organizers and a member of the board of directors of the Indiana Furniture Company (now the Krell Piano Company), was president of the McFarlan Building Company and upon the organization of the Connersville Blower Company was elected president of the same and served in that capacity until his death. For several years also he was president of the Fayette Banking Company, organized in 1893, and since then merged with the First National Bank of Connersville, and in other ways gave of his time and his energies to the development of his home town; so that, when death called him on August 15, 1909, he then being nearly eighty-seven years of age, this community felt that it had suffered the loss of one of its greatest benefactors.

MURL DONALD CUMMINS.

Murl Donald Cummins, a well-known and substantial farmer of Posey township and owner of a fine farm of one hundred and six acres on the southern edge of that township, just over the line from the place on which he was born and where his father is still living in the northern part of Fairview township, was born on the farm last indicated and has lived in the northern part of this county all his life save for a short period spent in farming over in Rush county. He was born on September 5, 1885, son of Noah and Ella (Swift) Cummins, well-known residents of Fairview township and a biographical sketch of the former of whom, presented elsewhere in this volume, carries the interesting history of the Cummins family in this county.

Reared on the paternal farm in Fairview township, Murl D. Cummins received his schooling in the schools of that neighborhood and remained at home until after his marriage, when, in 1903, he began farming on his own account, spending one season on the farm which he now owns, across the line from his old home. He then lived for three years on the farm just west of his father's place and then went to the "Jot" Caldwell farm two and

one-half miles west of Falmouth, over in Rush county, and a year later moved to a farm five and one-half miles northwest of Falmouth, where he lived for a couple of years, at the end of which time, in the spring of 1911, he bought his present well-improved farm of one hundred and six acres and has since made his home there, he and his family being very comfortably and very pleasantly situated.

On December 24, 1902, Murl D. Cummins was united in marriage to Rhoda Suter, who was born in Owen county, Kentucky, a daughter of John and Mary (Morrow) Suter, both of whom were born and reared in that same county and who still reside there, Mr. Suter being a well-to-do farmer. Mr. Cummins was making a visit to his kinsfolk in Kentucky when he met the girl who later became his wife. To this union four children have been born, Juanita, Murl Garnet, Donald and Webb. Mrs. Cummins is a member of the Baptist church and Mr. Cummins is a member of the Methodist church. They take a proper part in the general social activities of the community in which they live and are helpful factors in the advancement of all worthy causes thereabout.

JOHN L. BYRNE.

John L. Byrne, farmer and landowner of Waterloo township, this county, and for years manager of the Joseph M. Sutcliffe estate in that township, is a native of the neighboring state of Ohio, but has been a resident of Indiana since the days of his childhood and has lived in the house in which he is now living, the old Sutcliffe home, in Waterloo township, for the past fifty-four years. He was born in Butler county, Ohio, not far from the city of Hamilton, February 2, 1856, a son of Patrick and Mary (McCardle) Byrne, who later came to Indiana and located at Brownsville, in Union county.

Patrick Byrne was born in Ireland and there grew to manhood, coming then to the United States and proceeding on out into Ohio, where he married Mary McCardle, American born, who had grown up in the vicinity of Hamilton. When the subject of this sketch was about four years of age, Patrick Byrne and his family moved to Indiana and located at Brownsville, in Union county, where Patrick Byrne died a year later, leaving his widow with four small children, one of whom still was a babe in arms. These children, with the exception of the baby, were taken care of in the households of kind-hearted neighbors and John L. Byrne was taken into the household

of Joseph M. Sutcliffe, a substantial farmer and landowner of Waterloo township, this county.

John L. Byrne was not yet six years of age when his father died and when he was taken into the Sutcliffe home and there he grew to manhood, a valued aid in the labors of improving and developing the place. After the death of Mr. Sutcliffe in 1882 he continued to make his home there, remaining with Mrs. Sutcliffe and looking after the operation of the farm, and after his marriage in 1885 established his home there, where he ever since has resided, a continuous resident of that place and living in the same house for a period of fifty-four years. In addition to looking after the Sutcliffe farm in the interest of the heirs to the same, Mr. Byrne also owns a farm of his own in that neighborhood and is looked upon as one of the substantial citizens of that community.

As noted above, it was in 1885 that John L. Byrne was united in marriage to Alice N. Holland, who was born in Waterloo township, a daughter of William A. and Mary A. Holland and a sister of James F. Holland, a biographical sketch of whom is set out elsewhere in this volume, and to this union three children were born, two of whom died in infancy. The surviving child, a daughter, Edith, married Basil Bell, a farmer living in that same neighborhood, and has one child, a son, John Howard. Mrs. Alice Byrne died in January, 1915. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is Mr. Byrne, and was ever devoted to good works. Mr. Byrne is a good farmer, progressive in his methods, and has done well in his operations.

LEVI N. GREEN.

Levi N. Green, one of the best-known and most substantial farmers of Waterloo township, this county, is a native Hoosier, born in the neighboring county of Wayne, but has been a resident of Fayette county since the days of his childhood and has thus been a witness to and a participant in the development of this county during the past half century and more. He was born on May 1, 1854, son of William and Martha (Cross) Green, natives of Maryland, who became residents of Indiana in the days of their childhood and whose last days were spent in this county.

William Green was born near the city of Baltimore and was about ten years of age, when, in the early thirties, his parents came out to Indiana and established their home on a farm near Milton, in Wayne county. There

William Green grew to manhood, that period of his life between the ages of sixteen and twenty-three being spent as a teamster and drover to and from Cincinnati, in which he developed quite a business. Old settlers still living are authority for the statement that William Green walked from Cincinnati to his home in Wayne county, returning from a drover's trip, in one day, which still stands as the record for pedestrianism in the pioneer annals of this part of the state. William Green married Martha Cross, who also was born in Delaware, a daughter of Levi Cross and wife, the latter of whom was a Davis, who moved from Delaware to Ohio and thence to Indiana, and some years later, about 1858, came over into Fayette county and established his home in Waterloo township, later becoming an extensive landowner in that part of the county. His death occurred in 1893. He and his wife were the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters, two of whom are deceased, namely: Mrs. Samantha Crawford, who was born in 1850 and who died when she was about twenty-five years of age, and Susanna, who died in 1902. The surviving children, besides the subject of this sketch, are George, William and Anna, who live in Connersville.

Levi N. Green was but four or five years of age when his parents moved from Wayne county to Fayette county and he grew to manhood in Waterloo township, where he ever since has lived, a life-long farmer. He has interests in eight hundred acres of land and is regarded as one of the most substantial farmers in that part of the county. He has a well-improved place, with a good house and a fine, large barn and he and his wife have ever taken an earnest part in the general social activities of the neighborhood, helpful in advancing all worthy causes. Mrs. Green is a woman of education and refinement and the Green home has ever been noted for its hospitality and good cheer.

On December 30, 1886, Levi N. Green was united in marriage to Christina Spencer, who was born at Oxford, Ohio, daughter of Franklin and Catherine (McArthur) Spencer, both born in that same city, the former of whom, an architect and builder, moved from Ohio to Indiana and later to Louisiana, where he died in March, 1907, and where his widow is still living. She is the daughter of the Rev. John D. McArthur, a Presbyterian clergyman, a former professor of Greek and Hebrew in Miami University, at Oxford and who for some time served as president of that institution. Mr. and Mrs. Green have seven children living, namely: Roy Levi, who was graduated from Purdue University and who is now in the employ of the state, as a traveling inspector of stock feed and fertilizers; Albert Spencer, who also was graduated from Purdue and is now teaching school at Hender-

son, Kentucky, married Neva Coleman, of Sale Creek, in Hamilton county, Tennessee, and has one child, a daughter, Geneva; Otta, who was graduated from the University of Wisconsin and is now teaching school at Quincy, Illinois; Marcia Hazel, who is at home; Howard Franklin, Isabel Samantha and Lawrence Lincoln, also at home. Mrs. Green and her daughters, Otta and Marcia, are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and the family has ever been devoted to local good works.

JOSEPH M. SUTCLIFFE.

It was in 1828 that the Sutcliffe family came into the then "wilds" of Fayette county and founded a home in Waterloo township, a home which is still in the possession of the family. The founder of this branch of the Sutcliffe family in Indiana was a Methodist clergyman, the Rev. John Sutcliffe, who, strangely enough, left his native England as a "stowaway" upon his departure for America. That was in 1812. Upon his arrival in this country he located in Kentucky, but in 1828 left that state with his family and came to Indiana, locating in Fayette county, where he spent the remainder of his life, one of the most substantial and influential pioneer residents of the northeastern part of the county.

The Rev. John Sutcliffe was born in England, where he received an excellent education and where he became a minister of the Methodist church. He was trained as a reedmaker, a member of the guild which had in charge the making of the reeds for the old looms of that period, and members of which guild, in order to protect the weaving industry, were forbidden by the British government from leaving that country. John Sutcliffe, however, determined to get out of the country and to go to the United States, where he was sure better opportunities awaited craftsmen. He had a friend who was the captain of a vessel sailing to America and to this captain he confided his design. The captain told him if he could stow himself away on board so securely as to evade the government inspection of the vessel before sailing, after the point of final inspection had been passed all would be well, that he then should have the unmolested privileges of the vessel. In order to get on board the vessel John Sutcliffe insinuated himself into the gang of stevedores who were loading the vessel and presently was thus able to stow himself away securely in the hold, where he remained until after final inspection of the vessel had been made, when he revealed himself to the cap-

tain and the balance of the voyage was made in comfort. He had taken the precaution to pack his reed-making tools, upon the exportation of which the government also had an interdiction, in a firkin of butter, which he had openly shipped aboard the vessel on which he stowed himself away, and thus safely smuggled his valued tools out of the country for use in the new home he thought to set up in the New World. Upon his arrival in this country he proceeded to Kentucky and located in Fayette county, in the neighborhood of Lexington. There he presently was joined by his wife, Mary, to whom, upon his arrival here, he had at once imparted the news of his safe arrival, and the new home was set up in Kentucky, where he began working at his trade and where he also soon gained more than a local reputation as a minister of the Methodist church. In 1828 the Rev. John Sutcliffe and family left Kentucky and came to Indiana, settling in Waterloo township, this county, where he and his wife spent their last days, his death occurring in 1843, he then being about sixty years of age. His wife had preceded him to the grave some years previously. They were the parents of ten children, of whom Joseph M. Sutcliffe was the youngest son and the ninth in order of birth.

Joseph M. Sutcliffe was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, in 1821, and was about seven years of age when he came to this county with his parents, the family settling in Waterloo township, where he spent the rest of his life, becoming one of the most influential residents of that part of the county. He received an excellent education for that period and ever took an active part in public affairs, serving for years as a member of the board of county commissioners. After his marriage in 1842 he established his home in Waterloo township and became a well-to-do farmer. For more than forty years he was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church and he and his wife were ever active in local good works. On his home farm in Waterloo township, Joseph M. Sutcliffe died in 1882. His widow survived him for about nine years, her death occurring in 1891. She was born, Cynthia Ann Robinson, in Fayette county, daughter of Matthew and Eleanor Robinson, the former of whom was born in Morgantown, Virginia, in 1781, and who, in 1841, came with his family to Indiana and settled in Waterloo township, this county, where he spent the rest of his life. He was one of the founders of Robinson Chapel Methodist Episcopal church. His death occurred not long after he came to this county and his widow survived him until 1864, she being eighty-four years of age at the time of her death. Mrs. Sutcliffe was a woman of refinement and was a zealous worker in the Methodist Episcopal church.

To Joseph M. and Cynthia Ann (Robinson) Sutcliffe four children were born, two of whom died in infancy, the survivors being Dr. John A. Sutcliffe, a surgeon, of Indianapolis, and Emma, who is still living on the old home place in Waterloo township, widow of Isaac J. Doddridge. It was in June, 1877, that Emma Sutcliffe was united in marriage to Isaac J. Doddridge, who was born in the neighboring county of Wayne, where he grew to manhood. After his marriage he located in Waterloo township, on the place where Mrs. Doddridge lives now. He was a life-long farmer and became the owner of a farm of eighty acres. His death occurred in 1909 and since then Mrs. Doddridge has continued to make her home on the farm where she now lives and where she has lived since she was four years of age. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as was her husband.

JAMES LUDLOW.

James Ludlow, one of Fayette county's best-known farmers, proprietor of a fine farm in the southwestern part of Harrison township and an honored veteran of the Civil War, was born in this county and has lived here all his life. He was born in Harrison township on August 8, 1840, a son of Samuel B. and Hannah (Campbell) Ludlow, natives of Cayuga county, New York, who were married in that county and in 1819 came out here to the then "wilds" of Indiana and settled in Rush county. There Samuel B. Ludlow entered a tract of land from the government, but a short time later moved over into Fayette county and bought a farm in the southeast quarter of section 9 of Harrison township, where he made his home until 1856, when he bought another farm in the northwest quarter of section 8 of that same township and on that latter place spent his last days, his death occurring in 1891, he then being nearly eighty-two years of age. His widow survived him for some years, she being nearly ninety years of age at the time of her death. They were the parents of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, all of whom grew to maturity, but all of whom are now deceased save the subject of this biographical sketch and his sister, Anna, wife of Welborn Caldwell.

James Ludlow grew to manhood in Harrison township and remained with his parents, a valued aid in the labors of the home farm until August, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Company H, Thirty-sixth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and went to the front with that command, serv-

ing his full term of three years. The Thirty-sixth Indiana was attached to the Army of the Cumberland and Mr. Ludlow saw some of the most vigorous action of the war, including the battle of Stone's River, the battle of Chickamauga, the battle of Chattanooga and other engagements in which his regiment participated, and was in the one hundred-days campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, participating in the siege of the latter city. While there his term of enlistment expired and he received his honorable discharge. During his three years of arduous service Mr. Ludlow received but one wound and that a minor wound at the battle of Chickamauga. Of the company of one hundred men who went out with Company H when the Thirty-sixth Indiana started for the front, Mr. Ludlow and Stephen White, of Everton, are the only members now living in Fayette county. Mr. Ludlow is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic and has ever taken an earnest interest in the affairs of his local post and in those of the Department of Indiana in general.

Upon the completion of his military service James Ludlow returned to the home farm in this county and there remained, continuing to help his father in the work of the farm, until his marriage in 1875, when he started farming for himself on land he rented from his father, in section 9 of Harrison township, where he remained until 1886, when he moved to his present place in section 18, in the southwestern part of Harrison township, where he ever since has lived. On that place, in 1887, he erected a new house, which has since been his place of residence and where he and his wife are very comfortably situated.

Mr. Ludlow has been twice married. In January, 1875, he was united in marriage to Lucy Wymore, who was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, a daughter of David and Cynthia (Willoughby) Wymore, who moved from Kentucky to Indiana in the winter of 1864-65 and settled in Harrison township, this county, but later moved to Iowa. Mrs. Lucy Ludlow died in 1901, without issue, and in March, 1906, Mr. Ludlow married Mrs. Angelina (Noel) John, who was born near Georgetown, Kentucky, a daughter of James and Sarah (Bailey) Noel, both natives of Kentucky. Angelina Noel came to Indiana when sixteen years of age, with the family of George Stewart, settling in Connersville, and lived with the Stewarts there for nine years, or until her marriage to Wesley John, who was born in this county and was reared on a farm a mile west of Connersville, a son of Greenup and Janet (Hines) John, members of old families here, Greenup John's father, Jonathan John, having come here during the early days of the settlement of this part of the state and entering a tract of land from the government

about where the city of Connersville now is located. Wesley John farmed nearly all his life on the farm where he was born, but spent the last seven years of his life on a farm he had bought near Bunker Hill, west of Connersville, where he died in 1903, without issue. Mr. and Mrs. Ludlow take an earnest interest in general local affairs in the community in which they live and are helpful in promoting all movements having to do with the advancement of the common welfare.

JOHN ALFRED STRONG.

John Alfred Strong, one of Harrison township's well-known and substantial farmers, is a native son of Fayette county, but was reared over the line in the neighboring county of Union, returning to this county and locating on the farm on which he is now living, three miles north of Connersville, in 1905, the year following his marriage, and has since made his home there. He was born on a pioneer farm in Waterloo township, this county, September 20, 1860, son of Wilson and Eliza (Fiant) Strong, both members of the pioneer families; the former of whom was born on that same farm, and both of whom are now deceased.

Wilson Strong was born on a farm north of Springersville, in the southeastern part of Waterloo township, a son of Richard Strong and wife, who came to Indiana from Maryland about 1821 and settled on the farm just noted, in this county, thus being numbered among the early settlers of this county. Richard Strong was of Irish descent, his grandfather having come from the Emerald Isle. On that pioneer farm Wilson Strong grew to manhood. He married Eliza Fiant, who was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, but who had come to this county with her parents when a child, the Fiants being among the old settlers of the county. Some years after his marriage Wilson Strong moved over the line into Union county and located at Brownsville, where he became engaged as a mechanic and wagonmaker and in the immediate vicinity of which place he also owned a farm. During the Civil War, Wilson Strong enlisted for service in the Ohio Heavy Artillery, but was later transferred to one of the Indiana infantry regiments and served for three years during the struggle between the states. He died in 1886 and his widow survived until 1902.

John A. Strong was but a child when his parents moved to Brownsville and there he grew to manhood, taking an active part in the labors of his father's farm from boyhood, and has farmed all his life. In 1905, the year

following his marriage, he located on the farm on which he is now living, in Harrison township, three miles north of Connersville, and has since made that place his home, he and his family being quite comfortably situated there. Mr. Strong has a well-kept and well-improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres and is doing very well in his farming operations, being regarded as one of the progressive and substantial farmers of that neighborhood.

On March 9, 1904, John A. Strong was united in marriage to Emma D. Hamilton, who was born on a farm on the southern edge of the neighboring county of Wayne, west of Beeson, daughter of Thomas and Martha Comfort (Newbold) Hamilton, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Delaware, who came to Indiana with their respective parents in the days of their youth, the two families settling in the Connersville neighborhood. Thomas Hamilton was born near Georgetown, Kentucky, in 1810, a son of Alexander and Rebecca Hamilton, pioneers of that section. Alexander Hamilton was with Dick Johnson when the latter shot and killed the great Indian leader, Tecumseh, and served as a soldier during the War of 1812. Before 1820 he moved with his family up into Indiana and settled at Connersville, which at that time was but a small collection of rude log houses in the woods along the riverside. It was there that Thomas Hamilton grew to manhood. He started a hotel at Connersville and while thus engaged, July 6, 1838, married Martha Comfort Newbold, who was born in Sussex county, Delaware, October 6, 1813, daughter of Francis and Comfort (Rodney) Newbold, who moved from Delaware to Kentucky and thence, seven years later, up into Indiana, their daughter, Martha, then being twelve years of age, and settled on a farm west of Connersville, where, and in Connersville, the daughter, Martha, grew to womanhood. Francis Newbold was married thrice and his daughter, Martha, was the youngest of the five children born to his first wife. Years after coming to this county Francis Newbold moved over into Rush county and there spent his last days. For thirty-five years Thomas Hamilton was engaged in the hotel business at Connersville, his first hotel having been located on the east side of Central avenue, opposite the court house. From that site he moved to what later was called the Buckley Hotel, at the northeast corner of Eastern avenue and Fifth street. He and his wife were admirable hotel keeps and did a good business. It is a matter of recollection among old settlers that they had the first cook stove brought to Connersville and Mrs. Hamilton had a great reputation as a cook, her personal attention bestowed upon the kitchen of the hotel insuring to travelers the best of viands. About 1853 the Hamiltons moved to

Cambridge City, where they took the contract for boarding the men engaged in grading and graveling the National road, which was being constructed through this part of the state at that time, and two years later they moved to a farm west of Beeson, on the southern edge of Wayne county, where Mrs. Strong was born. Later they moved to the Elijah Hurst farm, in that same vicinity, and there Thomas Hamilton died in 1864, he then being fifty-four years of age. His widow survived him many years, her death occurring on October 7, 1898. Thomas Hamilton and wife were the parents of eight children, all of whom lived to maturity save one who died at the age of eighteen months and all the others of whom are still living save Alexander, William and John A., who died on October 16, 1916, those of the survivors besides Mrs. Strong, the youngest, being Mrs. Rebecca Taylor, of German-town; Mrs. Mary Hearnless, of Elwood, and Robert H. Hamilton, of Wayne county.

Mr. and Mrs. Strong have one child, a son, Charles Hamilton Strong, born on June 16, 1905. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the various beneficences of which they take a proper interest, as well as in the general social activities of the community in which they live. Mr. Strong is a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias and takes a warm interest in the affairs of that organization. He is a public-spirited citizen and takes a good citizen's interest in all movements having to do with the promotion of the best interests of the community.

LEONIDAS A. KLINE.

Leonidas A. Kline, one of the substantial farmers and landowners of Waterloo township, this county, and former trustee of that township, was born on the farm on which he is now living and has lived there the greater part of his life. He was born on September 15, 1863, son of Abraham and Caroline (Grindle) Kline, both natives of this state, the former born in this county and the latter born in Grant county, whose last days were spent in Huntington county, this state.

Abraham Kline was born in Waterloo township, this county, a son of Daniel and Catherine (Weichey) Kline, natives of Pennsylvania, who came out to Indiana in 1825 and settled in Fayette county, among the earliest settlers of Waterloo township, becoming useful and influential pioneers of that part of the county. Daniel Kline was born in Chester county, Penn-

sylvania, about 1791, a son of Isaac Kline, of German stock, and there grew to manhood. He married Catherine Weichey, also of German stock, and in 1825 drove through to Indiana, with a view to establishing a home in the then "wilds" of Fayette county. Upon his arrival here Daniel Kline bought a quarter of a section of land in Waterloo township and there he and his wife reared their family, becoming prosperous farmers. He was an active member of the German Baptist church and did much in the way of promoting better things in the pioneer community in which he settled. There Mrs. Catherine Kline died on October 6, 1862. She was a devoted member of the Christian church. Some time after the death of his wife, Daniel Kline moved to Huntington county, this state, where he spent his last days, his death occurring on May 27, 1873.

On that pioneer farm in Waterloo township, where he was born, Abraham Kline grew to manhood, a valued aid in the labors of improving and developing the same. He married Caroline Grindle, who was born in Grant county, daughter of Samuel and Caroline Grindle, who lived and died in that county, and in 1872 moved to Huntington county, this state, where he established his home on a farm and where he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring on October 11, 1896. His widow, who continued to make her home in Huntington county, survived him for more than ten years, her death occurring on July 8, 1907.

Leonidas A. Kline was about nine years of age when his parents moved to Huntington county and there he made his home, assisting his father in the labors of the farm, until his marriage in the spring of 1888, when he returned to the old home farm in Waterloo township, this county, where he was born, and there has made his home ever since, one of the substantial and progressive farmers of that community. He is the owner of three hundred and fifty-nine acres of excellent land in that township and has done very well in his farming operations. Mr. Kline is a Democrat and has ever given a good citizen's attention to local political affairs and for four years served the public in the capacity of township trustee, his term of office expiring in 1904.

In the spring of 1888, while living in Huntington county, Leonidas A. Kline was united in marriage to Olive Guthrie, who was born and reared in that county, a daughter of John and Martha (Hunter) Guthrie, who lived and died on a farm in that county, and to this union nine children have been born, namely: Elsie, who married Joseph Little and lives in Connorsville; Paul, a farmer of Waterloo township, who married Fay Davidson and has one child, a daughter, Helen; Ruth, who is a member of Fay-

ette county's efficient public-school teaching force, and Ralph, Ross, Carl, Harold, Caroline and Mary, who are at home with their parents. The Klines have a very pleasant home and have ever taken a proper part in the social activities of the community in which they live, helpful in advancing all good works thereabout. Mr. Kline is a member of the Masonic fraternity and takes a warm interest in the affairs of that ancient order.

SAM GERBER.

Sam Gerber, one of Posey township's best-known farmers and the proprietor of a well-kept and highly cultivated farm of ninety-one acres on the north edge of the county, about three miles north of Bentonville, is a native of the old Buckeye state, but has been a resident of this county since shortly after he attained his majority. He was born on a farm near Pleasant Run, between Cincinnati and Hamilton, in Hamilton county, Ohio, June 19, 1874, son of John and Mary (Sloneker) Gerber, the former of whom spent his last days in that same county and the latter, in the neighboring county of Butler.

John Gerber was born and reared in Switzerland and upon arriving at manhood's estate came to this country and made his way to Ohio, locating at Hamilton, where he married Mary Sloneker, who was born and reared in Germany, and then engaged in farming in the Pleasant Run neighborhood between Cincinnati and Hamilton, continuing thus engaged there until his death about 1886, leaving his widow with five children, of whom the subject of this sketch, then twelve years of age, was the third in order of birth. After the death of her husband the Widow Gerber moved with her family up into Butler county and there she spent her last days.

Sam Gerber was about twelve years of age when his father died and after the family moved to Butler county he was a valued aid to his mother in helping to keep the family together. He remained there until he was twenty-two years of age, when, in 1896, he came to Indiana and located in this county, where he ever since has made his home. For a year or two after coming here Mr. Gerber was engaged at farm labor west of Connersville and after his marriage in 1897 he rented a farm and began farming for himself and was thus engaged, farming the old Huston farm near Hawkinsville, in Harrison township, for ten years, at the end of which time, in June, 1907, he bought the farm of ninety-one acres on the north edge of Posey township,

three miles north of Bentonville, where he ever since has made his home and where he and his wife are very comfortably situated. Since taking possession of that farm Mr. Gerber has made numerous substantial improvements and now has an excellent farm plant, good buildings and well-tiled fields. In addition to his general farming he has given considerable attention to the raising of hogs for the market and is doing very well in his operations. Mr. Gerber is a member of the local lodge of the Modern Woodmen and takes a warm interest in the affairs of that organization.

Mr. Gerber's wife, born Nellie Jane Caldwell, was born at Connersville, daughter of Sanford and Elizabeth (McCann) Caldwell, both of whom also were born in this county and the former of whom is still living here. Sanford Caldwell was born in Posey township, on the farm two miles south of Bentonville, where Fred Hackleman now lives, May 18, 1843, son of Train and Jane (McClure) Caldwell, the former of whom, a native of North Carolina, was but an infant when his parents came West, first locating in Ohio and then moving over into Indiana and settling in Harrison township, this county, in the days when the blockhouse was still being maintained there as a protection against the Indians and for some time lived in the blockhouse, which was situated where Daniel Caldwell now lives. Train Caldwell grew to manhood amid the pioneer conditions that then prevailed in Posey township and became one of the extensive farmers and stockmen of that part of the county. About 1865 he moved to Connersville, where he became engaged in the pork-packing industry and where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. Sanford Caldwell was reared in this county and for some years after his marriage in 1873 was engaged in the retail meat business in East Connersville, remaining there until 1882, when he moved to Yankee-town, where he became the owner of a farm of one hundred and three acres, on which he made his home until about 1912, when he retired and has since been making his home with his children. His wife died in 1896. She was born, Elizabeth McCann, on a farm east of Connersville, a daughter of Basil and Eleanor (Webb) McCann, the former of whom was born in Jennings township, this county, a son of James and Barbara (Darey) McCann, who came to this state from western Virginia and located on land that now is in the very heart of the city of Indianapolis; but believing that land there never would amount to anything presently came over into Fayette county and located in Jennings township, on what now is known as the old Spivey farm, three and one-half miles east of Connersville, later moving to a farm which occupied the present site of East Connersville, where they established their home. Basil McCann became a partner in the big pork-packing concern of

Caldwell & Company and was office manager for the same. When that concern went out of business about 1876 he continued his extensive farming operations and also for some time operated a saw-mill. He later engaged in the mercantile business in East Connersville and was thus engaged for about ten years. He was an active Republican and he and his wife were earnest members of the Christian church. Basil McCann died in 1885 and his widow survived him for fifteen years, her death occurring in 1900. She was born, Eleanor Webb, in Rush county, a daughter of Isom and Elizabeth (Cassidy) Webb, and when a child came to this county to make her home with a cousin, Mrs. Thomas White, and was living there at the time of her marriage to Basil McCann. To Sanford and Elizabeth (McCann) Caldwell four children were born, those besides Mrs. Gerber being Charles and Frank Caldwell, who live on a farm about four miles southwest of Connersville and Carrie, wife of William McClure, of Connersville.

WILLIAM MAZE.

William Maze, trustee of Waterloo township, this county, and the proprietor of a fine farm of two hundred acres in the southeastern part of that township, was born and reared in the neighboring county of Union, but has been a resident of Fayette county for the past twenty years or more, during which time he has come to be one of the best-known men in the county. He was born on a farm in the Quakertown neighborhood, in Harmony township, Union county, April 17, 1867, son of John W. and Susan (Hollingsworth) Maze, both of whom were born and reared in that same township, members of pioneer families in that part of the state.

Reared on the paternal farm in Union county, William Maze grew to manhood there and after his marriage began farming on his own account. In March, 1896, he came over into this county and bought the farm on which he is now living, in the southeastern part of Waterloo township, and has ever since made that place his home. Mr. Maze has two hundred acres of land in that farm and his place is well improved and profitably cultivated. Mr. Maze is a Democrat and in 1904 was elected trustee of Waterloo township, serving in that important capacity for four years. In 1914 he was re-elected to that same office and is now serving his second term as trustee, giving to the duties of his office the most careful attention to the needs of the public.

He and his wife are members of the Christian church at Springersville and take a proper interest in church work.

Mrs. Maze, whose maiden name was Alva Simpson, was born in Waterloo township, daughter of Benjamin and Melinda Jane (Strong) Simpson, both of whom were born and reared in the southeastern part of that same township. Mrs. Simpson was a daughter of Richard and Susan Strong, early settlers on the farm on which Mr. and Mrs. Maze are now living. Benjamin Simpson, who was a son of William Simpson, one of the early settlers in Fayette county, for years served his home township in the capacity of justice of the peace.

To Mr. and Mrs. Maze four children have been born, namely: Earl, who died when fourteen months of age; Anna, who married Wilbur Osborne and lives in the northwestern part of Union county; John Stanford, who is at home, and Lawrence, also at home. Mr. Maze is a member of both the subordinate lodge and the encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, affiliated with the former at Brownsville and with the latter at Liberty, and takes a warm interest in Odd Fellowship. He is a public-spirited citizen and has ever given his aid in promoting such movements as are designed to advance the common welfare of the community.

OLIVER T. FIANT.

Oliver T. Fiant, one of Waterloo township's well-known and progressive young farmers and the proprietor of a well-kept farm near Waterloo, was born on the farm on which he is now living in that township and has lived there all his life. He was born on March 29, 1882, son of Daniel and Lavina (White) Fiant, both of whom were born in this county, members of pioneer families, and whose last days were spent in Connersville, the county seat, Daniel Fiant having been serving as a member of the board of county commissioners at the time of his death.

Daniel Fiant was born on a pioneer farm in Waterloo township, this county, January 28, 1846, son of John and Hannah (Fiddler) Fiant, the former of whom also was born in this part of the state, on a pioneer farm over the line in Union county, a son of Daniel and Saloma (Gaby) Fiant, prominent among the early settlers of this part of Indiana. The senior Daniel Fiant was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, son of a Hessian

soldier, one of the band of troops hired by the Duke of Hesse to the British government for use against the American patriots, but who had deserted the British cause, putting in his lot with that of the colonists, and after the war had remained on this side, married here and established a home, his family now being a numerous one and represented in various parts of the country. Trained as a carpenter, Daniel Fiant followed that trade during his young manhood in Pennsylvania. There he married Saloma Gaby and in 1802 he and his family came out to this part of the country, then regarded as the "wilds" of the West, and settled on a farm in Union county, not far from the present Fayette county line, in the then territory of Indiana, and there established his home. In addition to buying a tract of land there, he also bought a pioneer mill, but the latter proved unprofitable and was not long continued. In 1834 the pioneer Daniel Fiant moved over into Fayette county and settled in Waterloo township, where he had leased a quarter of a section of school land for a term of ninety-nine years, and there he and his wife spent their last days, his death occurring in 1866, he then being eighty-six years of age, and hers, in 1867, she then being eighty-five years of age. John Fiant, the tenth in order of birth of the children born to the above pioneer couple, was born in 1818 and grew up on the pioneer farm in Union county, realizing fully the hardships which attended the efforts of the early settlers to bring the wilderness to a habitable state. In 1843 he married Hannah Fiddler, a daughter of Samuel Fiddler, and established his home in this county, becoming the owner of a farm of one hundred and seventeen acres. He and his wife were members of the German Baptist church, of which Daniel Fiant, the pioneer, and his wife also had been members, and he for years was one of the deacons of the local congregation of that church.

The younger Daniel Fiant, grandson of the pioneer whose name he bore, was reared on the home farm in this county and in April, 1871, was united in marriage to Lavina White, who was born in Waterloo township, this county, August 24, 1849, a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth White. Daniel Fiant and his wife began their married life on a farm not far from Waterloo, in the township of that name, and as time passed prospered in their operations, gradually enlarging their holdings until they became owners of a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres of excellent land, all of which was well improved. In 1908 Daniel Fiant was elected a member of the board of county commissioners from his district and in that same year retired from the farm, turning the same over to the management of his sons, built a comfortable house in Connersville and moved to the county seat, where he

and his wife spent their last days. In 1910 Daniel Fiant was unanimously renominated to the office of county commissioner, but did not live to enter upon his second term of office, his death occurring at Connersville on August 30, 1910. His widow survived him less than three years, her death occurring in March, 1913. She had been a member of the Brethren church for many years and it has been written of her that "her religion was a vital, controlling principle of her life." For more than thirty years Daniel Fiant had been a member of the Dunker church and for many years served as president of the German Baptist Tri-County Mutual Protective Association. To him and his wife seven children were born, two of whom died in early youth and the other five of whom are still living, those besides the subject of this sketch being Della, Martha and Oren, who continue to live in the house in which their parents died in Connersville, and Sylvia, who married Roy Sherry, also of Connersville.

Oliver T. Fiant was reared on the farm on which he is now living and has lived there all his life. He completed his schooling in the high school over in Wayne county and early began giving his practical attention to the labors of the farm. After his marriage in 1903 he established his home on the old home place, eighty acres of which he now owns, and there he and his family are very pleasantly and very comfortably situated.

On December 13, 1903, Oliver T. Fiant was united in marriage to Nelle Louise Stanley, who was born in the neighboring county of Union, a daughter of Edwin and Wealthy Ann (Gruell) Stanley, both natives of this section of Indiana, the former born in this county and the latter born in the neighboring county of Franklin, who are now living retired at Lyons Station. Edwin Stanley was born on a farm in Jennings township, this county, June 16, 1843, son of Nathan and Mary (Golden) Stanley, the former a native of the state of Tennessee and the latter of this county. Nathan Stanley was but ten years of age when he came from Tennessee to Indiana with his widowed mother, two sisters and a brother, the family settling on the Jonas Scholl farm in the eastern part of Jennings township, this county. In that township Nathan Stanley spent the rest of his life as a farmer and was a substantial and influential citizen. He was twice married. His first wife, who was Mary Golden, born in Jennings township, this county, a daughter of Stephen Golden and wife, who lived one mile from Alquina, on a farm now owned by Reed Nichols, died when her son, Edwin, was nine or ten years of age, leaving seven children. Later Nathan Stanley married Elizabeth Grimes, who bore him four children and was a devoted mother also to the children by her husband's first marriage.

Edwin Stanley grew up on the home farm in Jennings township and was married in 1867. In the following year he moved to Illinois and in that state farmed for two years, at the end of which time he returned to his home state and bought a part of the Wilson farm, two miles northeast of Alquina, on the east side of the Union county line, and there made his home until 1903, when he retired from the farm and moved to Lyons Station, where he and his wife are now living. He is the owner of one hundred and thirty-eight acres of excellent land over the line in Union county and twenty-eight acres in this county.

On February 7, 1867, in Rush county, this state, Edwin Stanley was united in marriage to Wealthy Ann Gruell, who was born in Franklin county, this state, a daughter of Thomas and Letitia (Gruell) Gruell, the former of whom was born in Delaware and was about six years of age when he came to Indiana with his parents, Lawrence Gruell and wife, who settled on a farm on the northern edge of Waterloo township, this county, among the first settlers of that part of the county, and there established him home. There Thomas Gruell grew to manhood and there he married Letitia Gruell, who was born in the Xenia neighborhood, in Ohio, and who was but a child when her parents, Jacob and Prudence Gruell, natives of Delaware, moved from Ohio over into Indiana and settled in Waterloo township, this county. Some years after his marriage Thomas Gruell moved over into Rush county and in 1843 moved from there to Franklin county, where Mrs. Stanley was born, and in the early fifties moved from that county to Columbus, this state, where he lived for two or three years, at the end of which time he returned to Rush county and settled on a farm near Arlington, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. Thomas Gruell was a tanner, having served an apprenticeship to that trade in his youth, and owned a tannery at Columbus. He also owned a store at Andersonville, in Franklin county. Edwin Stanley and wife have seven children, those besides Mrs. Fiant, the last in order of birth, being as follow: Grant, who lives on a farm on the eastern edge of Jennings township and who married Grace Williams and has four children, Alpha, Vera, Wilbur and Frances; Thomas O., who married Jennie Geis and is engaged in the grain business at Lyonsville, this county; Carrie, who married John Williamson (now deceased), of Jennings township, and has four children, Everett, Earl, Lloyd and Opal; Minnie, who married George Harvey and lives on her father's farm in Union county; Rusha, who married Newton Gruell, of Elmwood, Ohio, and has two children, Thomas and Lowell, and Letitia, who married Dr. Stanton E. Gordon, of Alquina, this county, and has two children, Stanley and Helen.

Mr. and Mrs. Fiant have four children, Isabelle Junius, Daniel Webster, Paul Edwin and Thomas Kenneth. Mr. and Mrs. Fiant and the two eldest children are all members of the Methodist church, as are Mrs. Fiant's parents, and Mr. Fiant is a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias, in the affairs of which organization he takes a warm interest. He and his wife take a proper part in the general social activities of the community in which they live and are helpful in promoting all causes having to do with the advancement of the common welfare thereabout.

WILLARD HADLEY.

Willard Hadley, proprietor of a well-kept farm on the eastern edge of the village of Columbia, in Columbia township, this county, and one of the best-known citizens of that part of the county, was born in the neighboring county of Franklin, but has been a resident of Fayette county since he was a boy and has lived in Columbia township ever since he came to this county. He was born on a farm in the immediate vicinity of Metamora, eight or ten miles south of his present home, December 18, 1867, son of David T. and Mary Ann (Curry) Hadley, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of this state and the latter of whom is still living, for many years a resident of Columbia township, this county.

David T. Hadley, who was an honored veteran of the Civil War, was born in Brown county, Ohio, August 21, 1841, a son of Anson Hadley and wife, and was but a child when his parents came over into Indiana and settled in the Metamora neighborhood. His mother died shortly after the family came here and he was taken in charge by the Whitelock family, of Jackson township, this county, and was reared there, growing up to the life of a farm. Though not yet twenty years of age when the Civil War broke out, David T. Hadley offered his services in behalf of the Union and on April 22, 1861, at Brookville, was mustered in with Company C, Thirteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which command he served his full three years, the term of his enlistment, and was mustered out with his regiment at Indianapolis on July, 1864, his company at that time having been reduced to twenty-three members. During the term of his service in the army Mr. Hadley was in some of the most important engagements and battles of the war, including Rich Mountain, Cheat Mountain, Green Briar, Allegheny, Winchester, Mt. Jackson, Summerville, Franklin, Jones's Ford, Cold Harbor,

Petersburg and many others and ever acquitted himself to the full measure of a soldier.

Upon the completion of his military service David T. Hadley returned to his old home and on January 3, 1867, was united in marriage to Mary A. Curry, who was born at Metamora, in Franklin county, daughter of Thomas and Penselia (Simmons) Curry, both of whom were born and reared in that same community, members of old families thereabout. James Simmons, father of Mrs. Penselia Curry, was a Virginian, one of the early settlers in Franklin county. Mrs. Hadley grew up on a farm in the Metamora neighborhood, where her father followed farming all his life, and lived there until her marriage. For three or four years after their marriage David T. Hadley and wife continued to live in the Metamora neighborhood and then moved to Daviess county, this state, where they remained about five years, at the end of which time they moved to Rush county, where Mr. Hadley died on December 7, 1876, leaving his wife and three small children. He was a member of the Methodist church, as is his widow, and was a member of the Grange, in the affairs of which, as well as in his church work, he took a deep interest. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Hadley and her children returned to her old home near Metamora and remained there until her two sons were old enough to take the direction of a farm, when, about 1886, the family came to Fayette county and bought a farm about one mile south of Columbia, where Mrs. Hadley has lived ever since and where she is very comfortably situated, the owner of seventy-nine acres of excellent land, which is now farmed by her grandson, Virgil Hadley. Besides the subject of this sketch, Mrs. Hadley has two children, another son, Omer, and a daughter, Edith, the latter of whom married Rollin Pumphrey and now lives on a farm near Hawkinsville, north of Connersville. Omer Hadley now lives in Orange township, this county, where he owns a farm of one hundred and seventeen and one-half acres. He married Edith Robinson, who died in 1909, leaving two children, Virgil and Esta, the former of whom is now farming his grandmother's place, while the latter is keeping house for her father.

Willard Hadley was twelve or thirteen years of age when his mother came up into Fayette county from her old home near Metamora and settled in Columbia township and there he grew to manhood, helping his mother with the labors of the farm. About 1890 he rented the home farm and remained there, the last of the family to leave home, until about eleven years ago, he then being thirty-eight years of age, when he bought his present farm of ninety acres at the east edge of the village of Columbia, where he has farmed ever since and where he and his wife are very comfortably situated.

Mr. Hadley has a well-improved farm and a well-kept farm plant. In addition to his general farming he has given considerable attention to the raising of live stock and has done very well in his operations. Mr. Hadley is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and takes a warm interest in the affairs of the same.

On June 20, 1906, Willard Hadley was united in marriage to Pearl Stevens, who was born of Garrison creek, in Columbia township, this county, daughter of Charles and Loanna (Limpus) Stevens, both of whom also were born in that same township. Charles Stevens was a son of Charles P. and Letitia (Thorpe) Stevens, old settlers in Columbia township, and he spent all his life farming there, dying when his daughter, now Mrs. Hadley, was three years of age, leaving a widow and three children. The widow afterward made her home at Alpine and followed dressmaking as a means of livelihood for herself and children and there she spent the rest of her life, her death occurring in 1900. She was a daughter of John and Harriet (Perkins) Limpus, the former of whom also was born and reared in Columbia township, his father having been one of the original pioneers of that part of the county, entering a tract of land there from the government in an early day in the settlement of that section of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Hadley have a very pleasant home and take a proper part in the general social activities of the community in which they live, helpful in promoting all agencies for the advancement of the common welfare.

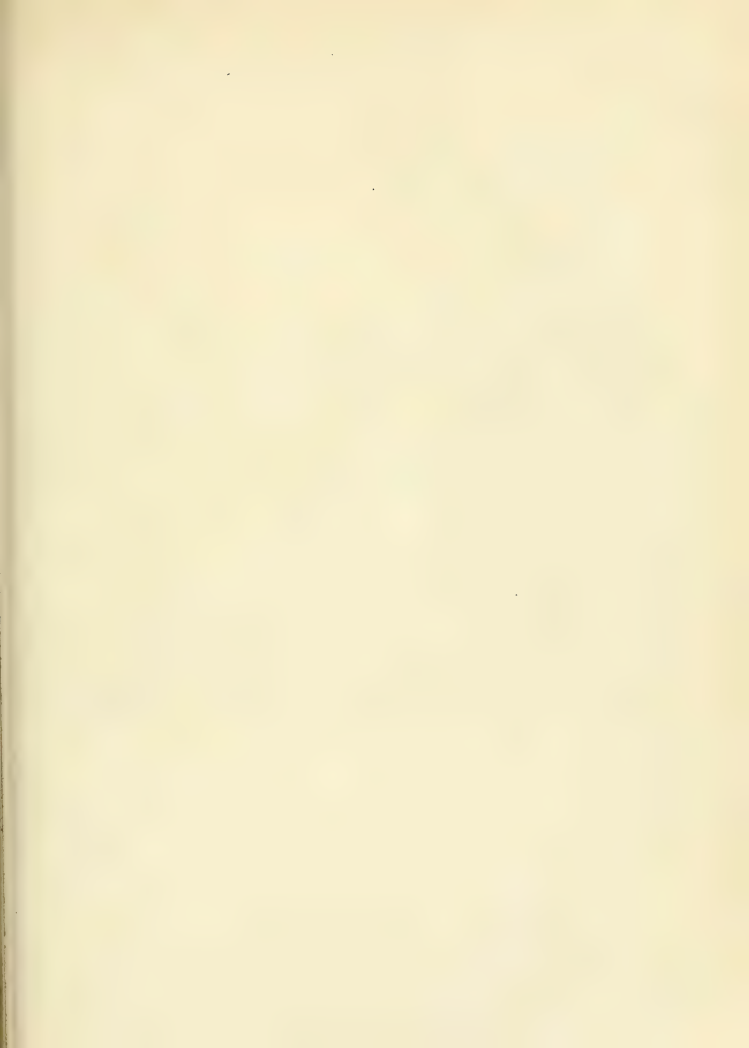
John Limpus, who was one of the most active of the pioneer residents of Fayette county, was but a babe when his parents, Isaac Limpus and wife, came up here from the neighboring county of Franklin, where he was born. Isaac Limpus came to this state from Tennessee and upon coming to Fayette county located in the Columbia settlement, where he established his home. John Limpus grew to manhood in this county and became a carpenter, the most of his work being done in Alpine and vicinity, he and his brothers building the first four of five houses erected in the village of Alpine. He later became a foreman, then a contractor and then superintendent of construction of the canal between Cincinnati and Hagerstown, and was thus engaged until about 1860, when he started a saw-mill at Alpine and operated the same for seven or eight years. He then became "walking boss," or supervisor, of a number of gangs of men working on the construction of the old Valley railroad and when that work was completed took up civil engineering and bridge contracting, building numerous bridges in this county, erecting the foundation of factory buildings at Connersville and supervising the construction of numerous other large works in Fayette and adjoining counties.

His wife, Harriet Perkins, had also come to this county in the days of her early childhood, having been but two years of age when her parents came here and settled in the immediate vicinity of the old block house about a mile west of the present village of Alpine, the presence of Indians hereabout in those days necessitating the maintenance of the block house as a means of protection against possibly raiding bands of redskins.

ABSALOM SIMPKINS.

Absalom Simpkins, one of Fayette county's best-known farmers, the proprietor of a fine farm in Harrison township and who, for some years past, has been serving as assessor of that township, is a native of the neighboring state of Ohio, but has lived in this county since 1887. He was born on a farm in Clermont county, Ohio, December 28, 1851, son of Charles and Ann (Bennett) Simpkins, both of whom were born in the state of New Jersey and who became substantial farmers of Clermont county, Ohio.

Reared on the paternal farm in Ohio, Absalom Simpkins received his schooling in the district school in the neighborhood of his home and at the age of twenty-one began teaching in that school, the same one in which he had been a pupil the year before. He got along well with his first school and for seven years thereafter was engaged in teaching during the winters, continuing to farm during the summers. When twenty-two years of age he married and began farming on his own account in southern Ohio. Three years before that time, in 1870, he had come to Indiana and had worked for a time in Fayette county; and in 1887 he moved here to make his permanent residence in this county and has ever since been engaged in farming and in the buying and shipping of live stock, having made a specialty of the latter phase of his farming for the past ten years. Four years ago Mr. Simpkins bought the farm on which he is now living in Harrison township, just four miles north of the court house, and he and his family are there very comfortably and very pleasantly situated. Mr. Simpkins is an ardent Republican and has from boyhood given his earnest attention to political affairs. During the period of his residence in Clermont county, Ohio, he served for three terms as assessor of his home township and is now serving his third term as assessor of Harrison township, this county, having been successively elected to that important office. Mr. Simpkins is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is also a member of the local lodges of the Independent Order of





THE AUSTIN CLAYPOOL HOME.

Odd Fellows, of the Improved Order of Red Men and of the Haymakers, and in the affairs of these several organizations takes a warm interest.

In 1873, while living in Clermont county, Ohio, Absalom Simpkins was united in marriage to Eliza Jane Frazier, who also was born in that county, a daughter of Leroy and Sarah (Aultman) Frazier, the former of whom was born in that same county and the latter in Rush county, this state. In 1891 Leroy Frazier and his wife moved from Ohio to Indiana and settled in the eastern part of Harrison township, this county, where they spent the remainder of their lives. During his residence in Ohio Mr. Frazier was for many years a dealer in live stock and also was an extensive buyer of tobacco. Upon locating in Fayette county he engaged in general farming and was thus engaged until his death.

To Mr. and Mrs. Simpkins eight children have been born, all of whom are living save three, one having died in infancy and two, Ira and Ora (twins), later; Ora dying at the age of five years and Ira, at the age of twenty-four. Those living are as follow: Lee, now living in Wayne county, who married Myrtle Wood, and has one child, a son, Robert; Frank, who also lives in Wayne county and who married Lizzie Watt and has two children, Paul and Elma Jeanne; Jesse, also of Wayne county, who married Carrie White and has two children, Geneva and Freda; Mary, who married Clinton Bertsch, of Wayne county, and has four children, Maynard, Ralph, Margaret and Arthur; Albert, who is at home with his parents, a valuable aid to his father in the management of the home farm.

AUSTIN B. CLAYPOOL.

It was in the year 1816, the year of Indiana's admission to statehood, that Newton Claypool and his brother Solomon, vigorous and enterprising young Virginians, came over into the new state from Ohio and after prospecting a bit decided to put in their fortunes with those of such other settlers as would, in their opinion, form a colony in the vicinity of Conner's saw-mill, which had been established a short time previously by John Conner on the banks of the White Water, at the site of the present important and flourishing city of Connersville. Newton Claypool possessed a strong and true pioneering sense and his judgment unerringly told him that here on the banks of the White Water was an ideal location for a home. He secured a tract of land in the neighborhood of the mill and there set about the erection of a

cabin for the bride whom he married in 1818, when he returned to his old Ohio home near Chillicothe. Together they made their bridal trip in the month of February on horseback to the then wilderness. Later he built a more commodious house and as the only available source from which he could obtain the lumber needful for the construction of the house was the Conner saw-mill, he made application there, but was told that no more business could be accepted at that time; that the capacity of the mill was taxed to the utmost. But something had to be done and young Newton Claypool fell in with the plan, suggested by Conner, of using the mill for himself after sundown and getting out what lumber he could by moonlight.

And it was in that humble pioneer home, lovingly prepared by an ardent young lover, that Austin B. Claypool, who afterward was to become so prominently identified with the affairs of Fayette county and of the state of Indiana in general, was born. In 1836, Newton Claypool bought from a pioneer named Berry, the farm for many years known as the old Claypool homestead and now known as "Maplewood." He spent the greater part of his life here and the place is still in the possession of the family, being now occupied by Austin B. Claypool's widowed daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl. Austin B. Claypool enjoyed the unique experience of growing up amid pioneer conditions and witnessing the growth of a considerable city about his home, the luxuries of modern life and modern ways of living being brought to his very door. He grew up as a farmer boy, tilling fields on which substantial buildings of the city now stand and was thus a witness to the development of the city of Connersville from the very beginning of the same, and was one of the most active and influential factors in that development. Upon his father's death he inherited the home place, beautiful "Maplewood," and became, in addition thereto, by his own efforts, the owner of other large landed interests. He was at one time president of what is now the First National Bank of Connersville, and the Citizens Bank of Milton, but the confinement entailed by the duties pertaining to those offices proved too irksome for this stalwart, open-air man, a true lover of nature, and he relinquished the offices. Mr. Claypool gave large attention to the raising of live stock and his herds of white cattle grazing on the beautiful pastures of "Maplewood" were widely admired. In an early day the old Claypool homestead was the scene of many spirited political conferences of the Republican party, to which the Claypools have been attached since the very beginning of the party, and conferences have been held there by many of the most notable personages in that party in the days gone by. Austin B. Claypool came to be regarded as a wealthy man, in his generation, and his chief delight was in adding to the happiness of others. He was a singularly public-spirited man

and did very much toward the promotion of movements designed to develop his home community along all proper lines. He took considerable interest in fraternal matters and was a Scottish-Rite Mason and a member of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was strongly influential in the building of gravel roads and active in promoting the construction of the railways entering Connersville. He helped organize the early agricultural fairs of Wayne and Fayette counties and served as a member of the Indiana state board of agriculture and also was a trustee of Purdue University.

Austin B. Claypool was born on December 1, 1823, son of Newton and Mary (Kern) Claypool, the former of whom was born in the state of Virginia and the latter in Ohio, the first white child born in the Sciota valley. Newton Claypool was born on May 20, 1795, and when a young man moved over into Ross county, Ohio, coming thence, in 1816, as noted above, and buying a tract of land on the present site of the city of Connersville and erecting on the same a house. In January, 1818, on High Bank prairie, in Ross county, Ohio, Newton Claypool was united in marriage to Mary Kern, who was born on February 3, 1798. In their pioneer home nine children were born, Sarah Ann, Austin Bingley, Benjamin Franklin, Abraham Jefferson, Edward Fay and four who died in infancy or youth.

From the very beginning of his residence in this county Newton Claypool exerted his energies, not only to the task of developing his community, but to the general public service, and became early recognized as one of the most substantial and influential pioneers of this section of the state. He was elected first treasurer of Fayette county and while serving in that capacity performed a notable service in behalf of the county, his well-ordered and systematic methods doing much toward starting the civic affairs of the county off in proper shape. He was early elected to represent his district in the state Legislature and was retained in the General Assembly for many terms, his services in both the House and the Senate proving of large value not only to this district, but to the state at large, his constructive mind and abilities as an organizer being widely recognized by his colleagues in the Legislature. Newton Claypool died on May 14, 1866, he then being seventy years, eleven months and twenty-four days of age. His wife had preceded him to the grave less than two years, her death having occurred on August 16, 1864, she then being sixty-six years, six months and thirteen days of age. The memory of this honored pioneer couple is cherished wherever the history and the traditions of Fayette county are held dear.

Austin B. Claypool's early schooling was obtained under Harvey Nutting, a young Yankee school teacher who located in Connersville in an early day

in the settlement of that place, and from the very beginning of his school days he evinced an unusual aptitude in his studies. His special bent was in the direction of mathematics and before he was sixteen years of age he was called on to settle a local dispute arising out of a variance of opinion as to the amount of stone in one of the White Water canal locks, the contractor having disputed the estimate made by the appraisers. The issue was carried into court and young Claypool was called as an expert witness, his estimate, based upon his careful calculation, being accepted by the court, which sternly rebuked the opposing counsel, Samuel Parker, for the manner in which he had attempted to confuse the youthful witness. While still a boy, young Claypool was entrusted with numerous responsible duties by his father and at one time he was sent out with five hundred dollars to buy hogs throughout the county. That was in the day before farm scales were thought of and on the young stockbuyer's judgment depended the faithful performance of the trust, which was carried out to his father's entire satisfaction, the lad soon becoming an expert buyer and thus laying the foundation for his future success.

On May 20, 1846, Austin B. Claypool was united in marriage to Hannah Ann Petty, daughter of Williams and Elizabeth (John) Petty, pioneers of this section of the state, and to that union eight children were born, namely: Virginia, wife of Henry Clay Meredith, of Wayne county, Indiana; Marcus S., who married Elizabeth Burson and now resides at Muncie, this state; Elizabeth, widow of Morell J. Earl and who is now occupying the old Claypool home, "Maplewood"; Frank J., of Muncie, and four who died in youth. Frank J. Claypool married Luella Swiggett and has two children, Austin B., who married Elma Quick, and Virginia Meredith, who married Dr. Robert T. Miller. Austin B. Claypool and wife did not unite with any church until late in life, but contributed generously to the support of all denominations in Connersville, as well as to all other good works there. When "Maplewood" was laid out, Mr. Claypool donated the ground on which the Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal church was erected and practically gave to the congregation both the church and the parsonage, he and his wife at the same time becoming members of that congregation and continued active workers in the same until their death. Austin B. Claypool died on January 16, 1905, he then being eighty-two years of age. A distinct honor was paid to his memory by the city schools during the funeral service, by having each teacher devote one period to his life and character. His widow survived until January 18, 1913, she being eighty-five years of age at the time of her death.

Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, the only one of the Claypool family

remaining in Connersville and who continues to occupy the old home, "Maplewood," was born during the brief period in which her parents lived at Germantown, in the neighboring county of Wayne, but has been a resident of Connersville since she was three or four years of age. In her childhood she was tutored in private schools and by a governess and later attended Glendale College. Even in the days of her girlhood Elizabeth Claypool began to take an earnest interest in the cultural activities of her home town and all her life has been devoted to the promotion of the best interests of the community in a cultural way. Married in 1878 and left a widow after less than one year of happy married life, Mrs. Earl has ever since found distraction from her lonely state in doing in behalf of others what she has been denied doing for her own, and for many years one of her chief delights has been the labor she has been able to perform in Sunday-school work, the satisfaction she has derived from witnessing in after years the fruits of those labors reflected in the lives of the boys and girls who had been members of her young peoples clubs and pupils in her Bible classes, being a great source of comfort. She regards this as the greatest work of her life and counts it a high privilege to have been given the time, strength and means for the successful prosecution of such labors.

Mrs. Earl has also given much of her time and energies to the work of women's clubs in Indiana and is a past president of the Indiana Union of Literary Clubs. She was chairman of the committee that introduced the bill creating the public library commission of Indiana and successfully carried the same through the Legislature, and was appointed by Governor Mount the woman member of that commission of three; has been reappointed by each successive governor and is now president of the commission. In this important capacity Mrs. Earl has performed a most valuable service in behalf of library extension and development in Indiana and her influence has been carried into adjoining and other states. She is now president of the League of Library Commissions and is a member of the council of the American Library Association. It was through her suggestion that the Indiana Library Trustees Association was organized and it has been her enthusiastic co-operation in the labors of that association that has done much to advance the standard of libraries throughout the state. In 1915 she was president of this association and she also has served as president of the Indiana Library Association. She is vice-president of the Connersville library board and it was largely through her influence and direction that the handsome Carnegie library building was secured for that city.

In her labors in behalf of the woman's clubs movement, Mrs. Earl has

for years been particularly active and her activity and influence in that connection have done much to advance the movement in this state. When the "General Federation of Women's Clubs" began its campaign for a one-hundred-thousand-dollar endowment fund, Mrs. Earl was selected as chairman for Indiana and, with marked ability, raised several hundred dollars over Indiana's apportionment. At the biennial meetings of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs held at Chicago in 1914 and at New York in 1916 she served as an aide to the president. When the secretary of agriculture asked Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, president of the General Federation, to appoint a special committee of three to co-operate with the agricultural department of the federal government to ascertain what the government is doing in the way of aid for women and children, Mrs. Earl was selected as one of the three women appointed. So successful was the report made that the committee was asked to be continued and take up other departments, which work is now under way. Mrs. Earl has been an extensive traveler, both in this country and in foreign lands, and a trip through the Holy Land made some years ago gave her vivid and invaluable impressions with which to render more realistic her presentation of the Bible lessons to the plastic minds of her Sunday school pupils. Mrs. Earl is a Presbyterian and is devoted to foreign missions.

MORELL J. EARL.

Morell J. Earl, of Lafayette, Indiana, who died in the summer of 1879, and whose widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, has since made her home at "Maplewood," the home of her father and of her grandfather, at Connersville, was born at Lafayette, Indiana, June 7, 1853, and was therefore but twenty-six years of age at the time of his death. He was the son of Adams and Martha (Hawkins) Earl, both of whom were born in the state of Ohio, and who were the parents of two children, the subject of this memorial sketch having had a sister, Alice, who married Charles B. Stuart, of Logansport, who became a prominent lawyer of Lafayette.

Adams Earl was for years one of Lafayette's best-known and most influential merchants and landowners. The wholesale grocery business he built up there became one of the most substantial mercantile establishments in that city. He did other things also on a large scale and "Shadeland Farm," his Hereford cattle ranch on the Wea plain, near Lafayette, was widely famed for the excellence of the cattle he bred there. He and his wife spent all of

their married life in Lafayette and died at their beautiful home, "Earlhurst," stately in its natural setting of forest trees.

Morell J. Earl was reared at Lafayette and finished his schooling at Wabash College and at Amherst College, Massachusetts. From boyhood he took much interest in his father's farming and stock-raising operations and received careful instruction along the lines of agriculture, owning a large tract of land in Benton county, upon which he had a herd of Shorthorn cattle. After completing his college course, he entered the wholesale store with his father and was devoting himself to a business career, with prospects for large success opening out before him, when his death occurred on July 28, 1879.

Less than a year before his death, on October 9, 1878, Morell J. Earl was united in marriage to Elizabeth Claypool, of Connersville, daughter of Austin B. Claypool and granddaughter of Newton Claypool, and his widow still survives, making her home at "Maplewood," the old homestead at which her grandfather and his wife established their home in 1836, then a large farm, where now stands the beautiful suburb, "Maplewood," of the city of Connersville. In a memorial sketch relating to Austin B. Claypool, presented elsewhere in this volume, there are set out, in full, details relating to the origin of the Claypool family in this community and of the good works and the various services to the community rendered by Newton Claypool and by his son, Austin B. Claypool, and by the latter's daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, and the reader's attention is respectfully called to the same in connection with this brief memorial sketch of a brave young man whose life went out just at the time when that life seemed fairer to him than ever before.

JAMES F. HOLLAND.

James F. Holland, a former member of the board of county commissioners of Fayette county and one of the best-known and most substantial farmers of Waterloo township, proprietor of a fine farm of four hundred and eighty acres of land, was born in that township, on a pioneer farm not far from his present home, and has lived in that vicinity all his life. He was born on June 19, 1861, son of William A. and Mary A. (Scholl) Holland, both now deceased, who also were born in that same township, where they spent all their lives, among the best-known and most influential residents of that part of the county.

William A. Holland was born in 1833, a son of Robert and Margaret

(Stephenson) Holland, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of the state of Ohio, who were among the early settlers of Waterloo township, this county. Robert Holland was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1779, and was well grown when he came to this country and settled in Hamilton county, Ohio, where he married Margaret Stephenson, who lived in Colerain township, that county. Shortly after his marriage Robert Holland came over into Indiana and entered a tract of "Congress land" in Waterloo township, this county, and there established his home. He also owned a farm in Union county. He was a weaver as well as a farmer and was wont to work at his trade as a weaver at night, spending his days farming, and it is related of him that it was nothing unusual for him to sit before his loom all night and then do a full day's work in the fields the next day. His son, William A. Holland, grew to manhood on the pioneer farm where he was born and for several winters taught school in that neighborhood. He spent his entire life in that township, a life-long farmer, and came to be the owner of four farms, aggregating four hundred and eighty acres, in Waterloo township, besides helping his children to get a start on farms of their own. William A. Holland was an ardent Republican and for some time served as assessor of his home township and for sixteen years served as a member of the board of county commissioners of Fayette county, his services in the latter connection proving of much value to the county at large. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and were among the leaders in all good works in the community in which they lived. William A. Holland died on May 11, 1908, and his widow survived a little less than two years, her death occurring in February, 1910. She also was born in Waterloo township and lived there all her life. Her maiden name was Mary A. Scholl and she was a daughter of John and Sallie (Reed) Scholl, members of pioneer families in that part of the county.

John Scholl was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, in 1824, and was about nine years of age when his parents, John and Sallie (Reed) Scholl came to Indiana with their family and settled in Fayette county, establishing their home on a tract of land bought from the government in Waterloo township. The senior John Scholl also was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, a son of John Jacob and Mary (Hetzl) Scholl, natives of that same county, of German descent, the former having been born there in 1773, son of John Peter Scholl, who was born in the Black Forest of Germany and who, when a lad, started with his parents and the other members of their family for this country, all of the family save himself dying on shipboard of cholera on the way over. John Jacob Scholl and his family came to Indiana from Penn-

sylvania in 1833 and settled in Fayette county, where John Jacob Scholl died in 1870, at the age of ninety-six years. His son, the senior John Scholl, also located in Waterloo township, this county, in 1833, and there died in 1876, he then being at the age of seventy-six years. He and his wife (Sallie Reed) were the parents of seven children, John, Sallie, David, Mary, Henry, Leah and William. The junior John Scholl was but nine years of age when he came with his parents from Pennsylvania to this county and here he grew to manhood on the pioneer farm in Waterloo township, where he spent all his life. On August 19, 1852, he married Jane Holland, who also was born in this county, a daughter of Henry and Jane Holland, pioneers, and their daughter, Mary A. Scholl, grew to womanhood in Waterloo township and there married William A. Holland. To that union five children were born, those besides the subject of this sketch, the second in order of birth, being as follow: Mrs. Alice N. Byrne, deceased; John W., of Cottage Grove, Union county, this state; Charles E., of Connersville, and Mrs. Edie B. McGraw, of Connersville.

James F. Holland grew up on the paternal farm in Waterloo township and remained at home until his marriage at the age of twenty-seven years, when he began farming on the place where he now lives and where he ever since has made his home, long having been regarded as one of the most substantial farmers in that part of the county. Mr. Holland owns four hundred and eighty acres of land and has done very well in his farming operations. His place is well improved and well kept and he and his wife are very comfortably situated. Mr. Holland is a Republican and has ever taken a good citizen's interest in local civic affairs. He has served as a member of the board of county commissioners, having been appointed, without his previous knowledge or solicitation, to fill an unexpired term on the board and then elected to fill the balance of the unexpired term.

Mr. Holland has been twice married. In 1888 he was united in marriage to Nancy McDaniel, who was born in Hancock county, this state, a daughter of Jacob and Martha (McCray) McDaniel, and who died in August, 1903, without issue. In 1906 Mr. Holland married Mrs. Emily J. (McDaniel) Scholl, his deceased wife's sister and widow of W. C. Scholl. She also was born in Hancock county and there lived until her marriage to W. C. Scholl, a native of this county, coming to Fayette county with her husband in 1883 and locating near Springersville, where she lived until Mr. Scholl's death in December, 1889. She has two sons by her first marriage, Chester A. Scholl, who is now living in Iowa, and Curtis Scholl, who is living on the place his

father owned near Springersville. Mrs. Holland is a member of the Universalist church and Mr. Holland is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILLIAM THOMAS JONES.

William Thomas Jones, one of Fayette county's best-known old settlers and a well-to-do farmer in Connersville township, proprietor of a well-kept farm in the southern part of that township, is a native son of Fayette county and has lived here all his life with the exception of eight years, during the seventies, when he was pioneering on the plains of Kansas and enduring the hardships and privations of "grasshopper days" in that state. He was born on a pioneer farm in Orange township, this county, December 27, 1845, son of George Washington and Elizabeth (Bedell) Jones, the former also a native of this county and the latter of whom was born over in Preble county, Ohio, whose last days were spent in this county, respected and influential residents of Orange township.

George Washington Jones was born on the farm in the southwestern part of Connersville township, the place on which his son, the subject of this sketch, has for years made his home, and was a son of William and Lucinda (Ginn) Jones, pioneers of this section of Indiana. William Jones was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, and upon reaching manhood went to Bracken county, Kentucky, where he married Lucinda Ginn and about 1829 came on up into Indiana and settled in Fayette county, entering from the government a tract of eighty acres in the southwestern part of Connersville township, the place on which his grandson, the subject of this sketch, is now living. There William Jones and his brave pioneer wife established their home and with all the toil and endeavor necessary in the creation of a farm in a forest wilderness presently had a good piece of property. Upon coming here they had but one horse and on that horse Mrs. Jones rode up from Kentucky, carrying her babe in her arms, her husband walking alongside and carrying a gun as a protection against possible dangers from wild beasts or Indians. Their small cooking equipment and a few essential household belongings were strapped onto the horse and they arrived here with an exceedingly limited equipment for making a home. However, they had stout hearts and willing hands and it was not long until they had a little log house erected in a clearing which William Jones made on his place and had begun to make a place of comfortable residence. On that pioneer farm William Jones and his wife

spent the rest of their lives, and there George W. Jones grew to manhood, a valued aid in the labors of improving and developing the home place. In 1840 he married and three years later, in 1843, located on a farm in Orange township, this county, where he spent the rest of his life. George W. Jones was a man of firm convictions and much strength of character and for years rendered excellent service in his community as township trustee. He possessed in a high degree the confidence of his neighbors and frequently was called on to act as administrator of estates or as guardian of minor heirs and in all these positions of trust acquitted himself faithfully. He and his wife were members of the Christian church and took an earnest part in all neighborhood good works. George W. Jones died in 1897 and his widow survived him for nearly ten years, her death occurring in 1906. She was born, Elizabeth Bedell, near Lebanon, in Preble county, Ohio, a daughter of John and Martha (Yaryan) Bedell, who had moved from New Jersey to Ohio, then to Indiana, and then in 1845 moved to Iowa, where their last days were spent. To George W. Jones and wife were born seven children, three of whom died in childhood and another, John Bedell Jones, in 1911, the survivors being the subject of this sketch and his two sisters, Mrs. Nancy L. McKee, of Posey township, Franklin county, and Mrs. Sallie I. Logan, of Noble township, Rush county.

William T. Jones grew to manhood on the paternal farm in Orange township and for two or three years before his marriage farmed on his own account on his father's place. In the latter part of 1869 he married and in 1872 he and his wife went to Kansas and settled on a tract of a quarter of a section of railroad land he bought in Lincoln county, that state. Grasshoppers, droughts and hot winds made life a burden for Kansas farmers during that period, but Mr. Jones persisted, despite all the discouragements that beset him, and in time developed a good piece of property there. There he remained until 1880, when, at the urgent request of his father, he returned to Indiana and resumed his place on the old home farm in Orange township. On September 3, 1895, Mr. Jones moved to his present farm in the southwestern part of Connersville township, the place that had been opened in the wilderness by his grandfather in 1829, and there he and his family are very pleasantly situated. Mr. Jones is the owner of one hundred acres of well-improved land and has done very well in his farming operations. He is a member of the Christian church and his wife is a member of the Methodist church, both taking a proper part in neighborhood good works.

Mr. Jones has been twice married. On December 8, 1869, he was united in marriage to Ann Eliza Johnson, who also was born in Orange township,

this county, daughter of Louis and Louisa (Winchell) Johnson, who came to this county from Pennsylvania about 1830 and settled in Orange township, and to that union four children were born, namely: Sedella Lee, who married Edward Thomas, of East Connersville, and has three children, Gladys, Frank and Garnet; George C., a contractor and carpenter, now living at Glenwood, in Orange township, this county, who married Mollie Medsker and has four children, Nellie, Cecil, Evelyn and Elizabeth; Charles F., who lives on the home farm with his father, and Eva, who died in infancy. The mother of these children died in 1883 and in 1887. Mr. Jones married Emma Steffey, who was born at Laurel, in Franklin county, this state, a daughter of Lewis and Amelia (Snyder) Steffey, both of whom were born at Williamsport, Maryland, and who, after a sometime residence in Ohio, came to Indiana and located at Laurel, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Lewis Steffey was a carpenter and contractor and followed that vocation to the time of his death. He died in 1880 and his widow survived him about four years, her death occurring in 1884. They were the parents of six children, all of whom grew to maturity save one, who died at the age of nineteen months. Of the others, William Steffey died in 1903 and Mrs. Catherine Naylor died on September 27, 1912, Mrs. Jones now having two surviving sisters, Mrs. Matilda Cameron and Mrs. Alice Sheppard.

SAMUEL CALVIN MOFFETT.

Samuel Calvin Moffett, one of the well-remembered pioneers of Fayette county, who died at his home just over the line near Beeson, in the neighboring county of Wayne, had been a resident of Fayette county since 1833, having come up to this part of Indiana in 1833 with his parents, he then being a child of five years, and has spent the rest of his life in this vicinity, thus having been a participant in the development of the interests of the northern part of this county, his family having settled in Harrison township, from pioneer days. He was born on a pioneer farm in Grainger county, in the eastern part of Tennessee, January 17, 1828, a son of Samuel and Mary (Donaldson) Moffett, who later became pioneers of this part of Indiana and here spent their last days.

The elder Samuel Moffett was born in Ireland, a son of Henry, whose father's name also was Henry Moffett, and with others of the family came to this country, locating in Grainger county, Tennessee, in 1803. There he

was naturalized, becoming a citizen of the United States, and when the War of 1812 broke out enlisted for service in behalf of the arms of his adopted country and served in the army of Andrew Jackson. Samuel Moffett was a neighbor of David Crockett in his Tennessee home and became one of the stalwart pioneers of that section of the state. There he married Mary Donaldson, daughter of a pioneer of that section of Tennessee, and in 1833 came north with his family and settled in this part of Indiana, where he and his wife spent the rest of their lives. Previous to coming up here Samuel Moffett had bought a tract of land in the northern part of Harrison township, Fayette county, a tract of wild and unimproved land, the farm now occupied by his grandson, O. O. Moffett, and for a year, while getting the same ready for occupancy, made his home on the Dungan farm, one-half mile west of Beeson. He gradually improved his woodland farm until he had one of the best places in that part of the county, and there he and his wife spent the rest of their lives, useful and influential pioneer residents of Harrison township. They were the parents of ten children, James, William, Lambert, Jane, Nancy, Susan, Franklin, Elizabeth, Samuel Calvin and Emeline.

Samuel Calvin Moffett was but five years of age when his family moved to Fayette county and he grew to manhood on the home farm in Fayette county, becoming thoroughly familiar with the conditions that confronted the pioneers of this section of the state. He lived on the home place after his marriage, having bought the interests of the other heirs in the old homestead, and there continued to make his home until in December, 1867, when he moved to a farm south of Beeson, just over the line in Wayne county, and there he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. His death occurred on July 17, 1892, and she survived until December 9, 1902. She was born, Exeline Cox, May 9, 1827, near Ogden, in Henry county, this state, and was a member of one of the pioneer families of that section. To Samuel C. Moffett and wife ten children were born, three of whom died in infancy and seven of whom lived to maturity. One of the daughters, Belle, died on January 6, 1881, and one of the sons, Oscar Franklin, who was born on January 25, 1858, died on May 9, 1893. The five still living are as follow: Simpson, of Kinnard, in the neighboring county of Henry; Emery, who lives two miles west of Connersville; Otho O., mentioned above as living on the home place that was settled by his grandfather back in 1833, and a biographical sketch of whom is presented elsewhere in this volume; Lambert, who lives three miles southeast of Middletown, in Henry county, and Mrs. Oma Mochworth, who lives one and one-half miles west of the village of Dublin, in Wayne county.

OTHO ORLANDO MOFFETT.

Otho Orlando Moffett, one of the well-known and substantial farmers of Harrison township, this county, was born on the farm on which he is now living, on the northern edge of that township, and has lived there most of his life. He was born on March 11, 1862, son of Samuel Calvin and Exeline (Cox) Moffett, the former of whom was born in eastern Tennessee and who came to this county with his parents when he was five years of age, and the latter of whom was born in Henry county, this state, a daughter of pioneer parents. Samuel Calvin Moffett became one of Fayette county's substantial farmers. He and his wife spent their last days on a farm in the neighborhood of Beeson, over the line in Wayne county, but their children were reared on the pioneer farm in Fayette county, the place taken by Samuel C. Moffett's father, Samuel Moffett, in 1833, when he moved up here with his family from Tennessee, the place now occupied by the subject of this sketch. In a memorial sketch relating to Samuel C. Moffett, presented elsewhere in this volume, there are set out further details concerning the Moffett family in this section of the state, to which the attention of the reader is invited in this connection.

On the pioneer farm in the northern edge of Harrison township, above referred to, Otho O. Moffett grew to manhood. He received his schooling in the district school in that neighborhood and from boyhood was a valued assistant to his father and his brothers in the labors of developing and improving the home place. After his marriage in 1887 Mr. Moffett continued to make his home on the home place for about seven years, at the end of which time he moved to another farm that had belonged to his father, between Connersville and Waterloo, and there was engaged in farming until 1900, when he returned to the old home place, where he was born and where he ever since has made his residence, he and his family being very pleasantly and very comfortably situated there. Mr. Moffett owns ninety-eight acres and has a fine new house and a very well-kept place, his farm being improved according to modern standards. Mr. Moffett is a life-long Democrat and has ever given a good citizen's attention to local civic affairs, an ardent exponent of clean politics, but has not been a seeker after public office. He is a member of the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and takes a warm interest in the affairs of that organization.

On February 17, 1887, Otho O. Moffett was united in marriage to Clara Dailey, who was born on the old James Lester farm on the Rushville road between Connersville and Glenwood, in the southwest quarter of section 30,

Connersville township, this county, a daughter of Aaron and Mary A. (Lester) Dailey, both of whom were born in this county, members of pioneer families. Aaron Dailey was born on October 28, 1824, a son of William Dailey and wife, of English descent, and Mary A. Lester was born on September 28, 1830, a daughter of James and Jennie Lester, both of Irish parentage, who were early settlers in the western part of Connersville township, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Moffett have four children, namely: Murl Leroy Moffett, who lives at Richmond, this state; Mabel May, who married Dennison Kerr, living near Hawkinsville, this county, and has one child, a daughter, Virginia Eloise; Mary Marie, who married Ernest Caldwell, who lives near Yankeetown, in Harrison township, Fayette county, and Luella, who is at home with her parents. The Moffetts have a very pleasant home and have ever taken a proper part in the general social activities of the community in which they live, helpful in advancing all worthy causes thereabout.

SANFORD SHORTRIDGE.

The late Sanford Shortridge, who died at his farm home in Fairview township in 1902 and who for years was one of the best-known and most substantial farmers in that part of the county, was born in Posey township and moved to the farm when six months old, where he died and where he had spent all his life. He was born on July 23, 1847, son of James and Mary (Keaton) Shortridge, the former of whom was born in the neighboring county of Wayne on April 30, 1818, a son of Samuel and Eleanor (Hulse) Shortridge, and the latter at Reading, in Hamilton county, Ohio, December 29, 1819, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Young) Keaton, natives, respectively of Maryland and Pennsylvania, the former born in 1782 and the latter in 1788. Thomas Keaton and Rebecca Young were married in Philadelphia and moved thence to Cincinnati and subsequently to Reading, Ohio, when, in 1820, they came up the White Water valley and settled in this county, establishing their home on land that Mr. Keaton had entered in Fairview township. In 1854 the Keatons moved from this county to Madison county and there both Thomas Keaton and his wife spent their last days, her death occurring on September 15, 1863, and his, February 28, 1866. They were the parents of nine children, William, Benjamin, Thomas, James, John, Mary, Ambrose, Susan and Joseph.

Samuel Shortridge, father of James Shortridge and grandfather of Sanford Shortridge, was born in Kentucky in 1795 and there was married to Eleanor Hulse, who was born in the state of Pennsylvania in that same year. After their marriage Samuel Shortridge and his wife settled in Powell county, Kentucky, where they remained until 1815, when they came up into the then Territory of Indiana and settled on a farm in Harrison township, this county, where they spent the remainder of their lives, Samuel Shortridge dying in 1844 and his widow surviving until 1879. They were the parents of eleven children, Price, Fannie, James, Daniel, Elisha, George, William, Jesse, Jane, Mercer and Hester. James Shortridge, second son of Samuel Shortridge, grew to manhood on the home farm and continued farming in that neighborhood all his life, after his marriage settling on a farm in the north-eastern part of the neighboring township of Fairview. On January 8, 1841, he was united in marriage to Mary Keaton, whose family has been mentioned above, and to that union seven children were born, Samuel, Sanford, Rebecca J., Louisa, Mary E., George T. and Emma B. James Shortridge died at his home in Fairview township on December 26, 1872, and his widow survived him many years, her death occurring at the home of her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, in Fairview on September 23, 1905.

Sanford Shortridge lived from the days of his infancy on the farm where his widow now lives and where he spent his last days. He spent his boyhood in a log cabin and grew up familiar with conditions in a pioneer community, one of his tasks as a lad being to ride once a week to Cambridge for the mail. He was fourteen years of age when his father began the erection of a new farm house, the house in which Mrs. Shortridge now lives. That was about the time of the outbreak of the Civil War and before the house was completed every man who had been engaged in its construction had gone to war. After the death of his father in 1872 he continued making his home with his mother and after his marriage in the spring of 1885 established his home there, his mother thereafter making her home alternately with her several children, who in the meantime had married and established homes of their own. About a year after his marriage Sanford Shortridge bought the interests of the other heirs in the home place and made many substantial improvements to the same, coming to be regarded as one of the most progressive and substantial farmers in that section. He prospered in his operations and he and his family became very comfortably situated. Sanford Shortridge died at his home in Fairview township on October 10, 1902, and his widow continues to make her home there.

On March 18, 1885, Sanford Shortridge was united in marriage to Ida E. Dora, who was born in Columbia township, this county, January 4, 1862, a daughter of Robert C. and Nancy Ellen (Hartman) Dora, the former of whom was born in Bracken county, Kentucky, March 17, 1841, a son of William and Elizabeth (Morris) Dora, and who came to Indiana when a boy of sixteen or seventeen years to make his home with a sister in this county. At the age of nineteen Robert C. Dora married Nancy Ellen Hartman, who was born in Connersville township, this county, a daughter of Levi and Rebecca (Mount) Hartman, pioneers of this county. Levi Hartman was born in the neighboring county of Franklin on December 7, 1816, son of Henry and Nancy (Smith) Hartman, who were born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, the former of whom was a son of Frederick Hartman, a native of Germany, who had come to this country in pre-Revolutionary days and settled in Berks county, Pennsylvania, where he married Nancy Black and in 1813 came thence into the then Territory of Indiana and settled in Franklin county, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a soldier of the patriot army during the Revolutionary War and upon coming to this part of the country took an active part in the affairs of the then pioneer community. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, Jacob, Catherine, Frederick, Nancy, Michael, Hannah and Henry. The latter, father of Levi Hartman, married in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, Nancy Smith, of that county, and in 1813 accompanied his parents to the then "wilds" of Indiana Territory, settling near Brookville, where his first wife died in 1816, leaving three sons, Abraham, James and Levi. Henry Hartman later married Elsie Tharpe and in 1854 moved to Platte county, Missouri, where he and his wife spent their last days. To that second union five children were born, Jonathan, William, Nancy, Newton and Lovina. Levi Hartman grew up on a farm and early began farming on his own account. In June, 1838, he married Rebecca (Mount) Jones, who by a former marriage was left with one child when she married Levi Hartman. After his marriage Mr. Hartman rented a farm in Connersville township, this county, where he remained about eighteen years. In the meantime he had bought a farm in Wabash county, which he afterward sold and in 1852 bought and moved onto the farm in Connersville township, where he spent the rest of his life, a substantial farmer, the owner of a fine farm of four hundred and twenty acres. Levi Hartman and wife were the parents of nine children, Nancy Ellen, Alfred, John C., Hezekiah, Clarissa, Rhoda, Henry, Hannah and James.

After his marriage to Nancy Ellen Hartman, Robert C. Dora rented a

farm in Columbia township, this county, and it was there that their daughter, Ida E., now Mrs. Shortridge, was born. In 1862 Mr. Dora took his wife and baby daughter to his old home in Kentucky and while there he was imprisoned for resisting an attempt to enroll him in the Confederate army. His wife had already started back to her home in this county with her baby, but, upon learning of her husband's imprisonment, returned to Kentucky to rejoin him, but before she reached the place of his imprisonment was overjoyed to meet him on the way back North, he having been released. The most of Robert C. Dora's subsequent life was spent on a farm in Orange township, this county, though his last days were spent in Glenwood, where his death occurred on March 18, 1913, and where his widow is now living. For many years, in addition to his general farming, Robert C. Dora operated a threshing-machine outfit and was one of the best-known men in the western part of the county. For some years he served as assessor of Orange township and in other ways contributed of his time and his energies to the public service, being justice of the peace at the time of his death. To him and his wife nine children were born, of whom but four are now living, those besides Mrs. Shortridge being William, who lives on a farm on the edge of Franklin county; Rebecca, wife of John Jordan, of Rushville, and Clara, who is living with her widowed mother in Glenwood.

Ida E. Dora grew up on the home farm in Orange township and completed her schooling in the Connersville Normal School. She then entered the ranks of Fayette county's teaching corps and for five years served as a teacher, teaching in the schools of Orange, Harrison and Fairview townships, and was thus engaged at the time of her marriage to Mr. Shortridge. To that union four children were born, Irvin D., Bertha M., Estella F. and Nellie L. Irvin D. Shortridge was born on June 29, 1886, and was carefully trained to the ways of the farm. He is now managing the home farm for his mother and is likewise farming an adjoining farm, about two hundred and fifty acres in all, and is doing well. He married Goldie Swift and has two children, Noel D. and Norma E. Bertha M. Shortridge married Justus Rees, a farmer living near Gings Station, in Rush county, and has one child, a son, Myron Deloris. Estella F. Shortridge makes her home with her widowed mother. When Fayette county gave its first free fair she was one of the "queens" in the notable pageant that marked that affair, a picture of which pageant is presented elsewhere in this volume. Nellie L. Shortridge married Dr. Clarence Hinchman, son of U. G. Hinchman, and lives at Indianapolis. She has one child, a son, Wayne D.

CHARLES M. ARCHEY.

Charles M. Archey, one of Harrison township's well-known and substantial farmers, is a native of the Old Dominion, but has been a resident of Indiana since he was twenty years of age and of this county since the early eighties. He was born in Monroe county, in that section of Virginia now comprised in West Virginia, September 22, 1848, son of Charles S. and Frances (Shirey) Archey, both natives of Virginia, the former born in the Shenandoah Valley and the latter in Monroe county, who spent their last days there.

Charles S. Archey was a farmer and also for many years a merchant. He was engaged in the mercantile business when the Civil War broke out and hired two substitutes to take his place in the ranks, during the last nine months of the war his son, Charles M. Archey, the subject of this sketch, though little more than a boy at that time, taking his place at the front.

Upon the completion of his military service Charles M. Archey returned to his home in West Virginia and remained there until the fall of 1868, when, he then being twenty years of age, he came to Indiana and located in Rush county, where he began working as a farm hand and for nineteen years was thus engaged, most of the time in Rush county. In the summer of 1881 he married and about 1884 he began farming for himself, renting the Heman Jones farm in Columbia township, this county, and, with the exception of three years has farmed in Fayette county ever since; three years in Columbia township, three years in Orange township, ten years in Waterloo township, and since November, 1904, has been farming in Harrison township, his place being situated two and one-half miles north of the court house. Mr. Archey is farming one hundred and eighty-seven acres and in addition to his general farming has traded quite a bit in horses and cattle. All of his place is under cultivation with the exception of about fifteen acres of blue grass in the creek bottom. Mr. Archey has witnessed the evolution of farming from the days of the hand scythe and the flax hackle and has ever kept pace with the various improvements in the methods of farming through all the years in which he has been actively engaged as an agriculturist since the days of his boyhood.

On August 18, 1881, some years after coming to this state, Charles M. Archey was united in marriage to Luella B. Holmes, who was born in Union county, this state, a daughter of John and Sarah (Scholl) Holmes, the former a native of that same county and the latter, of Fayette county. John Holmes

was reared in Union county, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth Holmes. His wife, Sarah Scholl, was born in Jennings township, this county, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Scholl, who came from Pennsylvania in the early days of the settlement of this part of the state, settled in Fayette county and spent their last days in Jennings township. John Holmes moved from Union county to Rush county and for nearly fifty years was engaged in farming there, his last days being spent at Glenwood.

To Mr. and Mrs. Archey seven children have been born, namely: Daisy, who married Ernest Watt, of Wayne county, and has four children, Sarah Sylvira, Robert Earl, Erna Luella and Helen Louise; Bertha, who married Alfred Bateman and lives in Waterloo township; Frank, now living in Union county, who married Bertha Kershner and has two children, Glenna Fay and Frances Ruth; Errol, who lives in Waterloo township with his sister, Mrs. Bateman, and husband, and Carl, Ethel May and Annis Mildred, who are at home with their parents. The Archeys have a very pleasant home and have ever taken a proper part in the general social activities of the community in which they live, helpful in promoting all agencies having to do with the advancement of the common welfare thereabout. Mr. Archey is a member of the Connersville lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and takes a warm interest in the affairs of that popular organization.

HOWELL G. PYKE.

Howell G. Pyke, a well-known and substantial farmer and stockman of the Orange neighborhood in the southwestern part of Fayette county and proprietor of a fine farm in section 2 of Orange township, was born in Tipton county, Indiana, January 6, 1870, son of Robert H. and Lucinda (Stires) Pyke, who spent their last days on a farm in that county.

Robert H. Pyke was born on January 10, 1836, a son of John Wesley and Nancy (Hastings) Pyke, pioneers of Orange township, this county. John Wesley Pyke, who was born on February 4, 1797, was married on May 21, 1823, to Nancy Hastings, who was born on June 1, 1800, a daughter of Robert and Isabella Hastings, the former of whom was born on June 20, 1765, and was married on October 27, 1796. After his marriage John W. Pyke established his home in Orange township, this county, then moved to Howard county and there spent the remainder of his life, one of the substantial pioneer residents of that community. Robert H. Pyke grew to manhood

in Fayette county and was united in marriage in 1854 to Lucinda Stires, who was born in the neighboring county of Rush on September 27, 1833, a daughter of Benjamin and Barbara Stires. About a year after his marriage Robert H. Pyke moved to a farm in Prairie township, Tipton county, and there he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives, his death occurring on December 2, 1903, and hers, January 25, 1916. They were members of the Methodist church and were the parents of ten children, two of whom died in infancy and the others of whom are still living, those besides the subject of this sketch being as follow: O. M. Pyke, of Tipton county; Mrs. Ella Hutto, of Kingman, Kansas; J. F. Pyke, a lawyer, of Tipton; Mrs. Laura M. Amstett, of Fowler, this state; Robert E. Pyke, of Indianapolis; William M. Pyke, of Constantine, Michigan, and Sherman Pyke, of Tipton county.

Howell G. Pyke grew to manhood on the home farm in Tipton county and remained there until 1897, when he came to Fayette county and rented the farm in section 2 of Orange township, the northwest quarter of that section, which he now owns, and after his marriage a few months later established his home there and has ever since made that his place of residence. When Mr. Pyke took charge of that farm of one hundred and sixty acres the place was badly run down, but by industry and the exercise of modern methods of agriculture he has built it up until he has one of the best-improved and most highly cultivated farms in that part of the county. Seven years after taking charge of the farm he bought it and has since made many substantial improvements on the same, having an excellent residence and good farm buildings. In addition to his general farming Mr. Pyke has given considerable attention to the raising of a good grade of live stock and has done very well in his operations. Mr. Pyke has ever given close attention to local civic affairs and in 1912 was the nominee of the Progressive party for sheriff of Fayette county.

On August 18, 1897, a few months after coming to Fayette county, Howell G. Pyke was united in marriage to Emma Hitchell, who was born in the neighboring county of Franklin, daughter of Jacob and Caroline (Porter) Hitchell, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter in the neighborhood of the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Jacob Hitchell moved with his family from Franklin county to this county in the fall of 1892 and located on a farm in section 11 of Orange township, where he died a year later. His widow did not long survive him, her death occurring about a year later. She had been previously married to Jonathan Abercrombie, who died leaving five children. By her marriage to Jacob Hitchell she was the mother of four children, those besides Mrs. Pyke being as follow:

Carrie, who married James Cox and died in the spring of 1910; Jacob, who is living on his own farm in the southern part of Orange township, and William, who is making his home with the Pykes. Mr. and Mrs. Pyke have two sons, Virgil H., born on December 26, 1898, who has just completed the high-school course, and Lester M., born on January 10, 1907. Mrs. Pyke is a member of the Christian church and Mr. Pyke belongs to the Methodist church. They have a very pleasant home and have ever taken a proper part in the general social activities of the community in which they live.

HIRAM SHIPLEY.

Hiram Shipley, former member of the board of county commissioners of Fayette county and a well-known and substantial farmer of Harrison township, this county, was born in that township and has lived there all his life. He was born on a pioneer farm near the Yankeetown school, in the northwestern part of Harrison township, August 24, 1856, son of Thomas Rodney and Sarah P. (Groves) Shipley, the former of whom, born on that same farm, spent all his life there and the latter of whom is still living there.

Thomas Rodney Shipley was born on November 15, 1821, a son of Thomas and Eleanor (Morgan) Shipley, the former a native of the state of Maryland and the latter of Virginia, who became pioneers of Fayette county and here spent their last days. Thomas Shipley was born near the city of Baltimore on February 16, 1772, a son of Adam and Rachel Shipley, the former of whom died on November 20, 1818, and the latter, September 16, 1820. Thomas Shipley served as a soldier during the war of 1812 and later moved from Maryland to Kentucky, whence he came up into Indiana in 1821 and settled on a tract of "Congress land" which he had bought from the government in the western part of section 2 of Harrison township, the original parchment deed to the tract signed by President Monroe on April 1, 1823, being now in the possession of the first settler's grandson, Hiram Shipley, the subject of this sketch. Thomas Shipley created an excellent farm there and on that pioneer home place spent his last days, his death occurring on January 7, 1846. His widow, Eleanor Morgan, who was born in Virginia in 1782, survived him for more than ten years, her death occurring on October 3, 1857.

On that pioneer farm on which he was born, Thomas Rodney Shipley spent his entire life. On February 1, 1849, he married Sarah P. Groves,

who was born on a pioneer farm over in Rush county, just west of Fairview, May 9, 1828, daughter of Donovan and Sarah (Hix) Groves, natives of Kentucky, who had come up into this part of Indiana in pioneer days. Donovan Groves was born in Kentucky on December 5, 1797, a son of Robert and Martha (Miller) Groves, the former of whom was a soldier in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War, and who moved from Kentucky into Indiana about 1821 and settled on a farm on the eastern edge of Rush county, near Fairview. Robert Groves was a well-known minister of the Methodist church in early days and exerted a wide influence for good hereabout. He died on August 25, 1855, at the age of ninety-one years and six months. His wife preceded him to the grave just five days, her death having occurred on August 20, 1855, aged eighty-nine years and five months. They had been married for a bit more than sixty-seven years. Donovan Groves spent his last days as a farmer in Rush county and there died on May 28, 1858, at the age of fifty-one years. His wife, Sarah Hix, was born in Kentucky on May 22, 1798. Thomas Rodney Shipley was an excellent farmer and accumulated quite a lot of land, having been the owner of nearly five hundred acres. He died on March 23, 1891, and his widow is still living on the old home place where her children were born. There were seven of these children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the third in order of birth, the others being as follow: John, who died from the effects of a fall into a kettle of scalding water when he was about three years of age; Donovan, who died at the age of twenty-one years, three weeks after his marriage, from the effects of a fall off a horse; Martha, wife of Elbert Caldwell, of this county; Matilda, wife of Sanford Caldwell, of this county; Eunice, wife of Thomas Scott, and James, who was killed about ten years ago by an explosion of dynamite while blasting stumps.

Hiram Shipley was reared on the old home farm and there continued to make his home for two years after his marriage in the fall of 1877, after which he moved onto the old Shipley homestead, the place his grandfather bought from the government, the northwest quarter of section 32 of Harrison township, which he now owns, and where he has made his home ever since, being quite successfully engaged there in general farming and stock raising. Mr. Shipley is a Democrat and has for years given his earnest attention to local civic affairs. In the fall of 1912 he was elected commissioner from his district, the first Democratic member of the board of county commissioners of Fayette county in more than a quarter of a century, and he was re-nominated for that office by his party in the campaign of 1916, but failed of election, the Republicans regaining much of their former strength in that district in that year.

Mr. Shipley has been twice married. In the fall of 1877 he was united in marriage to Emma Baker, who died about ten years later, without issue. On November 6, 1889, two years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Shipley married Mary J. Curtis, who was born in Butler county, Ohio, daughter of Wesley W. and Emaline (Brant) Curtis, the former of whom is still living in Posey township, this county, where he is the owner of a fine farm of four hundred and fifty acres. Wesley W. Curtis was born in Butler county, Ohio, September 2, 1831, son of Daniel and Charlotte (Pocock) Curtis, natives of Maryland, who moved to Ohio, where their last days were spent. Daniel Curtis was a soldier during the War of 1812 and he and his wife were earnest members of the Methodist church. Wesley W. Curtis grew to manhood in Butler county, Ohio, and there married Emaline F. Brant, who was born in that county in 1837, daughter of Mathias and Harriet Brant. After his marriage he settled on a farm six miles east of Hamilton, where his wife died on April 4, 1859. He afterward married Ellen Blue and in March, 1864, came to Fayette county and bought a farm in Posey township, where he since has made his home. His second wife died there in 1895.

To Hiram and Mary (Curtis) Shipley one child has been born, a daughter, Elsie, who married Wilbur Gibbs and lives at Fairview, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Shipley are members of the Christian church at Fairview, as is their daughter, and Mr. Shipley for years has been the superintendent of the Sunday school of that church, both he and his wife taking a warm interest in general church work.

ALVIN E. BARROWS.

Alvin E. Barrows was born in Dorset, Vermont, on February 9, 1843, and died at his home in Connersville, July 12, 1913. He was the son of Milutus Barrows, who was the son of Experience Barrows, who was the son of Solomon Barrows, who was the son of Lieut. Thomas Barrows, who was a son of Robert Barrows, who was the son of Robert Barrows, who was a son of John Barrow or Barrows, who arrived in Plymouth colony, Massachusetts, in 1637. His mother, Lucina Gray Barrows, was a daughter of Susannah Cleveland, who married Alvin Gray, she a daughter of Job William Cleveland, a Revolutionary soldier, the fifth generation from Moses Cleveland, who came to New England in 1636 from Ipswich, England, who is also an ancestor of Grover Cleveland.



Alvin, C, Barrows

The name Alvin, it may be seen, was derived from his grandfather, Alvin Gray, while the middle initial stood for Experience, the name of his other grandfather, Experience Barrows, who was the son of Lucretia Wales Barrows, she the daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Wales, an officer in the Revolutionary War, and Grace Brewster Wales, who was the daughter of Damaris Gates and William Brewster, who was the son of Elizabeth Witter Brewster and Benjamin Brewster, who was the son of Lydia Partridge Brewster and William Brewster, who was the son of Sarah Collier Brewster and Love Brewster, who was the son of Elder William Brewster, oldest and most distinguished of the Pilgrims on their arrival in America.

Milutus Barrows, the father of the subject of this sketch, was twice married, first to Lucretia Gray, and afterwards, when she died, leaving a family of small children, to her sister, Lucina Gray, who was the mother of Alvin E. Barrows. When he was about seven years old, the family moved from near Dorset, Vermont, to Chautauqua county, New York, and were residing there at the outbreak of the war. In 1861 Alvin was employed on an oil derrick, just over the line in Pennsylvania. His father had been more or less active in the abolition movement, and upon the call for seventy-five thousand volunteers, he quit his job and went home for permission to enlist. At the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, he was severely wounded, barely avoiding the amputation of his left leg at the knee. In the same year he was again wounded. At the battle of Chancellorsville, where he was taken prisoner, he was officially commended for conspicuous bravery. He served a short time in Libby prison, but his conduct had won for him such attention as secured his speedy release. He served in the army more than four years, in the Seventy-second, One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Volunteers. When the war was over, he returned to his home in New York and attempted to do carpenter work and farming. This his lameness made impossible, and he drifted into mercantile pursuits, being for a time employed in the general mercantile business, but very soon turning to the business of writing life and, later, fire insurance. For forty years he was a successful fire underwriter, never ceasing this activity until, on June 9, 1913, he was stricken down at his desk. In 1881 he left West Farmington, Ohio, where he had commenced in the insurance business, coming to Connersville, Indiana, and purchasing the insurance agency of Ignatius Zeller, forming a partnership with Charles B. Sanders, under the firm style of Sanders & Barrows. Until 1884 this partnership continued,

when it was succeeded by the firm of Fearis & Barrows, which continued until 1887, when Col. J. H. Fearis withdrew to move to Minneapolis, Minnesota. Mr. Barrows then associated himself in business with the late Charles Mount and the late Major Francis T. Roots, under the firm name of Mount, Roots & Barrows. The interest of Messrs. Mount and Roots was bought later, and for a number of years he did business under his own name until he transferred his business to the corporate form in which it now stands, The A. E. Barrows Company, with himself as president and treasurer and his son, Frederic I. Barrows, as secretary. It has thus continued for a number of years. In 1887 Mr. Barrows closed up the affairs of the stocking mill, acting as assignee of the Keatley Stocking Company. At the inception of the Fayette Banking Company he was one of the original partners, continuing with it and its successor, the Fayette National Bank, until 1906, when he sold his stock and became the vice-president of the Central State Bank. Later he succeeded to the presidency of this bank and was active in the discharge of his duties until the beginning of his last illness.

For many years Mr. Barrows had been a close friend of the late William Newkirk, by the terms of whose will he was made joint executor with James M. McIntosh, of Indianapolis, a trust which he was executing up to the time of his death. Perhaps the business activity which brought him in closest touch with the people of Connersville was his long and honorable service as a building association officer. Mr. Barrows was a pioneer in Connersville in providing means for home building to persons dependent on weekly savings. In 1886, with Dr. A. M. Andrews, Thomas Downs, R. G. Wait and others, he organized the Connersville Building and Loan Association. This was an association of the old style where all the shares matured at one time. It was organized with a very limited membership and with great difficulty because there was local prejudice against building associations. The association, of which Mr. Barrows was always the secretary, was so satisfactorily managed that a year later a series association, the Fayette Savings and Loan Association, was established. As the first association met in Mr. Barrows' office on Monday nights, the new association met on Tuesday, for he was secretary for both. More than a quarter century has passed since the first association was organized and as it paid out it was compelled by its charter to disband. The second kept on maturing some twenty-five series, until, at Mr. Barrows' suggestion, it modified its rules to adopt the individual or perpetual plan. It now has assets in excess of half a million dollars, a monument of faithfulness, persistence and prudence.

In 1871, while living in northeastern Ohio, Mr. Barrows was married to Mary A. Peck. She was the daughter of Caroline Merriman Peck and Burton Peck, both of New Haven county, Connecticut, the latter being the son of Morab Moss Peck and John Peck, who was the son of Jerusha Hall Peck and John Peck, who was the son of Mary Parmalee Peck and Samuel Peck, who was the son of Susannah and John Peck, who was the son of Mary Moss Peck and John Peck, who was the son of Elder William Peck, one of the earliest New England settlers and a founder of New Haven. To this union were born four children, Frederic L., Burton Milutus, Caroline Lucina (Dixon) and Josephine. These, with two brothers, George A. Barrows, of Denver, Colorado, and Charles E. Barrows, of Greenville, Pennsylvania, and the children of his son, Burton M. Barrows, Marian, Joseph B., and Catherine, are the only members of his immediate family surviving.

Mr. Barrows had been, during nearly the whole of his life, an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church and on its official board for about thirty consecutive years, being both a trustee and chairman of the board of stewards. Mr. Barrows was always an active Republican, though never an office seeker. He served two terms as township trustee because two of his good friends, Charles Roehl and Moses Kahn, tied for the nomination, and then withdrew and asked him to be a candidate as a compromise.

At his death, the editor of the *Connersville News* wrote the following personal tribute, under the heading "A Werthy Citizen": "In the passing of Alvin E. Barrows from this stage of action, Connersville and vicinity loses from its social, its business and its industrial life a unit of striking outlines. Since 1881 this man had been an active, steady, certain force in local affairs. His early life, and his army record especially, offer some glimpses of a powerful character. These were fully sustained by the life of Mr. Barrows here, and they present but a single aspect of a temperament of more than usual distinctiveness. Perhaps no man in Connersville was clearer of any suggestion of effeminacy than was A. E. Barrows. Serious minded, his intellect bent itself, engine-like, to the work he set himself to do. The light, the frivolous, the foolish he would neither suffer in himself nor tolerate in others. His business in the world was to do things. Thus it came about that many a casual eye perceived the rugged husk which encased the actual man, and mistook the exterior for the entirety. Under the cloak of what might be taken for a blunt manner, there was a warmth of sentiment in A. E. Barrows which, undemonstrative as it was, was deep and earnest and forever

in its place. Without the suggestion of ostentation, he was a deeply religious man. Without being loud, he was a patriot of the highest type. Without bold pretense, he was generous and philanthropic. Without a hint of weakness, he was no stranger to the truest and most enduring of affections. Thus it happened that Mr. Barrows' truest friends were those who knew him fully, rather than those who merely met him. But in the circle of those who were able to see and interpret the depths of his personality, he had such friends as men of superficial makeup never know.

"Rugged, tenacious, severely methodical and unbendingly honest, Alvin Experience Barrows long ago compelled for himself a high place in the affairs and in the eyes of men. This place, by the sheer might of him, he held to the end of his life. The recollection of his virile manner and uncompromising self-reliance somehow lends a peculiar depth of pathos, for whoever really knew him, to the realization that his work is done and that he is gone."

SCOTT E. CALDWELL.

Scott E. Caldwell, one of Harrison township's best-known and most progressive young farmers and the proprietor of beautiful "Caldwell Home Farm" in the southwest quarter of section 33 of that township, a tract that has been in the possession of the Caldwells from the days of the beginning of settlement hereabout, is a native son of Fayette county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a farm in section 32 of Harrison township, the place now occupied by Cleve Caldwell, March 24, 1881, son of Enoch and Sarah Jane (Scott) Caldwell, both now deceased, who also were natives of Indiana, the former born in this county and the latter in the neighboring county of Wayne.

Enoch Caldwell was born on the pioneer farm now owned and occupied by his son, the subject of this sketch, October 27, 1833, son of Joseph and Asenath (Powell) Caldwell, the former of whom was born in Preble county, Ohio, August 15, 1809, a son of Joseph and Miriam Caldwell, natives of North Carolina and members of the Society of Friends, who became numbered among the earliest settlers of this county and here spent their last days. The elder Joseph Caldwell was a son of James Caldwell, who was born in 1749, and who, in company with his son came over into Indiana Territory in the winter of 1811-12, locating in Fayette county, where

for a time the Caldwell family found protection against the threatened depredations of the Indians in the old block house that had been established on the present site of the city of Connersville. On August 31, 1813, Joseph Caldwell entered from the government a tract of "Congress land" in the southwest quarter of section 33 of Harrison township and there established his home, he and his wife spending their last days there, active and influential pioneer residents of that part of the county. Their son, Joseph, was about four years of age when they settled on that homestead tract and there he grew to manhood, thoroughly familiar with pioneer conditions of living, and in turn established his home on that farm, remaining a farmer and stockman and becoming prominent and influential in the affairs of that neighborhood. He was several times elected to offices of public trust and in many ways made his influence manifest for good. He cast his first Presidential vote for General Jackson and voted with the Whigs until the formation of the Republican party, when he became an earnest adherent of the principles of that party and so remained the rest of his life. As a member of the Baptist church he took an active part in church work and was an earnest promoter of all agencies designed to advance the common good in this community during his generation. He died on October 5, 1894, and was buried in Lick Creek cemetery.

Joseph Caldwell was twice married. On January 31, 1833, he was united in marriage to Asenath Powell, and to that union four children were born, Enoch, Martha, who married Buel J. Thomas, Caroline and Alexander. The mother of these children died on November 3, 1844, and on October 7, 1847, Joseph Caldwell married Salenah Saxon, who was born in this state and who survived him, and to that union two children were born, Horace F. and Alice, the latter of whom married Homer M. Broadbush. Following the death of Joseph Caldwell in 1894 a local newspaper remarked that "he was widely known and respected. In his death one of Fayette county's oldest and best citizens is lost."

Enoch Caldwell, eldest son of the junior Joseph Caldwell, grew to manhood on the farm on which he was born and in his young manhood taught school for several terms, teaching both before and after his marriage and doing much to advance the cause of education in this community. After his marriage in 1864 he lived for a few years on the farm now occupied by Cleve Caldwell, in section 32 of Harrison township, and then moved to a farm two miles south of Bentonville, but after awhile moved back to the place where

he had begun keeping house and there he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. Enoch Caldwell was a good farmer and also did much to promote the raising of pure-bred live stock, giving much attention to his Poland China hogs and registered cattle. He died in 1884 and his widow survived him until March 11, 1895.

On May 17, 1864, Enoch Caldwell was united in marriage to Sarah Jane Scott, who was born in the neighborhood of Jacksonburg, in Wayne county, this state, well-known residents of that community, and to that union five children were born, of whom the subject of this sketch was the last-born, the others being as follows: Cora, who married L. K. Tingley; Sylvia, who first married Wellington Beeson and after his death she married Omer Donicher; Myrtle, now deceased, who was Omer Donicher's first wife, and Alice, who married Fred Hackleman.

Scott E. Caldwell was about three years of age when his father died and after the death of his widowed mother in 1895, he then being about fourteen years of age, he made his home for some years with his sister, Mrs. Sylvia Beeson. Before reaching his majority he married and began farming for himself on the farm where he was born and where he remained until in May, 1914, when he moved to his present beautiful home, "Caldwell Home Farm," the place entered from the government by his great-grandfather, Joseph Caldwell, the senior, in 1813, and the sheep-skin deed attesting that transfer is now in his possession. Mr. Caldwell is the owner of one hundred and fifty-eight acres of "Caldwell Home Farm" and a tract of fifty-three acres cornering the same, and is regarded as one of the substantial farmers of that part of the county. He brings to his farming operations modern methods of agriculture and is doing very well, both in his general farming and in his stock raising.

On December 24, 1901, Scott E. Caldwell was united in marriage to Evelyn M. Stone, who also was born in Harrison township, a daughter of Edwin M. and Indiana (White) Stone, and who completed her schooling at Purdue University, where she took an agricultural course, including domestic science and kindred subjects, and is an admirable helpmate to her husband in the operation of the home farm. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell had three children, Joseph L., Mark Stone, who died August 13, 1908; and Helen Louise. They have a very pleasant home and take a proper part in the general social activities of the community in which they live, helpful in promoting all movements having to do with the advancement of the common welfare.

HENRY MAURER.

Henry Maurer, a well-known farmer and stockman of Harrison township, this county, and the proprietor of a well-kept farm about four miles northwest of Connersville, is a native of Switzerland, but has been a resident of this country, since he was nineteen years of age and of Fayette county since he was about twenty-one, hence has spent the greater part of his life in this community. He was born on January 18, 1852, son of Crist and Susie (Russell) Maurer, both natives of Switzerland, the latter of whom died when her son, Henry, was four years of age, the father dying about fifteen years later.

After the death of his father, he then being nineteen years of age, Henry Maurer left his native Switzerland and came to this country, locating at Hamilton, Ohio, in the vicinity of which city he worked for three seasons as a farm hand. He then came on up into Indiana and for five years thereafter was employed on the farm of William N. Huston, in this county. He married in 1880 and established his home on the Shields farm, just south of East Connersville, which he farmed on the shares and where he made his home for thirty-four years, at the end of which time, in March, 1912, he moved to his present farm in Harrison township, four miles northwest of Connersville, where he is now living and where he and his wife have a very pleasant home. Upon locating in Harrison township, Mr. Maurer bought a farm of ninety-six acres, but he later sold fifteen acres of the same and now has about eighty acres, which is well improved and on which, in addition to general farming, he gives considerable attention to the raising of high-grade live stock. For years Mr. Maurer has been well known as a breeder of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle and has also kept Percheron and French Coach horses. He is now the owner of a fine Belgian stallion and has done much to improve the strain of horseflesh in this county; he also has a fine jack. He has often exhibited his cattle at fairs and stock shows and generally has taken most of the prizes for stock in his class. He showed some fine horses at the first Connersville free fair and has exhibited live stock there every year since with the exception of one year.

In 1880 Henry Maurer was united in marriage, in this county, to Ida Hine, who was born in Harrison township, this county, a daughter of Herman and Adeline (Frink) Hine, who came to Indiana and settled in Fayette county before the days of the Civil War. Herman Hine was born

in New York state, or in Pennsylvania, on February 17, 1822, and who was married on April 15, 1846, at Montrose, Pennsylvania, to Adeline F. Frink, who was born at that place on March 10, 1828. Following their marriage, Herman Hine and his wife made their home in New York state until about 1857, when they came to Indiana and located on a farm near the Yankee-town school house, in this county. In 1862 Herman Hine enlisted for service in the Union army and on January 27, 1863, died at a hospital at Ashland, Kentucky, as the result of exposure endured during his service. He also had a son, Lyman Hine, who enlisted for service during the Civil War and who died in a hospital at Indianapolis on September 15, 1864. After the death of her soldier husband, Mrs. Adeline Hine continued to make her home in the Yankeetown neighborhood, in Harrison township, keeping her five children together and sewing and doing anything she could to maintain her home. There she spent the rest of her life, her death occurring on January 29, 1892, she then being sixty-three years of age. Mrs. Hine was a devoted member of the Baptist church and was a kind and helpful neighbor, highly esteemed by both old and young throughout that community for her many excellent traits of character. Despite the affliction which beset her own life, she was ever cheerful and was always ready to help others who were afflicted or in need.

JOSEPH DALE FLOREA.

Joseph Dale Florea, one of the oldest and best-known farmers of Fayette county and the proprietor of a fine farm home in Harrison township, northwest of the village of Harrisburg, is a native son of Fayette county and has lived here all his life, having thus been a witness to and a participant in the development of this region since pioneer days; now in his seventy-ninth year forming one of the few remaining living connecting links between the present period of development in this county and that period of the county when much was still in a formative state hereabout in the way of social organization. He was born on a pioneer farm in the immediate vicinity of his present home on March 24, 1838, son of Lewis C. and Eliza (Dale) Florea, who were among the most influential pioneers of that section of the county and whose last days were spent here.

Lewis C. Florea was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, in 1808, a son of John Florea and wife, the latter of whom was a Collins. His mother died when he was but a child and when he was thirteen years of age he

accompanied his father up into Indiana, the latter settling in Fayette county, where he died not long afterward. After the death of his father Lewis C. Florea returned to Kentucky and there made his home with a cousin, George Cleveland, until he had attained his majority, when he came back to Fayette county, bought a farm about a mile north of the village of Harrisburg, in Harrison township, and there spent the remainder of his life, becoming a well-to-do farmer and landowner, the proprietor of between four hundred and five hundred acres of land in that part of the county.

Not long after returning to this county to make his permanent home here, Lewis C. Florea married Eliza Dale, who was born in Franklin county, this state, in 1814, daughter of Joseph and Polly (Bradburn) Dale, who had come up into this county in 1815 or 1816 and had settled on a farm one mile west of Harrisburg. There still were many Indians in this part of the state when the Dales settled in this county and the Indian children at once made playmates of the Dale children. One of the squaws took a great fancy to little Woodford Dale, then two years of age, and stole the child, with an apparent view of rearing the boy in the tribe as a child of her own. The kidnaping was quickly discovered, however, and after a hurried pursuit Mr. Dale recovered his little son. Mrs. Dale was a daughter of Doctor Bradburn, who was well known in the country northwest of Connersville in pioneer days and who, in self-defense, was compelled to kill a couple of men who had broken into his house at night with ulterior purpose, while under the influence of liquor. The Doctor attacked the intruders with one of his surgical knives and inflicted upon them injuries from which they later died, although he bestowed upon their wounds his best surgical skill after he had rendered them *hors de combat*. Joseph Dale built a distillery on his farm in the early days and the same was extensively patronized, not only by his pioneer neighbors, among whom the constant use of whisky was not regarded in the same bad light as at present, but by the Indians, who would call at the distillery to have their buckskin bottles replenished with "fire-water." Eliza Dale was but an infant when her parents came to this county from Franklin county and after her marriage to Lewis C. Florea continued to make her home here, living to be eighty-three years of age, her death occurring on October 26, 1897, being at that time one of the oldest continuous residents of Fayette county.

To Lewis C. and Eliza (Dale) Florea seven children were born, six sons and one daughter, of whom six are still living, those besides the subject of this sketch, the second in order of birth, being Albert, who is living at

Coffeyville, Kansas, now past eighty years of age; John, of Eldorado, Kansas; Fannie, wife of John Murphy; William, deceased; Lewis, of Texas, and George, a well-known attorney at Connersville.

Joseph D. Florea grew to manhood on the home farm in Harrison township and from the days of his early boyhood was a valued assistant to his father in the labors of improving and developing the place. He completed his schooling in the high school at Connersville and for three or four years thereafter taught district school. In 1862 he bought a quarter of a section of land from his father, the same lying one mile north and two miles west of Harrisburg, and following his marriage the next year established his home there and has ever since continued to reside on that farm, which he has improved in excellent shape. As Mr. Florea prospered in his farming operations he bought additional land until he became the owner of more than four hundred acres, a part of which, however, he has since given to his children, though he still retains about two hundred acres. In addition to his general farming Mr. Florea has long given considerable attention to the raising of high-grade hogs and has done very well. He and his wife have a very pleasant home and are quite comfortably situated in the quiet "evening time" of their lives, honored and respected by the entire community.

Joseph D. Florea has been thrice married. It was in 1863 that he was united in marriage to Sarah E. Wilson, who was born near Milton, over the line in Wayne county, daughter of Gideon and Margaret (Charles) Wilson, earnest Quaker folk, who came from the Carolinas to Indiana about 1820 and settled in Wayne county, where they spent their last days. To that union three children were born, namely: Charles, now living on a farm about a mile north of his old home place, who married Flora Thomas and has one child, a daughter, Barbara; Frank, now living on a farm two miles north of his old home place, who married Minnie Beeson and has one child, a son, Lee, and Pearl, who married Daniel Green, a druggist, of Connersville, and has three children, Dorothy, Catherine and Mary. Mrs. Sarah E. Florea died in 1873, and on February 28, 1875, Mr. Florea married Lucinda Corbin, who was born on November 22, 1855, a daughter of Jackson and Mary Corbin, and to that union two children were born, Homer, now living on a farm one mile north of his old home, who married Bertha Manlove and has one child, a daughter, Hazel, and Oscar, born on July 14, 1878, who died in infancy. Mrs. Lucinda Florea died on June 25, 1879, and on November 17, 1881, Mr. Florea married his present wife, Ella Guard, who was born on October 25, 1850, daughter of Sanford and Eliza Guard, which union has been without issue.

DAVID L. WISE.

David L. Wise, one of Harrison township's substantial farmers, is a native Hoosier and has lived in this state all his life, a resident of Fayette county since 1891. He was born in the neighboring county of Wayne on October 19, 1853, a son of Henry A. and Martha (Whisler) Wise, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Indiana, whose last days were spent in Wayne county, this state.

Henry A. Wise was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and was there trained as a shoemaker, becoming very expert at that form of craftsmanship. His parents died in Pennsylvania before he had reached his majority and shortly afterward he came to Indiana and located in Union county, where he presently opened a shoemaking shop and became very successful in that line in the days when shoes and boots were handmade, often having orders three or four months ahead of his ability to fill the same. He also did some farming. He married after locating in Wayne county, his wife, Martha Whisler, having been born in that county, a daughter of Peter Whisler and wife, who came to this state from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

David L. Wise grew up in Wayne county and during his boyhood was an aid to his father in the shoe shop, becoming a proficient shoemaker. His life work, however, has been farming. He farmed in Wayne county until the fall of 1891, about six years after his marriage, when he moved down into Fayette county and settled on his present location, the farm of George Richmond, a place of one hundred and sixty acres along the north line of this county, north of Connersville, where he ever since has made his home. In the fall of 1910 Mr. Wise and his son, Frank R. Wise, bought the adjoining quarter section on the west, known as the Hittle farm, and are now farming both places, a total of three hundred and twenty acres, and are doing very well; in addition to their general farming being quite extensively engaged in raising live stock.

On January 28, 1885, David L. Wise was united in marriage to Sarah Retherford, who was born on a farm in this county, east of Connersville, a daughter of Isaac and Harriet (Earl) Retherford, the former of whom also was born in this county, a member of one of the pioneer families of this section of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Wise have one son, Frank R. Wise, who is married and is living on the farm adjoining his father's place, the quarter section mentioned above, which he and his father purchased in 1910.

Frank R. Wise was born in Wayne county on May 9, 1886, and on May 9, 1906, was united in marriage to Josie McFerren, who was born on a farm east of Connersville, in this county, a daughter of Abraham and Susan (Breitenbaugh) McFerren, both natives of this county, who are now living in Waterloo township. Abraham McFerren was born on a farm east of Connersville, a son of David McFerren, one of the old settlers in that community, and his wife, Susan Breitenbaugh, was born on a farm east of Waterloo, this county, a daughter of George and Catherine (LeRoy) Breitenbaugh, natives of Germany, who were married in their native land and came to this country before the days of the Civil War, settling in this county. George Breitenbaugh enlisted for service in the Union army during the Civil War and served for three years during the struggle between the states. To Frank R. Wise and wife one child has been born, a daughter, Jeannette.

CLEVE T. CALDWELL.

Cleve T. Caldwell, one of Harrison township's well-known and progressive farmers, is a representative in the fifth generation of one of the first families of Fayette county, a family that has been represented here since the year 1811. He was born on a pioneer farm on the northeast quarter of section 6 of Harrison township, just west of Yankeetown, August 11, 1888, and has lived in this county all his life.

The Caldwell family in Fayette county descends from James Caldwell, who was born in December, 1748, and who died on May 3, 1830, aged eighty-one years, four months and twenty-seven days, and is buried in the private burying ground on the old Joseph Caldwell homestead on the southwest quarter of section 33 of Harrison township. Joseph Caldwell, son of the James Caldwell mentioned above, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, and some time after his marriage moved from that state to Ohio, moving thence, in the winter of 1811-12, over into Indiana and entering a tract of land from the government in this county, the southwest quarter of section 33 of Harrison township, where he established his home and where he spent the remainder of his life, one of the useful and influential pioneer settlers of that part of the county. Upon moving over here from Ohio the Caldwells were compelled to take refuge for a time in the old block house that had been erected on Lick creek, in the southwest quarter of section 34 of Harrison

township, the menacing attitude of the Indians at that time rendering such precaution necessary. On Christmas day, 1815, Joseph Caldwell completed his house on section 33, but on account of Indian troubles did not occupy the same at night for some time thereafter, the family, as well as the other early settlers of that region, continuing to occupy the block house. On the farm which he entered from the government, Joseph Caldwell spent the rest of his life and is buried in the family burying ground on that place. That farm still is in the possession of the Caldwell family. Joseph Caldwell's children were John, James, Joseph, Mary (who married George Manlove, Sr.), Margaret (who married Nathan Morphew) and Lydia (who married Zenas Powell).

John Caldwell, eldest son of Joseph Caldwell, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, January 20, 1798, and was but an infant when his parents moved from there to Ohio and was twelve or thirteen years of age when the family moved from Ohio to Fayette county. Here he grew to manhood and when of legal age entered the northwest quarter of section 3 of Harrison township and there, after his marriage, established his home. He and Alexander Dale and William Trowbridge gave the land on which the Baptist church north of Harrisburg was erected. John Caldwell was twice married. By his first wife, Phoebe Rich, he had the following children: Samuel, Oliver, John, Jr., Sanford, James, William, Joseph (who died in infancy), Elizabeth (who married James Elliot), Melinda (a spinster) and Mary (who married John Frazee). Samuel, the first-born of the above-named children, was born on January 7, 1820, and on July 2, 1840, married Mary Parrish, who was born in Butler county, Ohio, October 3, 1821, a daughter of Zachariah and Phoebe Parrish, the former of whom was a soldier during the War of 1812, and who came over into Indiana about 1824 and settled near Fairview, in the township of that name, in this county. Samuel Caldwell established his home on an unimproved tract of land on the northern edge of Harrison township and proceeded to clear the place. In addition to his farming he also engaged in the pork-packing business at Connersville, a member of the firm of Caldwell, Loder & Company, which was put out of business during the panic of 1873. He continued farming his place in Harrison township and there spent his last days, his death occurring on June 24, 1896. His widow preceded him on February 22, 1890. They were members of the Baptist church and their children were reared in that faith. There were six of these children, sons all, John, Amos, Albert, Joseph, Sanford and David.

Sanford Caldwell was born on the paternal farm in the northern part

of Harrison township on February 12, 1858, and there grew to manhood. He still makes his home in that township, one of the best-known farmers in the northern part of the county. Sanford Caldwell married Matilda Shipley, who also was born in the northern part of Harrison township, November 6, 1860, daughter of Thomas Rodney and Sarah (Groves) Shipley, both of whom also were born in this part of the state. Thomas Rodney Shipley was born in the northwest part of Harrison township, this county, November 15, 1821, a son of Thomas and Eleanor (Morgan) Shipley, the former of whom, born near the city of Baltimore, Maryland, February 16, 1772, came into Indiana by way of Kentucky and entered a tract of "Congress land" in the northwestern part of Harrison township, this county, and there established his home. That tract still is in the possession of the family, the original parchment deed signed by President Monroe on April 1, 1823, being now held by Thomas Shipley's grandson, Hiram Shipley. There Thomas Rodney Shipley was born and reared and in turn became a farmer on his own account. He was successful in his operations and accumulated nearly five hundred acres of excellent land in that neighborhood. His death occurred on March 23, 1891. His wife, Sarah Groves, was born on a pioneer farm in Rush county, west of Fairview, May 9, 1828, daughter of Donovan and Sarah (Hicks) Groves, early settlers in that part of the country. Donovan Groves was born on December 5, 1799, a son of Robert and Martha (Miller) Groves, the former of whom died on August 25, 1855, at the age of ninety-one years and six months, and the latter of whom died five days previously, August 20, 1855, aged eighty-nine years, five months and three days. Robert Groves and wife lived together for sixty-seven years. He was a soldier in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War and in early days was a well-known preacher in the Methodist church. He moved from the East to Kentucky and thence up into Indiana, settling in Rush county in pioneer days. Donovan Groves spent his last days, a well-to-do farmer, in Rush county, his death occurring on May 28, 1851, at the age of fifty-one years, five months and twenty-three days.

Cleve T. Caldwell, son of Sanford and Matilda (Shipley) Caldwell, grew to manhood on the home farm in Harrison township and remained there until his marriage on Thanksgiving Day, November 25, 1914, to Ruby Leffingwell, who also was born on a farm on the northern edge of Harrison township, daughter and only child of Elmer and Dora (Johnson) Leffingwell, also members of pioneer families in this part of the state. Elmer Leffingwell was born on a farm in the neighborhood of Alquina, in Jennings township, this

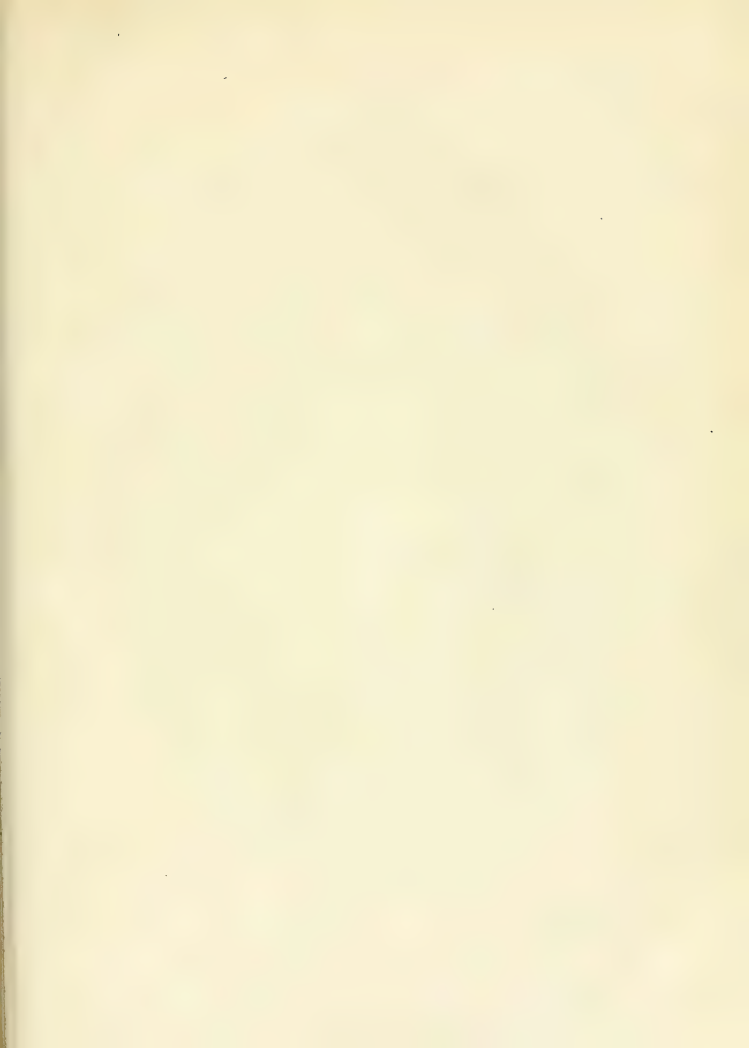
county, August 29, 1866, a son of Jonathan Avery and Lucy (Ellis) Leffingwell, the former of whom was born in Genesee county, New York, in 1826 and was but eight years of age when his parents came to Indiana and settled about one mile west of Hawkinsville, in Harrison township, this county. There the father died not long after coming here, but the widow and children continued to make their home there until the children were grown. Jonathan A. Leffingwell grew to manhood in this county and here married Lucy Ellis, daughter of Lewis and Samantha (Thomas) Ellis, the former of whom was a son of Moses Ellis, who came to Indiana and established his home in Fayette county more than a century ago. After his marriage Jonathan A. Leffingwell farmed in Fayette county for awhile and then moved to Madison county, moving thence to Illinois; but after a brief residence in that state returned to Fayette county and for a time thereafter operated a saw-mill at Bentonville. He then moved to a farm near Falmouth, in Rush county, and thence back to this county, farming for three or four years in Jennings township, whence he moved to the farm on the northern edge of Harrison township where his son, Elmer, now lives, and there he spent his last days, his death occurring in July, 1884. His widow survived him for sixteen years, her death occurring in 1900. They were the parents of nine children, namely: Edgar, who died at the age of seven years; twins, who died in infancy; Lewis, who lives in Posey township, this county; Ada, who died about 1896; Emma, of Connersville; Minor E., of Connersville; Elmer, who is living on the old home farm in Harrison township, and Minnie, who married S. D. Lynch and now lives in Kennewick, Washington. Elmer Leffingwell was about two years of age when his parents moved to the north edge of Harrison township and there he grew to manhood. He married Dora Johnson, who was born in the neighboring county of Wayne, a daughter of Samuel and Hester (Hoover) Johnson, and after his marriage farmed on rented land until about 1902, when he bought the old homestead place where he was born and where he since has made his home, being quite successfully engaged there in general farming and in the raising of hogs. He is the owner of a well-improved farm of two hundred and twenty acres and has a very comfortable home. Since his marriage Cleve T. Caldwell has been farming on a farm owned by his wife's father and is doing very well. In his political faith he is a Democrat and gives a good citizen's attention to local civic affairs, but has not been a seeker after public office.

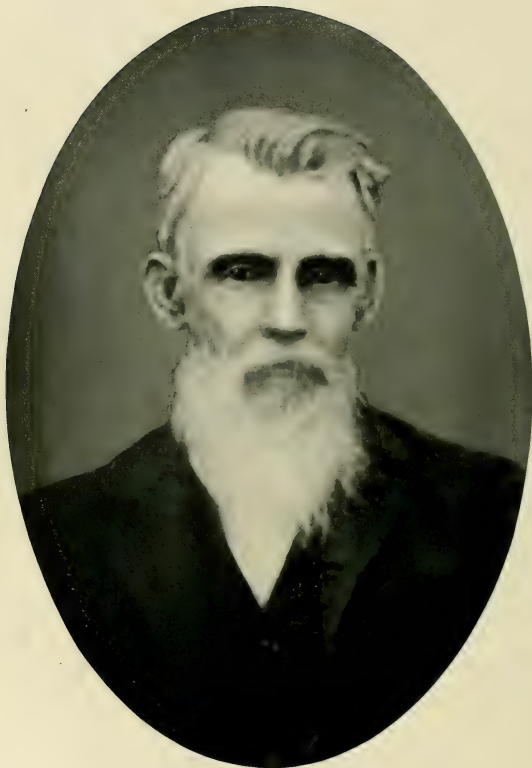
THOMAS W. WORSTER.

Among the old families of Fayette county there are few that became identified with the affairs of this county at an earlier date than did the Worster family. The family has been represented here since territorial days and some members have maintained a continuous residence on the old Worster homestead in Jennings township since it was entered by James Worster about 1813. Of this pioneer family the subject of this memorial sketch was one of the best-known representatives in his day and generation.

The late Thomas W. Worster, for years one of the most honored and influential residents of Jennings township, was born on the farm above referred to and on which he resided for many years, a son of James and Nancy (Milner) Worster, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Kentucky. His parents were among the early settlers in Jennings township, where their last days were spent, influential and useful members of that pioneer community.

James Worster was born on December 31, 1772, and was but a lad when his parents, the Rev. Robert and Mary (Gorman) Worster, left Pennsylvania and moved to Kentucky. The Rev. Robert Worster was a native of England, who, as a young man, came to the American colonies and located in Pennsylvania. He was a minister of the Methodist church and enjoyed the distinction of being the first preacher of that denomination west of the Alleghany mountains. For years he labored in Kentucky and then in his old age, came up into Indiana and spent his last days at the home of his son, James Worster, in Fayette county. He was a remarkable man in many ways and was an educator as well as a preacher, his services in both connections creating a distinct influence for good upon the pioneer community in which he spent his last days in this county. He was enthusiastic and earnest in his work and possessed great powers of endurance. That he was blessed with a hardy constitution is shown by the fact that he attained the great age of one hundred and one years, his death occurring in this county in December, 1830. His widow, who was many years his junior, survived but a little more than a year, her death occurring on February 1, 1832. The family has been noted for longevity and the present generation seems to be maintaining the record of the past generations along that line. To the Rev. Robert Worster and wife a considerable number of children were born, all of whom long since have passed to the great beyond.





THOMAS W. WORSTER.



MRS. MARY A. WORSTER.

As noted above, James Worster was but a lad when his parents moved to Kentucky and his early years were spent in running a flatboat down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans. He took part in the earlier engagements of the War of 1812 and in the fall of 1813 came up into Indiana and settled at Brookville. Previously he had entered a tract of land in Jennings township, in Fayette county, and presently occupied that tract. It was one of the first places settled in the township and has remained in the possession of the family ever since. At the time that tract of "Congress land" was entered the Indians still were numerous hereabout, considerable numbers of them often being seen hunting for game. Although great numbers of Indians fought with England in the war then in progress, it was rarely that the settlers in this section were molested, a fact due, no doubt, to the kindness with which the whites invariably treated the aborigines. Before coming to Fayette county James Worster married Nancy Milner, who was born on September 1, 1789, a daughter of Amos Milner and wife, of Kentucky, the former of whom was a soldier of the patriot army during the Revolutionary War and in the French and Indian Wars and was a participant in General Braddock's defeat in 1755. Amos Milner died at the age of ninety-one. James Worster and wife were industrious and highly respected pioneer citizens of Jennings township, prominent in the work of the Methodist church and were potent influences for good in the days of the beginning of a social order in this county. James Worster died on September 29, 1849, in his sixty-eighth year, and his widow survived him for many years, her death occurring on September 24, 1876. Eight children were born to them, all of whom, with one exception, reached advanced age. Those children, besides the subject of this memorial sketch, were as follow: Hannah, born on July 31, 1806, who lived to the age of eighty-seven years; Mary Jane, October 16, 1808, who died on February 6, 1899; Amos M., May 25, 1811, who lived to the age of eighty-five years; Robert, December 7, 1814, who lived to be about eighty-two; John O., June 10, 1817, who also attained length of years; Lucinda, November 23, 1822, who lived to ripe old age, and Elizabeth, who died at the age of thirty years.

Thomas W. Worster, who was born on the farm his father had entered in territorial days, February 8, 1828, grew to manhood on that farm and there made his home during his life, an energetic and influential farmer. On October 26, 1851, he was united in marriage to Mary A. Blue, who was born in the neighboring county of Union on February 16, 1833, daughter

of Jacob W. and Mary (Stout) Blue, the friendship formed in school days ending in their marriage. Both the Blues and the Stouts, early settlers in Fayette county, are of Revolutionary stock, Mrs. Worster and her children thus being eligible along three lines to membership in the Daughters of the Revolution and in the Sons of the Revolution. Mary Stout's father, Jonathan Stout, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, later going to Kentucky, his father having been there a companion of Daniel Boone, the famous scout and Indian fighter. Mrs. Worster was left an orphan at an early age, her mother having died in 1840 and her father four years later, leaving two children, Mary A. and James M., and she was reared by her aunt, Mary Blue.

To Thomas W. and Mary A. (Blue) Worster six children were born, namely: James Austin, born on March 21, 1853; John O., October 26, 1856; Charles S., October 24, 1860; Thomas Lincoln, April 18, 1863; Mary Jane, August 6, 1867, and Grace H., November 21, 1872. There are five grandchildren: Thomas W., only son of James A. Worster; Melvin Paul, son of John O. Worster, and Edna May, Dorothea and Robert Clifford, children of Charles S. Worster. There are also two great-grandchildren, Senora Jean, daughter of Melvin Paul, and Bertha Caroline, daughter of Edna Worster White. The Worsters are members of the Methodist church and take an earnest interest in its various beneficences. Thomas W. Worster died on August 18, 1904, and his widow died on June 29, 1916.

Thomas W. Worster was a member of the Masonic order at Everton and remained a member until the hall burned, which brought the lodge to a close. He had been a faithful member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for thirty years; he was always ready to see after the sick of that order. He was a great stock raiser and liked fine horses.

Mrs. Worster's earliest teacher was her uncle, Job Stout, so well remembered by older citizens. She was left an orphan at the age of seventy years and was raised by her aunt, Mary Blue. At the age of seventeen she went to West Union, as it was then called, but now is known as Everton, to learn the tailor trade with Billy Williams and met her future husband, T. W. Worster. After her marriage she went to the farm entered from the government by James Worster and lived there until the death of her husband, August 18, 1904. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Mt. Garrison, and later was a member of the Everton church until her death on June 29, 1916. She was also a member of the Order of Rebekah and of the Ladies Aid Society at Everton. Their house was always open to

the ministers of the gospel and they were free to come and go without formality. Mrs. Worster assisted at the County Centennial in Connersville in 1916 and was a great help to the organizing committee.

With the death of Thomas W. Worster and his good wife two of the most prominent pioneers of the county have passed away. It is a pleasure to record the lives of such people. It is to such as these that the state owes its prosperity and it seems eminently fitting to set forth in this manner the records of their achievements. Their children and their grandchildren, and descendants for all time to come, may here read the life history of this worthy couple, and it should be an inspiration to them to know all the good they accomplished in the county where they lived so many years.

ERNEST A. MAURER.

Ernest A. Maurer, one of Fayette county's best-known and most progressive young farmers and the proprietor of a fine farm of two hundred and fifty acres in Harrison township, was born on that farm and has lived there all his life. He was born on June 29, 1882, son of Alexander and Anna (Wenger) Maurer, natives of Switzerland, and the former of whom is still living, one of Harrison township's best-known residents, where he has made his home since 1873, in which year he came to this country from his native Switzerland.

Alexander Maurer was born on December 22, 1848, son of Christian and Susan (Rosell) Maurer, also natives of Switzerland, who spent all their lives there. At the age of twenty-five years Alexander Maurer came to the United States and proceeding to Indiana, settled in Fayette county, where he ever since has made his home. In 1875 he began farming on shares on the Shields farm in Harrison township and after his marriage in 1878 established his home there, continuing to farm that place for thirty-one years, at the end of which time, finding that the farm was too big for him to handle as he grew older, he bought a farm of seventy-two acres, where he now lives, just east of Hawkins, in Harrison township. There he built a house and barn and made other improvements in keeping with the same and is very comfortably situated. He has for years given much attention to the raising of fine live stock and has done much to improve the strain of the stock raised in his part of the county. He is a member of the German

Lutheran church, as was his wife. The latter died on March 22, 1915. She also was born in Switzerland, Anna Wenger, and there grew to young womanhood, coming thence to this country and locating in Hamilton county, Ohio, where on January 24, 1878, she was united in marriage to Alexander Maurer. To that union two children were born, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Margaret.

Ernest A. Maurer was reared on the Shields farm, where he was born and which he now owns, and received his schooling in the schools of that neighborhood. During his youth and young manhood he was the victim of a series of distressing accidents and seemed to have had more than his normal share of misfortunes up to the time of his marriage in 1904, but since then his "luck" seems to have turned and he not only has had no further accidents, but has prospered beyond the average. Seven times during his youth he was laid up with broken bones, his last accident having befallen him on the night before the date set for his wedding, when he was tossed by an angry bull and one of his shoulders and four of his ribs were broken. Just a few days before he had paid out about all his ready cash for a fine horse and two days after coming into possession of the same, the animal killed itself. Though not at all superstitious, Mr. Maurer cannot help recalling that several of his most serious accidents befell him on a Friday.

The spring following his marriage in 1904, Ernest A. Maurer began farming on his own account, starting as a renter on the farm on which he was born, and six years later bought that entire farm of two hundred and fifty acres and has since done much in the way of improving the same and bringing the farm plant up to modern standards. The place has a large brick house on it and this, as well as the barn, he has remodeled in up-to-date fashion, has built a new garage and has otherwise improved the place until it is regarded as one of the best-kept farms in that part of the county. In addition to his general farming, Mr. Maurer has given considerable attention to the raising of pedigree Hereford cattle and has quite a bunch of fine, pure-bred stock of that strain. He has been quite successful in his operations and he and his family are quite comfortably situated.

In 1904 Ernest A. Maurer was united in marriage to Rannah B. Williamson, who was born on a farm near Lyons, this county, daughter of Edmond R. and Lucinda (Strong) Williamson, both of whom also were born in this county and who are now living retired at Connersville. Edmond R. Williamson was born on June 29, 1851, on the old Williamson homestead, one mile south of Springersville, in Jennings township, this county, a

son of Samuel E. and Elizabeth (Conoway) Williamson, the former of whom was born in 1807, a son of Moses and Jane (Riggs) Williamson, the former born in 1774 and the latter in 1788, who came over into Indiana from Ohio and settled on a farm one mile south of Lyons, in this county, in pioneer days. There Moses Williamson became the owner of two hundred and forty-three acres and there he and his wife spent their last days. Samuel Williamson spent all his life on that same farm, one of the best-known farmers in that part of the county in his generation, he having been one of the most extensive stockmen thereabout. He died in 1858, leaving his widow with a large family of children. She was born, Elizabeth Conoway, in North Carolina and had come to this part of the country with her parents in pioneer days. She remained on the home farm the rest of her life, her death occurring in 1884.

On that pioneer farm in Jennings township, Edmond R. Williamson grew to manhood. After his marriage in 1874 he continued to follow farming and gardening in that vicinity, living on that portion of the old homestead that fell to his share, and there remained until 1894, when he moved to the old Mount farm in Harrison township, north of Connersville, where he lived for eight years, at the end of which time he moved to the Huber place, where he spent two years and a half. He then returned to the old Williamson homestead, where he remained until his retirement and removal, in March, 1912, to Connersville, where he and his wife are now making their home. Mrs. Williamson, before her marriage, was Lucinda Strong. She was born in Waterloo township, this county, daughter of Wilson and Eliza (Fiant) Strong, well-known residents of that part of the county, both now deceased. Wilson Strong, who was a veteran of the Civil War, was born and reared in Waterloo township, a son of Moses and Susie (Gebe) Strong, the former of whom was born in North Carolina and became one of the early settlers in Waterloo township, this county, and the owner of a quarter of a section of land there. Wilson Strong bought a farm just on the western edge of Union county and there spent his last days. His wife, Eliza Fiant, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, and came here with her parents, Martin and Lucinda (Schack) Fiant, of Pennsylvania-Dutch parentage, who moved from Ohio to Indiana and settled in Waterloo township, this county. Rannah B. Williamson was a little girl when her parents moved to the farm north of Connersville and she lived in that locality until her marriage to Mr. Maurer.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurer have one child, a son, Gail Wenger, who was born on December 4, 1913. Mrs. Maurer is a member of the Christian church and

Mr. Maurer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in the affairs of that organization takes a warm interest.

LAFE COKEFAIR.

Lafe Cokefair, former trustee of Jackson township and a substantial farmer and landowner of that township, now living retired in the village of Alquina, is a member of one of the oldest and best-known families in this part of the state. He was born over the line in the neighboring county of Union, December 8, 1869, son of Sylvanus and Mary A. (Brookbank) Cokefair, the former a native of that same county and the latter of this county, both members of pioneer families.

In an early day the name of Cokefair was one of the best-known in this section of Indiana. Associated with the Cokefair mills it was a synonym of fair dealing and honest service and the first of the name hereabout, Elisha Cokefair, grandfather of the subject of this sketch and the founder of the Cokefair family in this section of Indiana, was widely known, not only up and down the valley of the White Water, but throughout all the eastern part of the state and adjacent section of Ohio by reason of the products of his mills along the creek over in Union county, near the line of Fayette county. Elisha Cokefair was a man of untiring energy and established a woolen-mill, a saw-mill, a flour-mill and other enterprises in that settlement. He prospered in his affairs and at his death in 1864 left an estate valued at above one hundred thousand dollars, a considerable sum of money in those days. It is narrated of Elisha Cokefair that so scrupulously fair and just was he in his dealings with his fellow-men that there was a standing offer at his woolen-mill to replace any product of that mill that showed signs of wear or required patching within one year of service; and it is said that rarely indeed did it become necessary to apply this guaranty, for clothes made of Cokefair goods were expected to last for four or five years.

Elisha Cokefair had a somewhat eventful career in his younger days. He was born in New Jersey in 1798 and was early apprenticed to learn the dyeing trade. Dissatisfied with the nature of that employment he presently escaped the indenture and ran away to sea, but was caught and taken back. Three months later he again escaped and started out to make his fortune in his own way, walking to Philadelphia and thence to Pittsburgh, in which latter

city he obtained employment in a mill. His restless spirit, however, caused him to leave that city after awhile and he went on down the river to Cincinnati, whence he and another boy presently proceeded on down to New Orleans. After working awhile in the latter city they decided to make their way to New York and took passage on a vessel that turned out to be a privateer or some such character of piratical craft and before they were long at sea they found themselves involved with the crew of that vessel in an attempt to board a merchant ship with piratical design. The boarders were repulsed, however, and the boys, whose eyes were thus opened to the nature of the craft on which they had taken passage, secured return passage on the merchantman and presently found themselves again in New Orleans. After awhile Elisha Cokefair returned to Cincinnati and remained there and in that vicinity until after his marriage to Frances Miller, in the meantime perfecting himself in the knowledge of the details of the milling business, particularly with reference to woolen-mills, and started a woolen-mill in Ohio, where he remained until 1822, when he sold his interests there and moved over into Indiana and in Union county, near the line of this county, east of Everton, erected a small woolen-mill, operated by power supplied by the creek there. Afterward he built a larger mill and a brick house, hauling the brick for the same for some miles in a wagon, the wheels of which were transverse sections of a poplar log. He also built a saw-mill and a flour-mill, which he operated with success, and was likewise actively interested in other enterprises his various activities giving him a wide acquaintance throughout this whole section of the country.

Sylvanus Cokefair, one of the sons of Elisha Cokefair, the pioneer manufacturer, was born at the old woolen-mills over in Union county in 1832 and grew up to a thorough acquaintance with the details of his father's extensive business. In 1854 he and his brother took charge of the mills and continued to operate the same until 1888, ever maintaining the high standard of excellence which gave to the products of the Cokefair mills such a wide reputation, the mill becoming known to every wool grower in Indiana and eastern Ohio. When the mill finally was abandoned, Sylvanus Cokefair then being the surviving owner, he left it just as it was when the stern competition of more modern and more extensive mills put it out of business and it is still standing there on the creek, its ancient machinery now rusted and useless, a fine old relic of the early industrialism of this section. Sylvanus Cokefair lived to be within four days of eighty years of age, his death occurring on October 25, 1912, while on a visit to his son and his widow is still living at the old home over the line in Union county, in company with a

married niece. She was born on a farm in the southwestern part of Jennings township, this county, February 7, 1845, a daughter of Henry and Lucinda (Corbin) Brookbank, the former of whom was a lifelong farmer in that section. To Sylvanus and Mary (Brookbank) Cokefair two children were born, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Alice May, who married Sanford Keltner and now lives at Anderson, this state.

Lafe Cokefair grew to manhood over in Union county, his earlier years being spent in his father's mill and in labor on the home farm, remaining there until he was twenty-five years of age. He married in 1891 and about three years later came to this county and located on a farm a quarter of a mile north of Everton, where he remained, actively engaged in farming, for nearly twenty years and became the owner of an excellent farm of three hundred and twenty acres, the same having two sets of houses on it. In 1915 Mr. Cokefair sold an "eighty" of his half section, including one of the houses, and moved to Alquina, where he now resides. On April 20, 1916, he bought a tract of one hundred and twenty acres lying near his old home farm and is now the owner of three hundred and sixty acres, all well improved. Mr. Cokefair is an ardent Republican and for four years, 1904-08, served as trustee of Jackson township.

On April 9, 1891, Lafe Cokefair was united in marriage to Mary Caroline Murphy, who was born on July 18, 1873, in Jennings township, this county, on a farm adjoining that now owned by Mr. Cokefair, daughter of Frank and Sarah Elizabeth (Corbin) Murphy, both of whom were born in that same neighborhood. Frank Murphy was born on a farm near the Cokefair farms in Jackson township in 1844, a son of Samuel Murphy and wife, and was living there when the Civil War broke out. He enlisted for service in the Union army and served for three years and four months. Upon the completion of his military service he resumed farming in Jackson township and remained there until his retirement and removal to Connersville, where he is now living with a daughter, Mrs. Sarah E. Sefton. His wife died on July 15, 1916, while on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Cokefair. She was born in that same neighborhood, a daughter of Alfred and Katura Caroline (Myers) Corbin, both members of old families thereabout. The Myers family came here in pioneer times from the Carolinas and settled on "Congress land" in Columbia township.

To Lafe and Mary Caroline (Murphy) Cokefair four children have been born, namely: Elisha Alfred Cokefair, born on May 18, 1892, now managing his father's farm north of Everton, who married Alma Hubbell and has one child, a daughter, Carolyn Elizabeth; Frank Sylvanus Cokefair,

born on June 10, 1896, now living at Connersville; Sanford Keltner Cokefair, born on September 16, 1899, who is living with his brother Elisha on the old home farm, and Lefe, Jr., born on May 28, 1908. The Cokefairs are members of the Universalist church. Mr. Cokefair is a member of the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Knights of Pythias, of the Improved Order of Red Men and of the Haymakers and is affiliated with the encampment of the Odd Fellow order.

WARREN B. MURRAY.

Warren B. Murray, a well-known and substantial young farmer of Columbia township, this county, and former trustee of that township, is a native son of Fayette county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a farm in Connersville township, a short distance west of the city of Connersville, June 6, 1882, son of William T. and Mary A. (Goble) Murray, well-known residents of this county, who are now living quietly and comfortably retired at Connersville, where they have a pleasant home.

William T. Murray, who for years was actively engaged in farming and in buying and selling of live stock in this county, is a native of the Blue Grass state, born in Mason county, Kentucky, December 17, 1846, son of Jeremiah and Melinda (Steele) Murray, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Kentucky. Jeremiah Murray was about six years of age when he came with his parents, George Murray and wife, to this country, the family settling in Mason county, Kentucky, where he grew to manhood. His father later moved to Cincinnati, where he died in 1863. Jeremiah Murray married Melinda Steele, a daughter of William Steele and wife, natives of Pennsylvania, who had moved to Mason county, Kentucky. William Steel was a soldier in the War of 1812, a member of a Pennsylvania regiment, and participated in the battles at Ft. Defiance, Ohio, and at Camden border. He later moved to Mason county, Kentucky, as above noted, and in 1854 moved to Cass county, this state, where he died in February, 1864, he then being seventy-six years of age. Some time after his marriage, Jeremiah Murray moved from Mason county, Kentucky, to the city of Louisville and thence to Cass county, Indiana, where he died at the age of thirty-six years. He was both a carpenter and a farmer. His widow later came to this county and here spent the remainder of her life, her death occurring in 1892. They were the parents of five children, of whom William T. Murray was the third in order of birth and the only one now living.

William T. Murray was six years of age when his parents moved from Mason county, Kentucky, to Louisville, and was eight years of age when they moved to Cass county, this state, in 1854. He was but a boy when the Civil War broke out, but on January 23, 1864, he then being but little more than seventeen years of age, he and two brothers enlisted for service in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was attached to General Sherman's army, thus serving through the Atlanta campaign. He then returned with General Thomas to Nashville, where he was taken ill in 1865 and after recovering was transferred to the Seventeenth Veteran Reserve Corps, with which he was serving when honorably discharged on November 22, 1865. Upon the completion of his military service Mr. Murray returned to his home in Cass county and was there engaged in farming for a couple of years, at the end of which time he moved to Rush county, where he learned the harness-making trade and was engaged working at that trade until 1873, when, he having married the year before, he located on a farm in the Connersville neighborhood and for many years thereafter was actively engaged in farming, stock raising and in the buying and selling of live stock in this county, and has long been regarded as one of Fayette county's substantial citizens. He lived in the southern part of Connersville township until 1901, when he moved to a farm one mile north of Connersville, in Harrison township, where he lived for seven years, at the end of which time he retired and moved to Connersville, where he and his wife are now living, and where they are pleasantly situated.

In 1872, at Connersville, William T. Murray was united in marriage to Mary A. Goble, of that city, and to that union eight children have been born, all of whom are living. Mr. Murray is an active Republican and has for many years paid close attention to local political affairs, a frequent delegate to county, district and state conventions. In 1896 he was elected assessor of Fayette county and for twenty years gave good service in that office. He is a member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic and has for years given his earnest attention to the affairs of that patriotic organization.

Warren B. Murray grew to manhood in this county, early trained to the work of the farm and has been engaged in farming most of his life. After his marriage in 1904 he began farming for himself on the old Heman Jones homestead in Columbia township, where he now resides, their farm being one of the best-kept and most profitably cultivated places in that part of the county. In addition to his general farming Mr. Murray has given considerable attention to the raising of live stock and in buying and selling the same and has

done very well. He is a Republican and served for some time as trustee of Columbia township, his term of office expiring on January 1, 1915.

On February 11, 1904, Warren B. Murray was united in marriage to Nellie Utter, who was born in Columbia township, this county, daughter of Robert and Mary F. (Jones) Utter, the latter of whom is still living on her old home farm in that township, a farm adjoining the farm on which she was born. Robert Utter was born on the farm on which his widow is now living, on January 2, 1843, a son of Zimri and Susan (Winchell) Utter, natives of New York state, the former of whom was born on August 14, 1796, and the latter, June 11, 1798, who came to Indiana with their respective parents in 1816, the families settling in Fayette county, where Zimri Utter and Susan Winchell were married on December 25, 1817, and where both spent the remainder of their lives, the latter dying on November 6, 1864, and the former surviving until January 30, 1880. Zimri Utter was one of the best-known and most substantial farmers of Columbia township in his day and for years served as justice of the peace in and for that township.

Robert Utter grew up on the farm where he was born and on August 22, 1862, he then being nineteen years of age, enlisted at Indianapolis for service during the Civil War, as a member of Company L, Third Indiana Cavalry, serving in General Kilpatrick's command until his term of enlistment expired, when he re-enlisted in Company A, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, and was mustered out with that command on July 20, 1865, with the rank of sergeant. During his service he received an injury to his right arm, which proved permanent and his arm was thereafter seriously crippled. Upon the completion of his military service Robert Utter returned to the farm and engaged in the practical labors of the same. He married in 1877 and continued to make his home on the old home place until his election to the office of county treasurer in 1880, when he moved to Connersville, the county seat. He was re-elected in 1882 and thus served as treasurer of the county for two terms. He had previously, in 1868 and in 1869, served as trustee of Columbia township and was ever interested in local civic affairs. Following his service as county treasurer Robert Utter became part owner of a flour-mill at Connersville and was for a couple of years engaged in the milling business there. He then returned to the old home farm in Columbia township, and there spent the rest of his life, his death occurring on April 1, 1907. His widow, who still survives, continues to make her home there, where she owns two hundred acres of land, besides two hundred and forty acres of the adjoining farm on which she was born, a total of four hundred and forty acres.

In 1877 Robert Utter was united in marriage to Mary F. Jones, who

was born on the farm adjoining that on which she now lives, July 12, 1839, daughter of Heman and Lydia A. (Hughes) Jones, the former a native of the state of New Hampshire and the latter of Virginia, early settlers in Columbia township, this county. Heman Jones was born near Hanover, New Hampshire, June 10, 1812, a son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Spaulding) Jones, natives of Massachusetts, of English extraction, who had moved to New Hampshire and after a sometime residence in the vicinity of Hanover had moved to Vermont; thence back to New Hampshire and thence, in 1820, to Huron county, Ohio, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Heman Jones was but a boy when his parents moved to Ohio and when about sixteen years of age he went to Mt. Vernon, that state, where he began learning the shoemaker's trade, completing his apprenticeship at Springfield, Ohio. He spent the winter of 1829 working at his trade at Hamilton, Ohio, and then went to Mason county, Kentucky, where he followed his trade until 1831, when he came up into Indiana and bought a boot-and-shoe store at Liberty, in Union county, where he married in 1835 and where he continued in business until October, 1838, when he sold his store and moved over into Fayette county, where he bought a farm of eighty acres in Columbia township. A few years later he traded that place for a quarter of a section of unimproved land in the same township and there established his home. As he prospered he added to his holdings until he became the owner of a fine farm of about six hundred acres, besides other valuable holdings, being regarded as one of the well-to-do citizens of Fayette county in his day. In the fall of 1884 Heman Jones retired and moved to Connersville, where he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring on November 22, 1905, he then being ninety-four years and five months of age. His wife had preceded him to the grave about ten years, her death having occurred on July 7, 1895, she then being seventy-seven years of age. She was born, Lydia A. Hughes, in Campbell county, Virginia, November 26, 1817, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Fosdick) Hughes, who became early residents on this part of Indiana, settling in Union county at an early day. Robert Utter was a member of the Christian church, as is his widow, and their children were reared in that faith, There are two of these children living, Mrs. Murray having a brother, Ottis, who is farming his mother's farm. There was another daughter, who died in childhood, while the family was living at Connersville. Mr. and Mrs. Murray have four children living and one, a daughter, who died in infancy, those living being Mary Candace, Frederick Maynard, Robert Milton and John Richard.

Ottis Utter, brother of Mrs. Murray, and who is farming his mother's

place adjoining the Murray farm, was born in Columbia township on August 30, 1870, and was reared on the farm, continuing farming with his father until the latter's death and since then taking general charge of the home place, on which he has made a specialty of the raising of pure-bred Duroc-Jersey hogs, his stock attracting much attention at the Indiana and Ohio state fairs. He also lately has been quite extensively engaged in buying and selling cattle. On September 13, 1893, Ottis Utter was united in marriage to Norvella Carroll, who also was born in Columbia township, a daughter of Timothy and Ann (Eddy) Carroll, both members of old families in this county, the former of whom was killed by lightning when his daughter, Norvella, was an infant. His widow later married and thereafter much of the youth of her daughter, Norvella, was spent in the household of her mother's parents, G. W. and Louisa (Cox) Eddy, well-known residents of this county. Ottis Utter and wife have two children, daughters, Marie and Mildred, the former of whom was graduated from the Connersville high school, later attending the State Normal School at Terre Haute and is now teaching school, and the latter of whom is attending the high school at Orange. Mr. Utter is a member of Orange Lodge No. 234, Free and Accepted Masons, and takes a warm interest in the affairs of that organization. Both the Murray and the Utter families are very pleasantly situated in their homes adjoining in Columbia township and take an earnest interest in the general social activities of that neighborhood.

GEORGE M. WILLIAMS.

Few men of East Connersville, Fayette county, are more entitled to special mention in the history of the county, than is George M. Williams, a veteran of the Civil War, who was born on July 5, 1845, at Port Washington, Wisconsin, and is the son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Shepard) Williams.

Abraham and Elizabeth Williams were natives of Wales and the state of Ohio respectively, and received their education in the schools of their respective communities, where they grew to manhood and womanhood. As a young man Abraham Williams left his native land and came to the United States. On his arrival in this country, he located in Ohio, where he engaged as a farm hand and where he lived for a number of years. It was in the Buckeye state that he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Shepard. After

their marriage the young people established their home in that state where they continued to live for some time, when they moved to Wisconsin, where Mr. Williams engaged in the making of potash. He died in that state at Goodhope; and his wife died in Chicago, of cholera, in the year 1853.

Abraham and Elizabeth Williams were the parents of the following children: Harriett, Sarah, Charles, George and James. Harriett married William Spivey, and she made her home at Beecher City, Illinois, until the time of her death on August 23, 1916; Sarah is the widow of Leander Dodge and lives at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Charles, who was a member of Company E, Twenty-fourth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and gave three years of his life in the defence of the Union, died at his home in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; James was also a soldier during the Civil War, having enlisted in Company C, Thirty-first Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and died at his home in Frankfort, Michigan. The parents of these children were among the highly respected people of the community in which they lived and where they were so highly esteemed.

George M. Williams received his education at a subscription school, held in an old log school house, with slabs for seats, and the writing bench on the side of the wall. He remained at home until he was but a little past sixteen years of age when he came to Connersville, and here in 1862 he enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He later served in Company D, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, from April to November, when he was transferred to Battery F, Fourth United States Artillery, Regular. Some time later he was placed in Battery M with the Army of the Cumberland, and still later was with General Thomas in the Army of the Cumberland. He saw much active service, and remained in the service until March 27, 1865, when he received his discharge and returned to Connersville. During his term of service he had the measles, a most dreaded disease for the boys in the field, and lay in the hospital from July 5, 1862, until November of that year, and which left him in a condition of poor health since.

On his return to Connersville, Mr. Williams continued to make Fayette county his home, and here he was united in marriage on January 6, 1870, to Rebecca Reibsommer, a native of Pennsylvania, and who had settled in Fayette county with her parents when she was but a girl. To this union two children were born, Elizabeth and Newton C. Elizabeth is the wife of Thomas Ketchen, a respected resident of East Connersville; Newton C. is a well known mechanic of East Connersville. He is married to Catherine Fritz, and they are the parents of four children, Helen, Blanche, Orville and Frances. Mr. and

Mrs. Williams were long active members of the Lutheran church, and until the time of her death on April 9, 1916, Mrs. Williams was a regular attendant and took the keenest interest in all church work. She was a devoted wife and mother, and a kind and helpful neighbor. Her death was mourned by a large circle of friends, who held her in the highest regard and esteem. She took the greatest interest in the moral development of the community. With her family she had lived in East Connersville since 1870, where Mr. Williams was employed in the saw-mill, and for many years he was employed in the manufacture of furniture.

JOHN M. BEAVER.

Though not a resident of Fayette county, John M. Beaver has property interests in this county, half of his well-kept farm of one hundred and sixty acres lying in this county, and his home is just across the road, over the line between Fayette and the adjoining county of Rush. He formerly lived in Fayette county and both he and his wife are members of pioneer families in this part of the state. He was born on a farm in Noble township, Rush county, about two miles south and a little west of the village of Orange, January 19, 1842, son of Elijah and Ann Elizabeth (Rhodes) Beaver, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia, who became useful and influential pioneers of Rush county, where they spent their last days.

Elijah Beaver was born in July, 1808, near Georgetown, Kentucky, and was but eight years of age when his father, Michael Beaver, of Irish parentage, came up into Indiana with his family in 1816, the year in which Indiana was admitted to statehood, and settled in Noble township, Rush county, where he procured from the government a tract of land at one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre and there established his home. There Elijah Beaver grew up amid pioneer surroundings and helped to clear the farm in the forest. His father spent the remainder of his life on that pioneer farm, living to be more than ninety-one years of age, and he also spent the remainder of his life there, living to the age of eighty-eight years, a continuous resident of Noble township for eighty years. His wife, Ann Elizabeth Rhodes, was born in Virginia in 1816 and was about fifteen years of age when her parents, John and Margaret (Knox) Rhodes, came to Indiana and settled in Noble township, Rush county, neighbors to the Beavers. The Rhodes family came down the Ohio river in a flatboat to Cincinnati and thence overland to Rush county, establishing their home about a half mile from the present village of

Orange, then known as Fayetteville, where they spent the remainder of their lives, with the exception of a short time spent in Wabash county, this state. John Rhodes lived to the great age of ninety-two years.

John M. Beaver grew up on the home farm in Noble township and remained there until his marriage in 1867, when he located in Wabash county, this state, where he spent a couple of years, at the end of which time he came back to this part of the state and located on a farm in Fairview township, this county, not far from his boyhood home, and there he lived for seven years, or until 1876, when he moved to his present home on the west side of the county line in Rush county and has lived there ever since. Mr. Beaver has an excellent farm of one hundred and sixty acres, half of which lies in Fairview township, this county, and the other half, in Rush county, and he has long been quite successfully engaged in general farming, stock raising, fruit growing and grows some tobacco. Two of his sons live nearby and the respective interests of the father and sons remain very closely allied.

On October 23, 1867, John M. Beaver was united in marriage to Mary E. Stewart, who was born in the neighboring county of Franklin, in the neighborhood of Mt. Carmel, in 1850, a daughter of James M. and Elizabeth Ann (Waites) Stewart, the former of whom was born in Ohio and the latter in Missouri. James M. Stewart was born in 1817 at a place now called Goshen, in Ohio, and was twelve years of age when his father, Samuel Stewart, came to Indiana and settled in Franklin county. His mother, who was a McClearney, died in Ohio and his father later married Margaret Earhart. James M. Stewart moved to Wabash county, this state, in 1855, and there spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1888, at the age of seventy-one years. His wife, Ann Elizabeth Waites, was born near Lexington, Missouri, and was left motherless at the age of twelve years. Her father later moved to Atkinson county, Missouri. She survived her husband nine years; her death occurring in April, 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. Beaver have four children, namely: Orpha E., who married O. J. Cook, of Richland township, Rush county, and has four children, Willard O., Wallace, Mrs. Emma Lorene Compton and Mary Evelyn; Hugh E., who married Addie Gray and lives on a farm a half mile south of Fairview; Chester, living on the west side of the Rush county line, just south of his father's place, who married Blanche Murphy and has five children, Lucile, Paul, Belva, Calvin and Emma Elizabeth, and Raymond S., farming just across the road from his father's place, who married Etta Tinder and has two children, a son, Robert Harold, and a daughter, Margaret Jeannette. Mrs. Emma Lorene (Cook) Compton, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs.

Beaver, has one child, a daughter, Mary Estelle, thus making Mr. and Mrs. Beaver great-grandparents before their golden-wedding anniversary. For many years Mr. and Mrs. Beaver have been members of the Glenwood Methodist Episcopal church and have given their earnest attention to church work, as well as to other neighborhood good works and have been helpful in many ways in advancing the common welfare of the community of which they so long have been residents.

DANIEL W. CALDWELL.

Daniel W. Caldwell, member of the board of county commissioners of Fayette county and the proprietor of a fine farm in Harrison township, where he now resides, was born on that farm and has lived there all his life. He was born on July 25, 1860, youngest son of Samuel and Mary (Parrish) Caldwell, further and extended mention of whose history and ancestry is made elsewhere in this volume.

After his father's death in June, 1896, Daniel W. Caldwell bought the interests of the other heirs in the paternal estate and is now the owner of a well-improved farm of one hundred and eighteen acres in section 34 of Harrison township, about two miles north of the village of Harrisburg. He has been a lifelong farmer and has been quite successful in his operations. In addition to his farming, for the past thirty years he has been the owner and operator of a threshing-machine rig and is widely known throughout this part of the country. Though he still owns the threshing outfit, he has not personally operated the same for the past three years, turning the same over to his nephews, who are running it for him. Mr. Caldwell has been an active Democrat from the time he could vote and has ever given his earnest attention to local political affairs. In 1913 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners from his district and is now serving in that capacity. During Mr. Caldwell's incumbency in that office fine new buildings have been erected at the county infirmary and much has been done by the county in the way of bettering the highways. Commissioner Caldwell is an energetic and public-spirited citizen and believes in promoting public improvements in every proper way.

Daniel W. Caldwell was united in marriage to Mary P. Cole, who also was born in Harrison township, this county, daughter of Alfred G. and Mary

P. (Emerson) Cole, further mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume. Alfred G. Cole was born on April 5, 1838, while his parents were on their way from Maryland to Indiana and his early childhood was spent in Wayne county, this state. His parents, Joseph and Patience Cole, later moved down into Fayette county and settled on a farm in Waterloo township, where he grew to manhood on the old Cole homestead, east of Waterloo. He was thrice married, his first wife having been Rhoda Harlan, to which union two daughters were born. Mrs. L. G. Henry and Mrs. Shaffner. A few years after the death of his first wife, Alfred G. Cole married Mrs. Mary P. (Emerson) Roby, of Brownsville, and to that union two children were born, Joseph Cole, of Indianapolis, and Mrs. Caldwell. Following the death of the mother of these children Mr. Cole married Matilda Fiant and to that union five children were born, Kate, Bertha, John, Charles and one who died in childhood. About twenty-five years ago Alfred G. Cole moved from this county to Casey, Illinois, where he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring on June 2, 1913, he then being seventy-five years of age.

To Daniel W. and Mary P. (Cole) Caldwell three children have been born, namely: Russell Ward, who died at the age of two years and six months; Elsie M., who married Walter Ray, of Connersville, and has two children, Esther and Mary, and Glenn Alfred, who is at home. The Caddwells have a very pleasant home and have ever taken a proper part in the general social activities of the community in which they live. Mr. Caldwell is a member of the local aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and of the local lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose and in the affairs of both of these organizations takes a warm interest.

HUGH E. BEAVER.

Hugh E. Beaver, a well-known and substantial farmer of Fairview township, was born in that township on March 13, 1873, son of John M. Beaver and wife, who are still living in that vicinity, for many years residents on a fine farm just over the line in Rush county, and further and extended mention of whom is made in a biographical sketch relating to John M. Beaver, presented elsewhere in this volume.

Hugh E. Beaver was about two years of age when his parents moved from this county over into Rush county and on the home farm in the latter county he grew to manhood and upon attaining his majority began farming

there on his own account. In 1900 he bought the farm on which he is now living, a half mile south of Fairview, in Fairview township, this county, and after his marriage in 1902 established his home there. When he took possession of the place, a tract of eighty acres, it had no improvements on it with the exception of a little shop building, which is still standing. He built a good house and farm building and now has a very well-appointed farm plant. His house is fitted with a hot-water heating plant, has a bath room and is piped for hot and cold running water, one of the most convenient and up-to-date farm houses in that section. He has always used progressive methods in his farming operations and is doing very well.

On May 7, 1902, Hugh E. Beaver was united in marriage to Addie Gray, who was born in Union township, Rush county, this state, a daughter of James and Martha (Nichols) Gray, the former of whom was born on the farm on which he still lives in that county, more than eighty-three years ago. He is a son of James and Mary (Nickel) Gray, who came from Monroe county, Virginia, to Indiana in 1816, the year in which Indiana was admitted to statehood, and settled on a tract of "Congress land" in Union township, Rush county, the farm for so many years owned and occupied by their son, the venerable James Gray, who has lived there all his life.

WILLIAM H. TATE.

William H. Tate, one of the best-known school teachers in Fayette county and the proprietor of a well-developed farm in Columbia township, is a native son of this county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a farm in the immediate vicinity of Bunker Hill, west of Connersville, June 7, 1869, son of James H. and Louisa (Halstead) Tate, further and extended reference to whom is made elsewhere in this volume. The Tates have a long and honorable ancestry, the same being traceable back to Nahum Tate, poet laureate of England, born in 1652, who died in 1715. The name originally was Taite, then Tait, but is now generally spelled Tate. Of this same family was Archibald Campbell Tait, archbishop of Canterbury, born in 1811, who died in 1882. William H. Tate has inherited the poetic instinct of his ancestors and has written a number of very creditable poems, an example of which is set out in the chapter in this work relating to the literary history of Fayette county. He also has written much prose and his services are in demand as a public speaker on various subjects.

Until his marriage, when he was twenty-five years of age, William H. Tate made his home on the paternal farm in the Bunker Hill neighborhood. He supplemented his schooling in the schools of his home district by a course in the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute and then took up teaching and from that time to the present has spent his winters as a teacher in the public schools, his summers being occupied in the cultivation of his well-improved farm north of the village of Columbia, in Columbia township. Including the term of 1916-17, Mr. Tate has taught twenty-six consecutive terms of school and the children of some of his earlier pupils have been his pupils in the second generation. During that period he taught three terms of school in Rush county, but the remainder of his service as a teacher has been rendered in Fayette county, extending to the schools of Waterloo, Harrison, Connersville, Jennings, Orange and Columbia townships. His longest period of service in one school was in Orange township, where he presided over one school for twelve years. As noted above, Mr. Tate is frequently called to the lecture platform and is widely known throughout the county as a public speaker. In his farming operations he has been successful and has a well-improved farm near Columbia, where he and his family are very comfortably situated.

On June 6, 1894, William H. Tate was united in marriage to Pareppa R. Bryson, who was born at Laurel, in the neighboring county of Franklin, daughter of Thomas C. and Mary C. (Alzeno) Bryson, the former of whom at that time was the proprietor of a stone quarry at Laurel, but who in the spring of 1885, moved with his family into this county and settled in Columbia township, where he became a substantial sawmill man and farmer. To Mr. and Mrs. Tate four children have been born, one of whom, Mary Louise, died in infancy, the others being James Russell, Thurlow Duane and Garnet Lucile. Mr. and Mrs. Tate are members of the Central Christian church at Connersville, and fraternally Mr. Tate is affiliated with the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias, in the affairs of which he takes a warm interest.

ELWOOD HUSSEY.

Elwood Hussey, one of the best-known and most substantial farmers of Posey township, and the proprietor of a fine farm and a pleasant home on rural mail route A, out of Milton, was born on that farm and has lived there

all his life. He was born on May 4, 1854, a son of Jonathan and Louisa (Frazier) Hussey, prominent pioneer residents of the northeastern part of Posey township, both long since deceased.

Jonathan Hussey was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, July 20, 1812, a son of John and Mary (Thornburg) Hussey, both of whom also were natives of that same county. John Hussey spent all his life in his native county, his death occurring there in 1816. He left three sons, Jonathan, Henry and Joseph. His widow subsequently married Robert Pitman and in 1833 came to Indiana, whither her brother, Henry Thornburg, and two of her sons, Jonathan and Joseph, had come some years previously, and after a sometime residence in Fayette county moved up into Wayne county, where she died in 1864. By her second marriage she was the mother of three children, John H., Milton and Mary Pitman. It was before he had reached his majority that Jonathan Hussey had come out here from North Carolina to join his uncle, Henry Thornburg, who had settled in Posey township, this county, and when he was twenty-one years of age he walked back to his old home in North Carolina to claim his inheritance. He then returned here, bringing with him his brother, Joseph. The brothers had but one horse and as Joseph Hussey was not so well able to walk as was his brother, Jonathan made almost all of his way back by foot. Upon his return here Jonathan Hussey resumed his place on his uncle's farm and there remained until after his marriage, in the spring of 1841, when he established his home on the farm he had bought in the northeastern part of Posey township, the place on which his son, the subject of this sketch, is now living, and proceeded to improve and develop the same, later becoming the owner of two hundred and forty acres of fine land. There he made his home until about five years after the death of his wife, when, in 1885, he retired from the farm and moved to the village of Milton, where he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring there on June 11, 1897, he then being nearly eighty-five years of age.

On March 11, 1841, Jonathan Hussey was united in marriage to Louisa Frazier, who was born in Posey township, this county, December 2, 1824, daughter of John and Rachel (Beard) Frazier, pioneers of that township, who had settled on section 6, the place now occupied by William Rayle. Both John Frazier and his wife were natives of North Carolina, the former born on June 3, 1796, and the latter, October 24, 1799. They were married in Wayne county, this state, and afterward settled near Milton, where they remained until 1821, when they came down into Fayette county and set-

tled upon the above mentioned farm in Posey township, where they spent the remainder of their lives, John Frazier dying on May 3, 1856, and his widow surviving until June 23, 1871. They were earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church and were among the leaders in good works in the community which they had helped to develop from pioneer days. They had ten children, Malinda, Sarah, Jane, Louisa, Elizabeth, John B., Elias, Jesse, Samuel and Thomas E. Mrs. Frazier's father, Thomas Beard, was a leader among the pioneers throughout this section in the early days. He settled in the neighborhood of Beeson and during the Indian troubles he and his family, together with the other pioneers of that settlement, were driven to live in the blockhouse which afforded protection in that section. Thomas Beard was of Irish descent and was a wonderfully effective extemporaneous speaker, his services on the hustings in that day being of great value to his party. His brother, John Beard, who served for years as a member of the Indiana Legislature from Montgomery county, owed much of his success to the brilliant campaigns conducted in his behalf by his brother. Representative John Beard was an able coadjutor of Caleb Mills, then president of Wabash College at Crawfordsville, during the effectual campaign in behalf of public schools conducted by Mills before the Legislature and did much to put through legislation in that important behalf, the important action he took in that movement earning for him the title among his friends of "the father of public free schools in Indiana." Patrick Baird (Beard), a delegate from Wayne county to the first constitutional convention held in Indiana, was also a member of this family and took an important part in the deliberations of that convention, having been particularly active in the movement that placed the convention on record admitting Indiana as a "free" instead of a slave state.

To Jonathan and Louisa (Frazier) Hussey ten children were born, namely: Elias, deceased, who was married and had a family; Henry, a farmer living near Milton; John, who died when about two years of age; Jesse, who died when about twenty-one years of age; Eunice, who lived to be sixty-four years of age; Lindley, who is living on a farm south of the old home place; Rachel, widow of Joseph Evans; Elwood, the subject of this biographical sketch; Mary Jane, wife of Elwood Moore, and Sarah Olive, wife of George W. Baker. The mother of these children died on September 23, 1880.

Elwood Hussey was reared on the farm on which he was born and

where he is now living and has lived there all his life. He received his education in the local schools and from the days of his boyhood was an able assistant to his father in the labors of improving and developing the place. Shortly after his marriage in 1884 his father retired from the farm and he since has occupied the old home, owner of ninety-six acres of the tract formerly owned by his father, and is doing very well in his farming operations and he and his family are very pleasantly and comfortably situated.

- In 1884 Elwood Hussey was united in marriage to Mrs. Anna (Ohmit) Males, widow of Benjamin Males and daughter of Emanuel and Sarah (Filby) Ohmit. She was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and was but five years of age when her parents came to Indiana and located at Cambridge City. Emanuel Ohmit was a carpenter and followed his vocation at Cambridge City until his death on October 20, 1900. On January 30, 1865, he enlisted in Company H. One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, in which he was promoted to corporal and served to the close of the war. After his death his widow moved to Milton and still later made her home with Mr. and Mrs. Hussey, at whose home she died on Christmas day, 1912. Emanuel Ohmit and wife were the parents of eight children, of whom Mrs. Hussey was the second in order of birth, the others being as follow: William, of Milton; Carson, of Cambridge City; John, also of Cambridge City; Walter, who died leaving a widow, but no children; Cora, who died in infancy; Sarah, who died when eleven years of age, and Frank, a well-known merchant at Cambridge City, where he is engaged in the grocery, furniture and hardware business. Anna Ohmit was married in 1871 at Cambridge City to Benjamin Males, who was a painter by trade and who made his home at Milton until his death on June 15, 1881, he then being thirty-one years of age. To that union four children were born, namely: Lillie, who married Edward Wasson and lived in Indianapolis until in December, 1916, when they took up their residence with the Husseys, where Mr. Wasson died on February 13, 1917, leaving his widow and one child, a son, Everett; Evelyn, born in 1874, who died when two years of age; Charles William Males, born in 1876, who married Stacey ——— and is now living at Omaha, Nebraska, and Frank Benjamin, born in 1879, who died when about a year old.

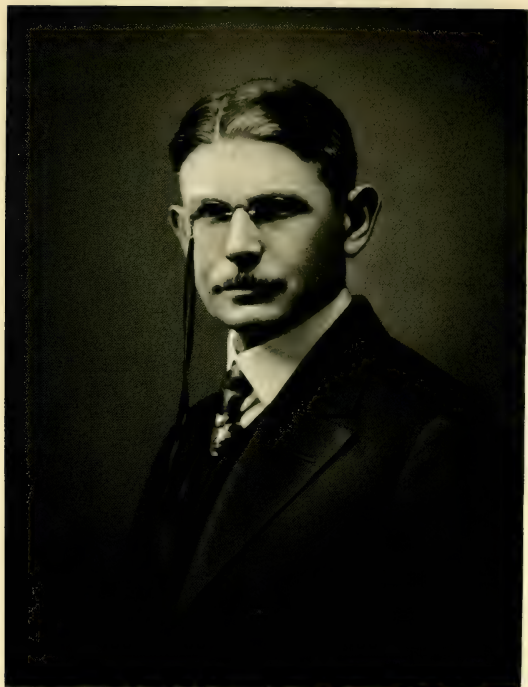
To Elwood and Anna (Ohmit) Hussey five children have been born, namely: John L., who is living at home, a valued assistant to his father in the management of the farm; Ernest E., who married Cecile Johnson and lives on a farm near Bentonville; Anna Florence, at home; Sarah Olive, at home, and Ina May, who married Arthur T. Manlove, a farmer living near Ben-

tonville, and has one child, a son, Russell Elwood. The Husseys have a very pleasant home and take a proper interest in the general social activities of the community in which they live and of which Mr. Hussey has been a resident all his life, ever helpful in promoting movements having to do with the advancement of the common welfare in that part of the county and throughout the county at large.

FREDERIC I. BARROWS.

Frederic I. Barrows was born in Nelson township, Portage county, Ohio, October 7, 1873. His ancestry is mentioned in the account of his father, Alvin E. Barrows, found elsewhere in this work. When about seven years old his parents brought him to Connersville, Indiana, and though he had attended school for two years in Ohio, he went entirely through the Connersville schools, being graduated in 1890. He taught public schools in Fayette county in 1891 to 1894 and 1897 to 1900. He was graduated from DePauw University, with the degree of Ph. B., in 1897, and from Georgetown University Law School, with the degree of LL. B., in 1901. He was admitted to the bar of Fayette county in 1899, and to the bar of the supreme court of Indiana in 1902. From 1902 to 1907 he was a member of the law firm of Elliott & Barrows, during which time he also served as captain of Company L, First Indiana National Guard, and county chairman of the Fayette county Republican central committee. He was elected mayor in 1905, serving until January, 1910. He became cashier of the Central State Bank, March 9, 1907, and continued until elected vice-president, in 1913. He was also the organizer and a vice-president of the Falmouth Bank until 1916, when he sold his interest. In 1912 he became the secretary and treasurer of the Lexington Motor Car Company, representing the committee of creditors engaged in winding up the affairs of that concern, and was the secretary and treasurer of the Central Car Company and, later, of The Lexington-Howard Company, which position he still occupies.

On October 5, 1915, Mr. Barrows was united in marriage with Miss Ruth M. Hull, of Connersville, whose ancestry is mentioned in the article referring to her father, Charles C. Hull, and found elsewhere in this book.



Frederic S. Barrows.

FRED BLAKE PERKINS.

Fred Blake Perkins, a well-known farmer and landowner of Columbia township and a veteran of the Spanish-American War, was born in the township in which he is living and, with the exception of three years spent in Connersville, has lived there all his life. He was born on January 10, 1880, son of Oran and Agnes (Blake) Perkins, both of whom also were born in Fayette county and who spent all their lives here, useful and influential residents of Columbia township.

Oran Perkins was born in Columbia township, this county, December 28, 1845, son of William and Mary A. (Klum) Perkins, both members of pioneer families in this county. William Perkins was born in New England and came to Indiana with his parents in the days of his youth, the family settling in this county in pioneer days, becoming substantial residents of Columbia township. His mother, before her marriage, was Susanna Rogers. William Perkins became a large landowner and was a man of considerable local influence in his community. He married Mary A. Klum, a member of the well-known Klum family, which came from New York state to Indiana and settled on Garrison creek, in Columbia township, this county. Oran H. Perkins farmed all his life in Columbia township and was the owner of a farm of one hundred and seven acres, which he bought there in 1870. On May 3, 1868, he married Agnes E. Blake, also a native of Fayette county, who for a time lived at Bentonville. She was born on June 11, 1847, and from her early childhood lived on the Michener farm. She attended Brookville Academy and for three years before her marriage was engaged in teaching school. The Blake family came from Gloucester county, Virginia, Lewis Blake coming here in 1832 and locating in the northern part of this county, later moving to Columbia township. Oran H. Perkins and wife were active members of the Methodist church and the former was a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge. He died on February 24, 1907, at the age of sixty-one years, and his widow survived him a little more than two years, her death occurring on March 29, 1909, she also being sixty-one years of age at the time of her death. They were the parents of eleven children, two of whom grew to maturity and seven of whom are still living, those besides the subject of this sketch being William, Lewis, Frank, Glen, Mrs. Kate Elliott and Mrs. Elizabeth Murray.

Fred B. Perkins grew up on the home farm in Columbia township, receiving his schooling in the local schools, and on August 9, 1899, enlisted in

the regular army for service in the Philippines and was attached to Company G, Thirty-fifth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry. This company was organized at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, August 16, 1899, and sailed from Portland, Oregon, on October 4 following, disembarking at Manila on the following November 9. Mr. Perkins served about eighteen months, serving under General Lawton until the latter was killed and then serving under Gen. Fred Grant. During that period of service Mr. Perkins participated in the following engagements: Skirmish at San Miguel on December 11, 1899; skirmish at Barrio Holang, June 24, 1900; Engagement at Culodnag Canayan, December 20, 1900; engagement at Banagdan, January 10, 1901; engagement at Camananan, February 1, 1901, and a skirmish at Bindos Binagdan, February 23, 1901. He was mustered out of service at the Presidio, San Francisco, California, May 2, 1901. Mr. Perkins is a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias and of the Improved Order of Red Men.

On June 30, 1903, Fred B. Perkins married Florence Wines, who also was born in Columbia township, this county, daughter and only child of John J. and Julia (Custer) Wines, both also natives of Indiana and the former of whom is still living, making his home with Mr. and Mrs. Perkins.

John Jackson Wines is a native Hoosier, born in Decatur county, this state, December 24, 1847, a son of David and Sarah Jane (Pavey) Wines, the former of whom was also a native of Indiana, born in Switzerland county, and the latter, of Hawkins county, Tennessee. David Wines was a son of Capt. John Wines, who was commissioned by Governor Noble to lead a company during the War of 1812, serving in the army of General Jackson and participating in the battle of New Orleans. Captain Wines died at the age of sixty-four years and is buried in Shelby county, this state. Sarah Jane (Pavey) Wines was a daughter of the Rev. John Pavey, a minister of the Baptist church, who moved from Switzerland county, this state, to Decatur county and in the latter county spent his last days. When John J. Wines was about one year of age his parents moved from Decatur county to Shelby county, where his father bought a farm and where the family remained until 1864, when they moved to Tipton county, where David Wines and his wife spent their last days. In 1870 John J. Wines was married in Tipton county and he remained there until February 8, 1876, when he came to Fayette county, where he ever since has made his home. For about twenty years, in connection with his general farming, Mr. Wines gave special attention to the breeding of Shropshire sheep and had a fine lot of pedigreed stock. On September 8, 1901, his home was destroyed by fire, the contents of the house,

even to the family apparel, going up in the flames. Included in this loss was the pedigree book of Mr. Wine's flock and since then he has given up the raising of pedigreed stock, and has raised sheep simply for purposes of utility. Mr. Wines is the owner of a well-improved farm of one hundred and eighty acres in Columbia township and his son-in-law, Mr. Perkins, and wife own a farm of seventy-eight acres nearby, Mr. Wines making his home with them.

Mr. Wines has been twice married. In 1870, while living in Tipton county, he married Alice Kitchen, who was born in Hancock county, this state, a daughter of Rev. Andrew and Jeannette (White) Kitchen, natives of Indiana. The Rev. Andrew Kitchen, a minister of the Methodist church, was reared in Rush county. To that marriage one child was born, a daughter, Zella, born on August 11, 1872, who died on April 21, 1890. Mrs. Alice Wines died in November, 1878, and in February, 1880, Mr. Wines married Julia Custer, who was born in Columbia township, this county, a daughter of Hiram and Polly (Limpus) Custer, the former of whom came to this county with his parents from Bourbon county, Kentucky, in the days of his youth and here spent the remainder of his life. From the time she was three years of age until her death, on July 19, 1912, Mrs. Julia Custer Wines lived on the farm on which Mr. Wines is now living. Mrs. Perkins is the only child of this second marriage. Mr. Wines is a member of the Methodist church and, fraternally, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

EDWIN M. STONE.

Edwin M. Stone, one of Fayette county's best known and most substantial farmers, a former member of the Connersville city council, former county assessor, an honored veteran of the Civil War and the proprietor of a fine farm in Harrison township, is a native son of Fayette county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a pioneer farm a short distance east of the village of Harrisburg, at a point where the Christian church in that neighborhood now stands, March 18, 1845, son of the Hon. Charles M. and Lovisa (Carver) Stone, the former of whom was born in this county, a member of one of the pioneer families, and the latter in the state of New York, who were for many years accounted among the most influential residents of the Harrisburg neighborhood.

Charles M. Stone was born on a pioneer farm a short distance west of the village of Alpine, in this county, in 1821, his father, a native of Rhode Island and a soldier in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War, having settled there at an early day in the settlement of this county. When Charles M. Stone was twelve years of age his father was killed by a log rolling on him while working in the timber. His mother married again and he remained on the home farm until his marriage, when he took over the management of the farm of his wife's father, the old Carver farm just east of Harrisburg, and there he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. In 1861 Charles M. Stone built the substantial brick residence on that place, now owned and occupied by Charles Bell, and which house still stands as one of the best houses in that part of the county. Charles M. Stone was an active Republican, for years looked upon as one of the leaders of his party in this county, and for two terms represented this district in the Indiana state Legislature. He died at his home in Harrison township on May 9, 1889, and his widow survived him many years, her death occurring in 1907. She was born, Lovisa Carver, at Cayuga Lake, New York, a daughter of Elijah Carver and wife, who came here in pioneer days and settled on the farm above referred to just east of Harrisburg, the farm on which the subject of this sketch was born. Elijah Carver was a descendant of Gov. Jonathan Carver, who came over in the "Mayflower," and was for years one of the influential residents of Harrison township, his death occurring there many years ago. Charles M. Stone and wife had three children who grew to maturity and who are still living, namely: Edwin M., the subject of this biographical sketch; Mrs. Eliza A. Florea, of Texas, and Mrs. Katherine Florea Broadbuss.

Edwin M. Stone was reared on the farm on which he was born, receiving his schooling in the neighboring school, and remained there until his marriage, in the spring of 1870, when he located in Connersville, where he engaged in the livery business and later engaged in the retail meat business, remaining there until the spring of 1881, when he moved to his present home, a farm three and one-half miles northwest of Connersville, where he has since lived and where he and his family are very pleasantly and very comfortably situated. In addition to his general farming, Mr. Stone has given much attention to the raising of pure-bred cattle and a picture of a bunch of his fine stock is presented on another page in this volume, as an example of the fine quality of cattle raised in Fayette county. Mr. Stone is a Republican and has ever given his earnest attention to local political

affairs. During his residence in Connersville he served for some time as a member of the city council from his ward and after moving to his farm was elected county assessor, being the first man elected to that office in Fayette county after the enactment of the law creating the office in the early nineties. Mr. Stone is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic and takes an earnest interest in the affairs of the local post. When about eighteen years of age, November 9, 1863, he enlisted as a private in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out with that command on August 31, 1865, after having participated in much active service under the command of Gen. George H. Thomas in the Army of the Cumberland.

Mr. Stone has been twice married. On May 5, 1870, he was united in marriage to Indiana White, who was born on a farm near Bunker Hill, west of Connersville, in this county, a daughter of Hamilton White, who was reared in this county and who had moved onto that farm after a sometime residence in Connersville, where he had been engaged as a painter. To that union eight children were born, two of whom died in infancy and six of whom are still living, namely: Lillie, who married Wilfred Frazee, of Hendricks county, this state, and has one child, a daughter, Mary; Charles, who lives on a farm one mile north of his father's place, and who married Mary Powell and has two children, Josephine and Helen; Homer P., who married Ella Johnson and is now ranching in Texas; Minnie L., who married Amos Kerr, by which marriage she has a son, Ralph Kerr, and after whose death she married Webb Ensminger and is now living on a farm in the western part of Harrison township; Clinton Stone, of Connersville, who married Lillie Frazier and has one child, a son, Edwin M., and Evaline, who married Scott Caldwell and has two children, Joseph and Helen Louise. Mrs. Indiana Stone died on February 20, 1895, and on March 2, 1897. Mr. Stone married Mrs. Frances E. Shera (Fattig) Ridge, who was born near Oxford, Ohio, a daughter of John and Mary (Duke) Fattig, the former of whom was born in Virginia and who came to Indiana with his parents, Jacob and Frances Fattig, when he was a child, the family settling in Henry county. When he was about eighteen years of age John Fattig located at Connersville, where he presently married Mary Duke, who was born near Oxford, Ohio, daughter of John and Eliza (Shera) Duke, natives of Ireland, who had come to this country and had located on a farm in the vicinity of Oxford, in Butler county, Ohio. John Fattig was a carpenter and he and his wife spent their last days in Connersville, where their daughter, Frances, grew to

womanhood and where she married Horace Ridge, a native of Ripley county, this state, a well-known school teacher of this county, who had also taught school in Union county, and who died in 1892, leaving one child, a son, Albert Ridge, who died in childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Stone have a very pleasant farm house and take a warm interest in the general social activities of the community in which they live, ever helpful in promoting all agencies having to do with the advancement of the common welfare thereabout.

WILLIAM H. THOMPSON.

William H. Thompson, a well-known and substantial farmer of Posey township, this county, for many years assessor of that township, former postmaster of Bentonville, where for years he was engaged in the mercantile business and before that time a blacksmith in that village, is a native son of Fayette county and has lived here all his life. He was born in the village of Harrisburg on June 7, 1848, son of Charles and Mary (Caldwell) Thompson, the former of whom was born in Marion county, this state, and the latter in this county.

Charles Thompson was born in 1828 in Marion county, Indiana, where his parents had settled upon coming to this state from Kentucky, and in his youth came to this county and at Harrisburg learned the blacksmith trade in the shop of Stephen Thomas, where he worked until about 1854, when he moved to Bentonville and there started a blacksmith shop of his own, which he continued to operate, off and on, for fifty years; in the meantime buying a small farm in that vicinity, farming when not actively engaged in blacksmithing, and spent the rest of his life at or near Bentonville, dying there on October 13, 1901. His wife, Mary Caldwell, was born in Harrison township, this county, November 12, 1825, and died on May 23, 1895, and was a daughter of Judge Train Caldwell (born February 17, 1778), and his wife, Elizabeth Dehaven (born August 31, 1781), the latter of whom was a Dehaven. Judge Train Caldwell was the first circuit judge in Fayette county and he had a son, James Caldwell, who for some time served as clerk of the court. Charles and Mary (Caldwell) Thompson were the parents of five children, two of whom died in infancy and the others of whom are still living, the subject of this sketch having a brother, George Thompson, and a sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Rea, widow of Benjamin F. Rea.

William H. Thompson has spent most of his life in Posey township.

About 1872, shortly after his marriage, he began working at the blacksmith trade with his father at Bentonville and later became a partner of his father in that business and still later a partner, in the same line, with Edward Barker, continuing thus engaged at blacksmithing for about fifteen years, at the end of which time, in the fall of 1887, he embarked in the mercantile business at Bentonville and was shortly afterward made postmaster of that village, continuing as merchant and postmaster there until the spring of 1897, when he moved to the farm on which he is now living, in the northern part of Posey township, and has lived there ever since, quite successfully engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. Thompson is a lifelong Democrat and has ever taken a warm interest in local political affairs. In 1900 he was elected assessor of Posey township and by successive elections has held that office ever since, a period of nearly eighteen years. He is a member of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Falmouth, Indiana, and has for years taken a warm interest in the affairs of that popular organization.

Mr. Thompson has been twice married. On September 14, 1870, he was united in marriage to Lucinda Hatfield, who was born near the city of Ft. Wayne, in Allen county, this state, a daughter of Owen Hatfield and wife, and who died on March 29, 1876, leaving two children, Charles and Oscar. Another son, Harry, born to that union died when about one year of age. Charles Thompson, who lives on his farm one mile north of Bentonville, married Clara Kemmer and has one child, a son, Russell. Oscar Thompson, who owns a farm about three miles north of Richmond, in the neighboring county of Wayne, where he makes his home, married Sadie Hicks. On September 5, 1877, Mr. Thompson married, secondly, Anna E. Lamberson, who was born on a farm in the northwest part of Posey township, this county, a daughter of Samuel and Demaris (Overturf) Lamberson, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Ohio, who were pioneers in this county. The Lambersons and the Overturfs were originally from Maryland and came into this state from Kentucky. To this second union three children have been born, namely: Walter, now living at Falmouth, who married Emma Bowles and has two children, Lorraine and Wayne; Mamie L., who married John Mallory, a farmer living near the village of Dublin, and has two daughters, Effie and Georgia, and Samuel, living near Germantown, who married Catherine Mueller and has one child, a daughter, Margaret Helene. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have a pleasant home and are very comfortably situated. They have ever given proper attention to the good works of the community in which they live and are helpful in promoting all worthy local causes.

EDWARD P. HAWKINS.

Edward P. Hawkins was born November 10, 1881, in Connersville, Indiana, and up to the present time (1917) he has spent his life in his native city. His parents were Edward V. and Margaret (Pratt) Hawkins. His mother was born in the state of New York, but the father, like the son, is a native Indianian, and a sketch of his life appears elsewhere in this history.

The junior Hawkins received his common and high school education in the Connersville public schools. After he was graduated from the high school in 1898, he, at once, went to work in his father's factory. For nineteen years he has devoted his energies to the upbuilding and the extension of the business which his father had established in 1882, under the name of the Connersville Furniture Company. In 1901 he was made secretary of the company, and in 1910 he became assistant general manager. At the present time, he holds both positions and accomplishes the work of each with characteristic promptness and industry.

During the winter of 1916-1917 Mr. Hawkins founded the National Moorish Tile Flooring Factory and became the first president of the company. It opened for business in February, 1917, and promises to become one of the city's most substantial institutions.

Though Mr. Hawkins has been very earnestly and continuously occupied with industrial activities, he has never neglected to do his part in the working out of the civic problems which present themselves to the attention of every public-spirited citizen. As president of the Commercial Club for the past two years, he has accomplished much in furthering the general welfare of the city of his birth. Being a man of action, he throws his power and personality into everything he undertakes and stays with it to the "finish". A striking example of this fact is his remarkably successful management of the Fayette county centennial celebration of 1916. For five months in the spring and summer of that year he devoted practically all his time to planning and putting into execution the hundred and one details which resulted in the community having the best county celebration in the state.

It is proper in this connection to mention that on account of his intelligent and conservative management of public affairs; he was chosen as one of the governors of the Hoosier Dixie Highway Association. In general, it is thoroughly understood by all who know him that any and everything which he feels will be of benefit to his city or to the public at large, will receive from him a hearty, enthusiastic and intelligent support.



Edward P. Howkins.

Politically, Mr. Hawkins is affiliated with the Republican party. His fraternal relations include membership in several national organizations—the Odd Fellows, Elks, Moose, Travelers' Protective Association, Eagles, Red Men and Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the Greek-letter fraternity of Phi Delta Kappa, the Columbia Club of Indianapolis, the Indiana Press Club, the Cincinnati Auto Club, the Cincinnati Country Club, the Newcastle Country Club, the Hoosier Automobile Association and several other similar organizations. In keeping with the spirit that prompts those in power to give just recognition to meritorious energy, Governor Goodrich appointed Mr. Hawkins as a member of his staff, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Mr. Hawkins was married, October 5, 1904, to Miss Marie Kimball. She is a daughter of Judge Eben W. and Frances (Bender) Kimball and was born in Little Rock, Arkansas. Her father was a native of Massachusetts and her mother of Michigan. Judge Kimball is still living; his wife passed away in April, 1916. Mrs. Hawkins has one brother, Fletcher Kimball. Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins have one son, Edward K. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In every community there are men who are leaders. It has always been thus and it will always be. They may possess no more native ability than those with whom they mingle and associate, but somehow, someway, they are gifted with special qualities that win for them honor and preferment. Such a man is Edward P. Hawkins.

OLIVER PORTER MYERS.

Oliver Porter Myers, a well-known and substantial farmer of Posey township, this county, and the proprietor of a fine farm of nearly two hundred acres at the south edge of that township, where he and his family are very comfortably and very pleasantly situated, is a native son of Fayette county and has lived here all his life. He was born on the old Huston homestead farm in Posey township on November 4, 1884, son and only child of Calvin and Mary Laura (Manlove) Myers, the latter of whom is still living on her well-kept farm south of Bentonville.

The late Calvin Myers also was a native of this section of Indiana, having been born on a pioneer farm two and one-half miles south of Cambridge City, in the neighboring county of Wayne, August 4, 1855, second son of Michael

K. and Elizabeth (Ferris) Myers, the former of whom was born in that same neighborhood, a son of Gideon and Catherine (Crull) Myers, early settlers of that community. Gideon Myers came to this state from Pennsylvania and established a tannery and harness-making shop in the lower part of Wayne county, where he spent the rest of his life. His son, Michael K. Myers, became a farmer and live-stock dealer and lived on a farm south of the village of Dublin until 1879, when he moved to Quinemo, in Osage county, Kansas, moving thence presently to Ottumwa, in Coffey county, same state, where he farmed and spent the rest of his life, his death occurring there in October, 1908. His widow, who was born Elizabeth A. Ferris, near the village of Milton, in Wayne county, this state, a daughter of Joseph and Deborah (Atwell) Ferris, died on February 9, 1911. Their son, Calvin Myers, was reared on the home farm and there lived until after he had reached his majority. On October 9, 1877, he married Mary L. Manlove, who was born on the old Manlove farm, two and one-half miles southeast of Bentonville, only daughter of William and Margaret (Munger) Manlove, both members of pioneer families in that section of the county and further and fitting mention of which families is made elsewhere in this volume. On December 10, 1877, he and his wife began housekeeping on the old Myers homestead place, and there remained until November 20, 1880, when they moved to a farm one mile south of Bentonville, where Calvin Myers spent his last days, his death occurring there on February 17, 1906, he then being fifty years of age, and where his widow is still living, the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres one mile west of the place where she was born.

Oliver Porter Myers lived on the farm on which he was born until after his marriage in 1905 and shortly afterward took possession of the farm of one hundred and ninety-eight acres in the southern part of Posey township, where he established his home and where he has ever since lived. Mr. Myers is a progressive farmer and a member of the Connersville Commercial Club, ever giving his thoughtful attention to any movement designed to advance the common welfare of the community at large. He and his wife have a delightful home and are regarded as among the leaders in the general social activities of the community in which they live. Mrs. Myers is a member of the Christian church at Bentonville and is active in the work of the Missionary Society of that church, as well as in the work of the Women's Club of the Bentonville community and of the Mothers' Club in that vicinity, helpful in advancing all good movements thereabout. Mr. and Mrs. Myers have two children, Garnet Elhora, born on February 5, 1907, and Willard Calvin, March 19, 1913.

As noted above, it was on October 18, 1905, that Oliver Porter Myers was united in marriage to Mary Elizabeth Overhiser, who was born on a farm one mile north of Bentonville, this county, on May 9, 1887, a daughter of Willard and Ellen (Kemmer) Overhiser, both of whom also were born in this county and who are still living on their farm north of Bentonville, where Mrs. Myers was born and where she lived until her marriage. Willard Overhiser, an honored veteran of the Civil War and former trustee of Posey township, is a native of this county, as noted above, born in Fairview township on November 1, 1841, son of George and Elizabeth (Storms) Overhiser, the former of whom, born in Otsego county, New York, August 21, 1804, was a son of John Casper and Mary (Near) Overhiser and a grandson of Conrad and Mary (Story) Overhiser. John Casper Overhiser was twice married and by his first marriage was the father of two children and by his second, eighteen. In 1826, in New York state, George Overhiser married Elizabeth Storms, who was born in that state on June 30, 1807, a daughter of Peter and Dorcas (Ballard) Storms and a granddaughter of Thomas and Asenath Ballard, and in 1838 he and his family came out to Indiana and settled in Fairview township, this county, remaining there until about 1842, when he moved to Hancock county and then, a couple of years later, to Blackford county, where his father-in-law, Peter Storms, had entered a tract of government land, and in that county he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives, her death occurring in 1860 and his in 1862. They were the parents of thirteen children, nine of whom are still living, but of whom Willard Overhiser is the only one residing in this county.

Willard Overhiser learned the carpenter trade in his youth and was working at that trade when the Civil War broke out. He enlisted as a private in the Thirty-fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, attached to the Thirteenth Army Corps, and with that command served until mustered out on February 3, 1866. During that long period of service he participated in some of the most stirring engagements of the war, including the siege of Vicksburg, and in Texas took part in the last battle of the war, fought on May 13, 1865, after Lee had surrendered. Upon the completion of his military service, Mr. Overhiser resumed his work as a carpenter and worked in various parts of Fayette and Wayne counties, until after his marriage in 1873, when he located at Cambridge City, where he remained until in November of 1879, when he returned to this county and settled on the farm one mile north of Bentonville, where he has made his home ever since. Mr. Overhiser was three times elected trustee of his home township, serving in that capacity for a period of ten years. He is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the present com-

mander of the post of that patriotic order at Cambridge City, and is affiliated with the Masonic order.

In 1873 Willard Overhiser was united in marriage to Elizabeth E. Kemmer, who was born in Posey township, this county, February 17, 1854, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Campbell) Kemmer, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of this county. Samuel Kemmer was born in Bracken county, Kentucky, September 27, 1823, son of John and Sarah (Overturf) Kemmer, the former of whom was a son of Nicholas and Sarah (Pholer) Kemmer, whose last days were spent in this county. Nicholas Kemmer, a native of Germany, emigrated to this country when about eighteen years of age and was living at Boston when the famous "Boston tea party" marked the beginning of the struggle of the colonies for independence, he having been one of the patriots dressed as Indians, who threw the tea overboard from a British vessel in the harbor as a protest against what the colonists declared to be unjust taxation. He later served as a soldier during the Revolutionary War and was at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered to Washington, his position in the ranks during that historic incident being such that he was able to observe the two generals in conference. After the close of the war he settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and there married Sarah Pholer. Later he moved to Kentucky and in 1833 came from that state up into Indiana and settled in Posey township, this county, where he died in 1839.

John Kemmer, one of the eight children born to Nicholas Kemmer and wife, married Sarah Overturf in 1820 and in 1831 came from Kentucky to this county. He bought a tract of eighty acres in Posey township, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives, his death occurring on August 29, 1864, and hers in 1886, she then being eighty-four years of age. They were the parents of nine children, Mary Ann, Matilda Jane, Samuel J., Melvina, Sarah, Melitabel, Sanford, Harvey and Lewis. Samuel J. Kemmer was eight years of age when his father came up here from Kentucky and he grew to manhood in Posey township. On January 13, 1849, he married Elizabeth Campbell, who was born in Posey township, daughter of Charles and Jane (Gillan) Campbell, pioneers of the southeastern part of that township and natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and of Ireland. Jane Gillan came to this country from Ireland with two brothers and proceeded on out to Indiana, where she entered a tract of government land in Posey township, this county, where she continued to live after her marriage to Charles Campbell. On her death on February 17, 1862, she left her land to her grand-

children. Samuel Kemmer was a man of wide reading and at the time of his death, in May, 1910, was said to have had the most extensive farmer's library in Fayette county. Five daughters were born to Samuel Kemmer and wife, those besides Mrs. Overhiser being as follow: Sarah J., wife of Benjamin Crane; Luzena Alice, deceased, who was the wife of William Hanby; Mary F., wife of Emory Sloan, and Emma F., wife of Henry Mason.

To Willard and Elizabeth (Kemmer) Overhiser five children have been born, namely: Emory A., a Connersville mechanic, who married Ethie Knipe and has two children, Ellen M. and Elizabeth M.; Corwin G., a rural mail carrier out of Bentonville, who married Mrs. Eunice (Manlove) Curtis; Bessie Mabel, who married Harry G. Cole, of Houston, Texas, and has two children, Mildred E. and Morrison B.; Fannie, who married Benjamin Ertel, of Rush county, and has two daughters, Ruby E. and Gertrude R., and Mary Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Myers, the subject of this biographical sketch.

CARL C. SMITH.

Carl C. Smith, undertaker and funeral director at Connersville, was born in that city and has lived there all his life, with the exception of some years during his youth, when his parents were residents of the city of Cincinnati. He was born on April 23, 1871, son of Thomas L. and Delia J. (Moyer) Smith, both members of well-known families in this county.

Thomas J. Smith was born in this county and here grew to manhood and married. He began working for the Big Four Railroad Company and for some years while engaged in that employ was located at Cincinnati. Later he returned to Connersville and there engaged in the hardware, furniture and undertaking business, continuing thus engaged the rest of his life, becoming one of the best-known and most substantial business men in Connersville. When his son, the subject of this sketch, reached his majority he admitted the young man to partnership in the business, which was thereafter conducted under the firm name of Thomas L. Smith & Son.

Carl C. Smith was but a child when his parents moved to Cincinnati and in that city he received his schooling. When his father embarked in business in Connersville he took an active part in the store and when eighteen years of age was made manager of the hardware department of the same. In 1892, he then being twenty-one years of age, he was admitted to partnership with his father in the general hardware, furniture and under-

taking line, under the firm name of Thomas L. Smith & Son and continued thus connected until his father's death. In 1913 he sold the hardware and furniture departments of the business and has since then given his undivided attention to the undertaking line, long having been recognized as one of the leading undertakers and funeral directors in eastern Indiana. Mr. Smith has one of the most thoroughly equipped undertaking establishments in this part of the state, his equipment including all modern appliances and devices for the effective direction of a funeral along up-to-date lines, an auto-hearse and six other cars being a part of this equipment.

On October 14, 1891, Carl T. Smith was united in marriage to Mary Emily Fuchs, daughter of Herman and Eliza Fuchs, and to this union three children have been born. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Christian church and Mr. Smith is a member of the board of trustees of the congregation to which he is attached. Fraternally, he is affiliated with nearly every secret society and fraternal organization in the city of Connersville and takes a warm interest in the affairs of all.

RICHARD HARRISON ROWE.

Richard Harrison Rowe, trustee of Columbia township, who is successfully engaged in the woven-wire fence business at Nulltown, is a native of Kentucky, but has been a resident of Indiana the greater part of the time since he was a boy. He was born in Scott county, Kentucky, February 22, 1865, son of Hiram Newton and Rachel Ellen (Estill) Rowe, both of whom were born in that same county, the latter a daughter of Berry Estill and wife, both of whom lived to extraordinary ages, the former dying at the age of ninety-seven years and the latter, at ninety-three.

Mrs. Rachel E. Rowe died when her son, Richard H., was five years of age, leaving her husband with seven children. He kept the children together as well as he could, but from the time Richard H. Rowe was thirteen years of age he was practically thrown upon his own resources for a livelihood. After working out a short time on a farm in Kentucky, he came to Indiana in the January before he was fourteen years of age, in company with his brother, William Edward, two years his elder, the boys having heard much of the Hoosier state and regarding it as a land of opportunity. They made their way to Rushville and upon inquiry there found that there was work to be obtained at Gings Station. There they found employment cutting

wood for a tile factory and were thus engaged until spring, when Richard H. Rowe obtained employment with Ebenezer Smith, where he remained for some years and where he was treated with as much consideration as a member of the family, Mrs. Smith giving the lad excellent training and advice and exerting an influence upon his receptive mind which had much to do in molding his life. From Smith's place young Rowe went on up into Grant county and was there engaged at farm work for a year, at the end of which time he returned to Rush county, where he remained until 1889, when he went over into Illinois and was for a year employed at farm work in Champaign county, that state. He then returned to Rush county, this state, and in 1890 was united in marriage to Mary Sawyer, of Columbia township, this county. For seven years after his marriage Mr. Rowe continued working as a farm hand and then undertook to farm on his own account on the farm of his father-in-law in Columbia township, and was thus engaged for three years, at the end of which time he found himself heavily involved in debt, his financial disaster being largely due to an outbreak of cholera in his drove of hogs and to farm losses of one character and another.

Upon finding himself thus deeply involved in debt, Mr. Rowe left the farm and in 1899 moved into the village of Nulltown, where he became engaged in the woven-wire fence business and has since continued in that line, being very successful, and has paid off all his financial obligations, with interest. Mr. Rowe in recent years has given considerable attention to local political matters and in 1914 was elected trustee of Columbia township, as the nominee of the Progressive party, and is now serving in that locally important office, giving his most thoughtful attention to the public service. He is a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias and he and his wife are members of the Christian church. To them eleven children have been born, namely: Clarence Parker, Rachel Belle, Mary Marie, Lydia Delilah, Walter Seymour, Ethel, Theodore Roosevelt, Catherine Willina, Robert Melvin (who died at the age of nineteen months), Dorothy Mildred and Margaret.

Mrs. Rowe was born at Cincinnati, a daughter of Thomas Parker and Annabelle (James) Sawyer, former residents of this county, who are now living retired at Eaton, in Delaware county, this state. Thomas P. Sawyer was born in Boston and upon the outbreak of the Civil War enlisted for service in the Union army and served until the close of the war, among the notable battles in which he was engaged having been the first and second battles of Bull Run and the battle of Gettysburg. During his service he received a very severe gunshot wound in the hip and was reported as dead.

Upon the completion of his military service, instead of returning to Boston, he located at Cincinnati, where for twenty-five years he was employed as a traveling salesman. He then moved to Louisiana, where he spent a year, at the end of which time he moved to Kentucky. Seven years later he came to Indiana with his family and bought a farm in Columbia township, west of Alpine, but continued traveling, selling chinaware, and was thus engaged until his retirement from business, when he sold his farm and moved to Eaton, where he and his wife are now living.

JOSEPH EMERY HUSTON.

Joseph Emery Huston was born at West Alexandria, Preble county, Ohio, January 24, 1861. His ancestry comprised names famous in New England history. The line of descent is direct from John Alden, the hero of Longfellow's poem, and one of the "Mayflower" pioneers. The succeeding generations are Captain Jonathan Alden, his son, Jonathan Alden, Austin Alden, Josiah Alden, Salome Alden (Davis), Josiah Alden Davis, Mary (Davis) Huston, who was the mother of Joseph Emery Huston, ninth generation of the Aldens in America. Mr. Huston's ancestors, Austin Alden, Robert Smith, Edward Gale and Josiah Davis, each had distinguished Revolutionary War records.

His parents, John Van Winkle Huston and Mary Davis Huston, resided at West Alexandria at the time of his birth and until John V. Huston died, leaving two sons, the subject of this sketch and Robert T. His widow married Joseph Mills, after whose death she came to Indiana in 1908, and there lived until her death, July 3, 1915.

Mr. Huston received his collegiate training in the Ohio State University. In his young manhood he owned and conducted a job printing business. After some experience in this line, he sold his interest and came to Connersville, becoming secretary and treasurer of the Connersville Buggy Company. He was a cousin of James Nelson Huston, at that time one of the foremost business men of Connersville, at whose request he sold his interests in the Connersville Buggy Company to become one of the managing officers of Mr. Huston's bank, at about the time that Mr. Huston was treasurer of the United States. In 1892-3, in connection with J. N. Huston, J. T. Wilkin, John B. McFarlan, S. W. and C. D. Beck, and others, he organized the Con-



J. E. Hurst

nersville Blower Company, dropping out of the other J. N. Huston companies at the time. The enterprise, in its inception, was somewhat handicapped by the sudden financial embarrassment of one of the principal members, who promptly withdrew, leaving the others to organize and carry forward the business. There are in the United States only two or three other concerns manufacturing rotary positive pressure blowers, and one of them had been established a great many years prior to Mr. Huston's company. Due to the character of the management, and the work done in the comparatively short period of its existence, the Connersville Blower Company has become a very great factor in the line of manufacture it follows, having now a capital stock of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars and a substantial surplus. Its machines are recognized by engineers the world over as of the highest standard and their use is general in every grand division of the world.

For many years Mr. Huston has been associated with the Fayette National Bank, for a number of years as vice-president and, since the death of Preston H. Kensler, as president of that institution, the largest strictly commercial bank in the community.

Mr. Huston was married, September 29, 1887, to Lilly M. Davis, at Richmond, Indiana. To them were born the following children: Marguerite, Joseph Emery and Leland Davis, the first dying in infancy, the third when about ten years old. The second child survives and is among the prominent younger business men of the community, elsewhere mentioned in this work. Mr. Huston and his wife are active in the work of the Presbyterian church, Mr. Huston having for many years had official responsibilities therein. He is a director and officer in the United Vacuum Appliance Company, the Connersville Land and Improvement Company and the Lexington-Howard Company.

No mention of Mr. Huston's activities in this community would be complete without some reference to the qualities that have contributed to his very remarkable business success. Those who know him best appreciate him for the extreme care and caution with which he undertakes anything with which he is connected, but especially for the fact that his whole business career has been dominated by a determination to live his business and personal life in strict conformity to his best ideals. A Puritan ancestry is well represented by a business career such as that of Joseph Emery Huston has been. His bitterest opponent would frankly admit that there never was a time when his actions were not dictated by the strongest sort of adherence to his conception of his duty—and more than once to his own personal dis-

advantage. It is much to have been instrumental in the establishment of such great commercial enterprises from such small beginnings, but it is more to have built them up to solidity and importance by a policy which at all times was grounded on the highest moral and ethical principles.

WILLIS R. LAKE.

Willis R. Lake, one of Fayette county's best-known farmers, the proprietor of a fine farm in Jackson township, now living in the pleasant village of Everton, was born in Jackson township and has lived there all his life. He was born on July 5, 1861, son of Willis and Elizabeth (Ray) Lake, members of old families in this section of the state, further mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume.

The elder Willis Lake was born on a pioneer farm in Dearborn county, this state, across the river from Harrison, a son of William and Mary (Rounsavell) Lake, who came from New Jersey to Indiana in territorial days, settling in Dearborn county and coming thence up the White Water valley to Fayette county and settling in Jackson township, in the settlement then known as West Union, now known as Everton, about the year 1835. Willis Lake grew to manhood in that community and farmed in Jackson township the rest of his life, one of the most substantial and influential citizens of that community. He and his brother, Phenas Lake, further mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume, worked together before their marriage and for some years afterward, and also operated a saw-mill at Everton in partnership. Willis Lake's wife, Elizabeth Ray, was born in Laurel township, over the line in Franklin county, a daughter of Lewis T. and Margaret Jane (Lee) Ray, who came to this state from Ohio and settled in Franklin county, later moving up into Fayette county and locating in the Mt. Zion neighborhood in Jackson township. Later they bought another farm in Franklin county, but late in life sold out there and moved to Delaware county. Willis Lake died at his home in Jackson township on November 10, 1903, he then being eighty-three years of age, and his widow survived him about four years, her death occurring in 1907. They were members of the United Brethren church and their children were reared in that faith. They were the parents of nine children, of whom four are still living, Lewis T., Mrs. Louisa Adams, Zachariah and Willis R.

Willis R. Lake lived with his parents until his marriage, when he began farming on his own account, establishing his home on a farm southwest of Everton, and has farmed nearly all the time since in Jackson township, but since 1907 has been making his home at Everton. He is the owner of a well-improved farm of one hundred and fifty-six acres southwest of Everton and he and his son, Claire, have ninety-one acres in another tract nearby, where they work in partnership, farming and raising and fattening hogs for the market. Willis R. Lake is a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias at Everton and takes a warm interest in the affairs of that organization.

In 1881 Willis R. Lake was united in marriage to Alma Johnston, known to her friends as "Dine," who was born in the house in which she is now living, in Everton, daughter of William and Harriet (Spencer) Johnston, for years prominent residents of Everton. William Johnston was born in Ohio, a son of Pennsylvania-Dutch parentage, his father a tanner. The family moved to Cincinnati, where the father died when William was a boy. The latter later went to Lebanon, Ohio, where for some time he made his home with the Shakers and where he learned the tailor trade, later coming to Indiana and locating at Brookville, where he was living at the time of his marriage. He later moved to Fairfield and thence, about 1855, came up into Fayette county and located at Everton, becoming there the owner of a general store, in partnership with Mr. Irwin, and for years was engaged in business on the site now occupied by the Dawson store. He also engaged in the merchant-tailoring business and was engaged in business until a few years before his death, which occurred on August 26, 1895, he then being seventy-five years of age. He was a member of the Methodist church, a Mason and an Odd Fellow and took an active part in church and lodge work. In an early day William Johnston was the owner of a tract of four acres of land, now crossed by Vine street, in the city of Cincinnati. His wife, Harriet Spencer, was born, it is believed, on a farm in the near vicinity of Oxford, Ohio, where her parents, John and Alma Spencer, had located upon coming West from New Haven, Connecticut. John Spencer was born either in England or Scotland and his wife was an orphan, who grew up at New Haven, Connecticut. Harriet Spencer came over into Indiana with her parents from Ohio, the family settling in Franklin county, where she was living when she married Mr. Johnston. To that union four children were born, James and Winifred, who died in childhood, and Charles, who was in business at Everton with his father and who died on January 13, 1889, at the age of thirty-four years, Mrs. Lake thus being now the only survivor of the family. Her mother

died at Everton on December 27, 1891, at the age of seventy years and nine months.

Mr. and Mrs. Lake have one child, a son, Claire, who is mentioned above. Claire Lake was born on the home farm near Everton on August 18, 1882, and from boyhood has been an able assistant to his father in the labors of the farm, now being in practical management of the same, farming in partnership with his father. In October, 1906, Claire Lake was united in marriage to Maude Lake, who also was born in Jackson township, a daughter of Ellis R. and Flora (Murphy) Lake, further mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume, and is now living on the old home farm, where he was born and where he and his wife are very pleasantly situated. Claire Lake is a member of the Masonic lodge at Connersville and of the Everton lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

JESSE O. HENRY.

Of the native sons of Fayette county, Indiana, who have reached a marked degree of success, as farmers and stockmen, and who have won positions of honor and influence in the county, is Jesse O. Henry, of East Connersville, who was born on November 16, 1863, and is the son of Jesse S. and Elizabeth A. (Cross) Henry.

Jesse S. and Elizabeth A. Henry were also natives of Fayette county, where they received their education in the local schools and where they were reared to manhood and womanhood. Mr. Henry was born on December 25, 1836, and as a young man engaged in farming, in which work he continued for the rest of his life. He began his life's work as a poor boy and, by hard work and close application to business, he became one of the successful men of the county. He was a man of much patience and had a high regard for the rights and opinions of others. His life was a worthy one and he was held in high regard. He was a most kind husband and an affectionate father.

Jesse S. Henry took the deepest interest in all local affairs and his ability was recognized by the people of his home township. For several terms he held the important position of township trustee, during which time he administered the affairs of the office in a most capable and honest and fearless manner. He was associated with the Democratic party, yet he was not a partisan in the narrow sense of the word. While he was loyal to his party, he was ever striving for the best interests of the district in which he lived and the county in general. His entire life was lived in Harrison and

Waterloo townships and he had much to do with the moral and educational development of those communities. Elizabeth A. Henry was a devoted wife and mother and, by her pleasing personality and womanly traits, she won for herself many friends, who mourned her death on July 14, 1883. Some time after the death of his wife, Mr. Henry married Mrs. Huldah J. Montgomery, who died on March 17, 1885.

To Jesse S. and Elizabeth A. Henry were born the following children: William L., Jesse O., Robert W., Effie M., Iva, L. G. and Alfred. William L. grew to manhood in the county and later engaged in the grain and elevator business at Louisville, Indiana, where he has met with success; Robert W. is a general farmer and engaged in the coal business at Huber Station, Fayette county; Effie M. is the wife of J. B. Jones, Jr., one of the well-known and successful men of Waterloo township; Iva is the wife of J. Lew Small, a highly respected resident of Elwood, Indiana; L. G. married Sarah Cole, and was for many years before his death an efficient operator and train dispatcher at Broken Bow, Montana; Alfred N. married Estella Showalter, and until the time of his death was one of the successful farmers and stockmen of the county. At the time of his death, on March 22, 1914, Jesse S. Henry was the grandfather of twenty-one grandchildren and four great-grandchildren, and one of his greatest pleasures was in the society of his children and their children.

Jesse O. Henry received his education in the common schools of Harrison township, and grew to manhood on the home farm, where as a lad and young man he assisted his father with the many duties on the place. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age, at which time he was united in marriage, on May 25, 1887, to Mary M. Dungan, who was born in Waterloo township, Fayette county, and is the daughter of Benjamin F. and Elizabeth (Strong) Dungan. The parents were also born in Waterloo township, the father having been born in 1836, and died on October 23, 1916. Since the death of the husband and father, Mrs. Dungan has lived with her daughter, Mrs. Henry. Mr. Dungan was a successful farmer and stockman and was known as one of the prominent and influential men of the county. He and Mrs. Dungan were active members of the Christian church and for many years took much interest in all church work. They were the parents of two children, Mary M., and William. The latter is a well-known carpenter of Indianapolis, Indiana.

To Jesse O. and Mary M. Henry have been born four children: Arthur Vernon, Emery Ellis, Jesse B. and A. Irene. Arthur Vernon was born on February 11, 1888. He received his education in the local schools, was

reared on the home farm and since the year 1913 he has been engaged in the coal business at East Connersville, the firm being known as the East Side Fuel Company. Emery Ellis, who was born on July 11, 1890, was also reared on the home farm, and is now engaged in business with his brother in the coal business at East Connersville. He is married to Flossie Enos and to them have been born two children, Beatrice E. and Janet Ruth. Jesse B. was born on July 23, 1897, and is a machinist and A. Irene was born on November 4, 1907.

Soon after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Henry moved to a farm in Waterloo township, where they established their home, and where they remained for one year, after which they located on a farm south of Connersville, where they lived for eleven years before locating in East Connersville, where they have lived for the past fifteen years. Mr. Henry has a splendid farm of three hundred and twelve acres in Waterloo township, which he operates in addition to three hundred and fifty acres that he rents. He has served on the city council and has long been prominent in the affairs of the community.

ABRAM LYONS.

In the eastern part of Fayette county in pioneer days there were few names better known than that of Abram Lyons, the pioneer after whom the village of Lyonsville (formerly Lyons Station) was named, and in the second generation of that descent in this county there also was an Abram Lyons, son of the pioneer, who, in his day, was equally well known and held in equally high repute in this community in which he was born and in which he spent all of his life.

The senior Abram Lyons was a Virginian, who came to Indiana by way of Kentucky, with his wife, Parmelia, a native of Kentucky, and located in Fayette county in pioneer days, first settling on a farm in Waterloo township, north of Springersville. Later he bought a quarter of a section of land, where Lyonsville is now situated, and there he spent the rest of his life. On that pioneer farm he established a distillery and a store for the sale of general merchandise and as the village grew up around these initial enterprises it came to be named Lyons Station (now Lyonsville) in honor of its founder.

On that pioneer farm the junior Abram Lyons was born on October 12, 1830, and there he grew to manhood. From boyhood he was a valued

assistant to his father, driving a wagon from his home to Cincinnati twice a week, taking produce bought at the village store of his father to the city and returning with merchandise. When twenty-three years of age the junior Abram Lyons married and thereafter devoted his attention to farming, continuing a farmer the rest of his life, farming a part of the time in Jennings township, but the most of the time in Waterloo township, owner of the farm where his sons now live, and where he died in 1889.

In 1853 the junior Abram Lyons was united in marriage to Sarah Scholl, who was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in January, 1830, a daughter of John and Polly (Reed) Scholl, and who was seven years of age when her parents moved from Pennsylvania to Indiana, bringing their household goods out in a covered wagon, besides which the little Sarah walked almost all the way to her new home in the then "wilds" of Fayette county. John Scholl located in Waterloo township, on the place where Louis Scholl now lives, and there his daughter, Sarah, grew to womanhood and married Abram Lyons. To that union seven children were born, six sons and one daughter, namely: John A., born in 1854, now living on the old home farm and who has always lived in the neighborhood where he was born, for eleven years following threshing and saw-mill work, though most of the time farming; Charles Jefferson, born in 1857, who died in infancy; Robert, born in 1860, who died in 1889; another son, who died in infancy; Albert L., who is married and is living on the old home farm; James E., born in 1867, now living in Jennings township, who married Margaret Van Blaracum and has four children, Elsie, Virgil E., Vivian L. and John E., and Carrie, who died in infancy.

Albert L. Lyons was born in 1864 and has lived all his life in Waterloo township. On October 1, 1899, he was united in marriage to Mary Eliza Van Blaracum, daughter of John and Sarah Van Blaracum, and a sister of the wife of his brother James. Mrs. Lyons died on May 6, 1916, when a little over thirty-five years old, leaving three children, Arthur R., Inez L. and Willard A. There were two other children, Harold and Norman, who died in infancy. Mary E. Lyons was born on January 30, 1881, in Wayne county, this state; her mother died when she was seven years of age and she grew to womanhood in this county. Mrs. Lyons was a member of the Christian church and ever active in the good works of that congregation and in the auxiliary societies attached to the church. Her life was one of simplicity and Christian characteristics, and she was ever ready to befriend those in need.

In 1913 Arthur R. Lyons found in the orchard on the old home place a Spanish silver coin of the date of 1783.

EMERY HUSTON.

Emery Huston, advertising and assistant sales manager of the Lexington-Howard Company, manufacturers of the Lexington automobiles, at Connersville, in which company he is a stockholder, was born in Connersville and has lived there all his life. He was born on January 11, 1891, son of Joseph Emery and Lilly (Davis) Huston, the former of whom was born in Ohio and the latter in Indiana, who are still living in Connersville and further and extended reference to whom is made elsewhere in this volume.

Joseph Emery Huston was born at West Alexandria, in Preble county, Ohio, son of John VanWinkle and Mary (Davis) Huston, the former of whom was a general trader and merchant at that place. John V. Huston died at West Alexandria, leaving two sons, Joseph E. and Robert T., and his widow married Joseph Mills, after whose death she came to Indiana, in 1908, and spent the rest of her life in Connersville, where her death occurred on July 3, 1915, she then being past seventy years of age. Joseph E. Huston was reared in the Ohio village in which he was born and there became engaged in the job-printing business. He presently sold his print shop and took a course in the Ohio State University, after which he came to Indiana and became connected with the J. N. Huston private bank at Connersville, as assistant cashier of the same; later becoming connected with the Connersville Buggy Company, which latter connection he retained until 1893, when he and several others organized the Connersville Blower Company and became engaged in the manufacture of rotary and positive-pressure blowers, one of the three such manufacturing concerns in the United States. The Connersville Blower Company manufactures blowing machines for the acceleration of the pressure in gas mains and for similar use in irrigation mains and is also engaged in the manufacture of pneumatic tubes. Joseph E. Huston and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. Three children have been born to them, the subject of this sketch having had a sister, Marguerite, who died in infancy, and a brother, Leland Davis, who died at the age of nine years.

Following his graduation from the Connersville high school in 1909, Emery Huston entered Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana, and was graduated from that institution in 1913. In that same fall he became connected with the Lexington-Howard Company at Connersville, as advertising and assistant sales manager, and has ever since occupied that position. This company manufactures the well-known Lexington automobile and Mr.

Huston is one of the stockholders in the company. He also is a stockholder in the Connersville Blower Company and in other ways gives his earnest attention to the commercial and industrial life of his home city. In his political views Mr. Huston is "independent" and gives his thoughtful attention to local civic affairs, but has not been a particularly active participant in political matters.

On November 18, 1914, Emery Huston was united in marriage to Nellie Ansted, who was born at Indianapolis, January 10, 1891, daughter of Edward Willard and Catherine (Burk) Ansted, who later became residents of Connersville, where Edward W. Ansted has long taken a leading position in the commercial and industrial life of the city. Mrs. Huston is a member of the Catholic church. Mr. Huston is a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity, in the affairs of which he took an active interest during his college days and in which he still retains the liveliest interest. He and his wife have a very pleasant home at Connersville and take a proper interest in the general social activities of the city, helpful factors in the promotion of their home town's best interests.

FRANKLIN M. WORSHAM.

The late Franklin M. Worsham, for years one of Fairview township's most substantial farmers, was a native son of Fayette county and lived here all his life. He was born on a pioneer farm on the banks of the White Water, two miles south of Connersville, April 9, 1829, son of Jeremiah and Nancy (Fullin) Worsham, who were among the earliest settlers of this county.

Jeremiah Worsham, a Virginian, came up here from Brookville in 1811 and became a permanent resident of Fayette county, useful and influential in the early days of the settlement around Connersville. He was born in Washington county, Virginia, in 1786, and in 1811 came over into Indiana Territory, stopping for awhile at the settlement at Brookville and coming on up into Fayette county in that same year, entering land and settling on the banks of White Water, two miles south of the Connersville settlement. Not long after coming here he married Nancy Fullin, who was born in Tennessee in 1795 and who had come to Indiana with her parents in 1811, the family locating in Fayette county. To that union were born thirteen children, William W., Elizabeth, Ruth, Malinda, Samuel, Robert, John J., George

W., Franklin M., Jeremiah, Charles W., Joseph T. and Sarah. Jeremiah Worsham, the pioneer, remained on the farm on which he first settled for about ten years, at the end of which time he moved to another farm he had purchased over west of Connersville and on that latter place spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring on October 20, 1861. His wife had preceded him to the grave more than two years, her death occurring on July 16, 1859. Jeremiah Worsham was a good farmer and an excellent business man and at the time of his death was the owner of more than five hundred acres of land in this county. He was one of the most active pioneers in the western part of the county and did much for the early development of that section. Jeremiah Worsham is accredited with the arrest of the first man ever hung in Rush county, Swanson, who was tried and convicted of the crime of murder. Following the murder of his victim, Swanson got away and the hue and cry went out over this part of the country. Mr. Worsham found the fugitive sleeping in a clearing on his farm with his rifle over his arm. Standing over the sleeping murderer, with a handspike raised for action, Mr. Worsham woke the fugitive, with the remark, "Swanson, I've got to take you." Swanson replied, "Well, you've got me," and he accompanied his captor without resistance, being taken to Rushville, where his trial, conviction and execution shortly followed.

Franklin M. Worsham grew up on the paternal farm west of Connersville and was thus thoroughly familiar with pioneer conditions in this section of the state. After his marriage, in the spring of 1856, he started farming on his own account on a farm of one hundred and twenty acres he had bought in section 25 of Fairview township and there established his home. He later bought additional land there, becoming the owner of one hundred and eighty-three acres, the original parchment deed for a part of which, granted to William H. Russell in 1821 and signed by President Monroe, is still in the possession of the family, which continues to retain the home farm since the death of Mr. Worsham. Franklin M. Worsham was a Democrat and ever gave a good citizen's attention to local civic affairs, although he never was included in the office-seeking class.

On March 13, 1856, in the adjoining county of Rush, Franklin M. Worsham was united in marriage to Mary S. Newbold, who was born in this county on March 5, 1835, on a pioneer farm on the Rushville pike, about three miles west of Connersville, a daughter of Robert H. and Jemima (Messersmith) Newbold, early settlers in that part of Fayette county. Robert H. Newbold was born in Delaware, a son of Robert Newbold, who came here with his family in pioneer days. The senior Robert Newbold was the son

of another Robert Newbold and his mother is said to have been a daughter of Caesar Rodney, of Delaware, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. After the survey of the highway between Connersville and Rushville, Robert H. Newbold took the contract for clearing the first three miles of that road west of Connersville and faithfully fulfilled his contract, clearing off the timber and building the road, and after the completion of the same acted for some time as stage driver between Connersville and Rushville, later for some time engaged in freighting between Connersville and Cincinnati.

To Franklin M. and Mary S. (Newbold) Worsham nine children were born, namely: Armilda, wife of J. B. Wiles, of Fairview township; Samantha A., who died on January 21, 1917; John T., who died on October 28, 1902; Robert F., who continues to make his home on the old home farm and assist his brother Alva in the management of the same; Martha M., who also remains on the home farm; Albert H. S., who, on November 28, 1894, married Laura Jonas and is now living in Chicago; Alva P. B., who is continuing to operate the home farm in Fairview township; William M., who is a druggist, and Daisy E., who, on November 8, 1911, married Rowland Murray and now lives at Indianapolis. Franklin M. Worsham died at his home in Fairview township on April 2, 1897, and his widow survived him for nearly twenty years, her death occurring on January 15, 1917. She was not a member of any church, but always held to the Baptist faith. The Worsham brothers are Democrats and have ever given their interested attention to local civic affairs.

WILLARD ROBINSON.

Willard Robinson, one of Harrison township's well-known and substantial farmers and trustee of that township, was born in that township and has lived there all his life. He was born on December 23, 1872, son of Erastus and Frances (Smith) Robinson, both natives of Indiana, the former born in this county and the latter in the neighboring county of Rush, and the latter of whom is still living at her home in Harrison township, the place where her husband was born and where he spent all his life.

Erastus Robinson was born on a pioneer farm in Harrison township, this county, April 8, 1841, son of Lewis and Mehitabel (Ellis) Robinson, natives of New York state and pioneers of this county, where their last days were spent. Lewis Robinson was born on June 10, 1791, near Trumans-

burg, between Seneca Lake and Cayuga Lake, in New York, and there grew to manhood. On May 20, 1821, he married Mehitable Ellis, who was born in that same neighborhood on November 21, 1800, and in 1823 came West to what then were regarded as the "wilds" of Indiana and settled in Fayette county, where he established his home. Upon coming to this part of the country, Lewis Robinson came by flatboat down the Susquehanna and Ohio rivers to North Bend, Ohio, where for a time he worked for Gen. William Henry Harrison, afterward governor of Indiana and President of the United States, presently coming on up into Indiana and locating on a homestead farm in the vicinity of the Yankeetown school in Harrison township, this county, where he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring in May, 1844. His widow survived him a little more than thirty years, her death occurring on July 14, 1874. Lewis Robinson was a shoemaker and a farmer. He and his wife were earnest members of the Baptist church, he having been for years a deacon in the church, and their children were reared in that faith. There were seven of these children, of whom Erastus Robinson was the last-born, the others being as follows: Mary, who married Lorenzo Carver; Elias, who was born on April 9, 1825, and who died in Madison county, this state; Rachel M., who married Daniel T. Taylor; Minerva, who married Jonathan Ward; Martilla, who married Lemuel Leffingwell, and Eunice, who married Hiram Hiltibidle.

Reared on the home farm in Harrison township, Erastus Robinson spent all his life there. He was not yet three years of age when his father died and after the other children had grown up and moved away he remained on the farm with his mother and later came into possession of the farm, where he continued his farming operations until his death. He was a man of high character and of much native ability and served as administrator or executor of a number of estates lying in the locality of his home. In 1863 Erastus Robinson married Frances E. Smith, who was born at Raleigh, in Rush county, this state, May 30, 1840, a daughter of Eli and Minerva (McCann) Smith, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of this state. Eli Smith was but a child when his parents, John and Margaret (Groves) Smith came from Kentucky to Indiana, locating in the Fairview neighborhood in this county, and there he grew to manhood. He married Minerva McCann, who was born and reared at Raleigh, over in Rush county, a daughter of William and Minerva (Monger) McCann, and made his home at Raleigh until the death of his wife in 1843, when he moved to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he lived until the California gold craze broke out in 1849. He joined a party headed for the gold fields of California and never again was heard from by

his family. His daughter, Frances, grew up in the home of her paternal grandparents at Little Rock and in 1860 came back to Indiana on a visit to kinsfolk. Here she met Erastus Robinson and remained here, marrying him in 1863, as noted above. Mr. Robinson died at his home in Harrison township in March, 1906. He was a member of the Baptist church, as is his widow, and their children were reared in that faith. There were six of these children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth in order of birth, the others being as follow: Eli, who died in 1898, leaving a widow and two children, who live near the old Robinson homestead; Emma E., who married Herbert Taylor and lives in that same neighborhood; Lessie Belle, who died when twenty-two months of age; Lewis, of Connersville, and Donovan S., who is farming near the old homestead place, and owns part of the old place.

Willard Robinson grew to manhood on the old home place, where his father spent all his life, and received his schooling in the public schools in that neighborhood. From boyhood he was a valued assistant in the labors of improving and developing the home farm and remained there until his marriage in 1894, when he bought the old Hawkins Hackleman homestead farm of one hundred and thirty acres in the northwest quarter of section 14 of Harrison township, just west of Connersville, and there made his home for six years, at the end of which time, in the spring of 1903, he sold the place and bought the farm just west of the Hackleman place, a very well-improved place of sixty-eight acres, where he since has made his home and where he and his wife are quite pleasantly situated. Mr. Robinson is a Republican and from the days of his boyhood has taken an active interest in party affairs, giving close attention to local politics. In the fall of 1914 he was elected trustee of Harrison township and is now serving the public in that important capacity. He and his wife are members of the Christian church and take a proper interest in the various beneficences of the same, as well as in the general social activities of the community in which they live, helpful in promoting all agencies designed to advance the common welfare.

On December 25, 1894, Willard Robinson was united in marriage to Adelia Hackleman, who was born on the old Hackleman homestead, now the Thielaud farm, above referred to, a daughter of Hawkins and Sallie (Wolfe) Hackleman, members of old families in this county, the former of whom died on October 10, 1894, and the latter, July 12, 1904. The Hacklemans of Fayette county are descended from Michael Hackleman, who was born in Germany about 1720 and who emigrated to America when seventeen years of age, being bound to a Maryland or Pennsylvania farmer

for three years to pay his passage. He finally cleared twenty-six acres of timber land and thus squared his account. In the spring of 1751 Michael Hackleman married Mary Sailors and settled on a farm overlooking the Susquehanna river, near the line separating Pennsylvania from Maryland. He died in the Abbeville district of South Carolina in 1808, leaving five children, one of whom, Jacob Hackleman, on September 20, 1773, married Mary Osborne, who was born in Maryland, a daughter of Thomas Osborne. Soon after his marriage Jacob Hackleman moved to Lincoln county, North Carolina, where he was living during the Revolutionary War period. He served as a soldier of the patriot army during that war until he was so badly wounded in the arm that he could no longer serve and he then hired John Grant to serve the remainder of his term of enlistment. In 1784 Jacob Hackleman moved with his family to the Abbeville district of South Carolina, where he remained about twenty years, at the end of which time, in 1804, he moved to Boone county, Kentucky, settling on the river opposite North Bend, Ohio. Two or three years later he came over into Indiana Territory and settled on the White Water, three miles above Harrison, where he remained five years, at the end of which time he came on up into Fayette county and located in the southeast quarter of section 11 in Harrison township, where he remained until 1821, when he moved to Rush county, where he died on January 16, 1829.

Jacob Hackleman had a large family, among his sons being Isaac Hackleman, born on March 26, 1780, who, July 2, 1801, married Elizabeth Hawkins, who was born on May 22, 1783. Immediately after his marriage Isaac Hackleman and his wife came out to Indiana Territory and located in Dearborn county, about two and one-half miles from Harrison, and it was there that Hawkins Hackleman was born on January 6, 1810. Five years later,* in 1815, Isaac Hackleman and his family moved on up the White Water valley and located on a farm in Harrison township, this county, near the present village of Harrisburg, thus having been among the very earliest settlers in that part of Fayette county, and it was there that Hawkins Hackleman grew to manhood. There Isaac Hackleman and his wife spent the rest of their lives, the latter dying on July 3, 1835, and the former surviving until December 10, 1844. Hawkins Hackleman early took an active part in local affairs in the pioneer neighborhood in which he was reared. His first schooling was obtained in a primitive log school house that had oiled paper instead of glass for window panes, and he recalled the time when the present important city of Connersville consisted of a block house and a small cluster of log cabins in the woods. During his young manhood, as was customary in those days, he

attended the "musters" three times a year and he belonged to the "Flat Foot Company." From the time he was seventeen years of age he usually made four or five trips to Cincinnati each fall, driving hogs, receiving for such service twenty-five cents a day. During the summer of 1828, he then being eighteen years of age, he worked two months at making shoes, at a wage of six dollars a month. On December 29, 1831, Hawkins Hackleman married Sallie A. Wolfe, who was born near Georgetown, in Scott county, Kentucky, November 14, 1814, a daughter of David Wolfe and wife, who came up into Indiana in 1824 and settled in this county. Unassisted, Hawkins Hackleman made his own wedding shoes and his bride made her own wedding dress, a frock of white. Their wedding was conducted in true pioneer fashion, with the subsequent "infare," to which they rode horseback. In 1832 Hawkins Hackleman engaged in mercantile business in Rush county, but presently abandoned that business and returned to Fayette county, where, from 1837 to the time of his death, he made his home in the southeastern part of Harrison township, a substantial and influential citizen of that community, his influence ever being exerted in behalf of public improvement and all good agencies.

Mrs. Robinson taught school about eight years before her marriage and she and her husband are members of the Labyrinth Club; she is also a member of the Sesame Club and a charter and associate member of the Review Club.

FRED W. FISHER.

Fred W. Fisher, one of Connersville's best-known and most progressive merchants and the proprietor of an up-to-date and well-stocked grocery store on Summit avenue in that city and another grocery store in the village of Harrisburg, is a native of the old Buckeye state, but has been a resident of this state since the days of his young manhood and of Fayette county since 1901. He was born in the city of Hamilton, Ohio, August 27, 1867, son of John and Mary (Young) Fisher, natives of the kingdom of Bavaria, who had come to this country with their respective parents during the days of their infancy, both families locating at Hamilton, Ohio, where they grew up and were married and where they spent the remainder of their lives. John Fisher was a shoemaker.

Reared at Hamilton, Fred W. Fisher received his schooling in the schools of that city and there learned the trade of molder. When eighteen

years of age, in 1885, he came to Indiana and located at Richmond, where he began working at his trade and there a few years later was married. He continued working as a molder at Richmond until 1901, when he moved to Connersville, where he began working in the factory of the P. H. & F. M. Roots Company and was thus engaged for four years, at the end of which time, in 1905, he moved to Harrisburg and there engaged in the grocery business. In October, 1913, Mr. Fisher bought a grocery store at 310 Summit avenue, in the city of Connersville, and has since conducted the same, as well as his store at Harrisburg, and has been quite successful in business. Upon taking over the store at Connersville Mr. Fisher moved to that city with his family and has since made that place his home, he and his family being very pleasantly situated.

In 1887, at Richmond, Fred W. Fisher was united in marriage to Mary Mason, who was born and reared in that city, a daughter of John and Gertrude (Heinzleman) Mason, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Germany. John Mason was engaged in the bakery business at Richmond, as was his father before him, and there he spent his last days. His widow later made her home with Mr. and Mrs. Fisher and spent her last days at their home in Harrisburg. To Fred W. and Mary (Mason) Fisher seven children have been born, namely: Theodore, who died at the age of two years and six months, and Carl, Ralph, Reginald, Roland, Gertrude and Mary. Carl Fisher married Hazel Berkheiser and lives at 310 Summit avenue, Connersville. Fred W. Fisher is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and takes a warm interest in the affairs of that popular organization. He is an energetic business man and gives his earnest attention to all movements designed to advance the general material welfare of his home city.

OMER DONIKER.

Omer Doniker, one of Posey township's well-known and substantial farmers and the proprietor of a fine farm where he now lives, two miles south of Bentonville, besides other land in the county, was born in Posey township and has lived there all his life. He was born on October 4, 1869, son of Martin and Levona (Shipley) Doniker, both of whom spent their last days in Posey township.

Martin Doniker was born in Germany on January 9, 1815, and lived there until he was about twenty-three years of age, when, following the

expiration of his term of military service, he came to this country and located at Cincinnati, where he found work at his trade as a tailor, later coming up into Indiana and locating at Connersville. There he worked as a tailor until his marriage, after which he moved onto the Templeton Beeson farm, two and one-half miles west of Bentonville, where he farmed until after the death of his wife about 1873, he being left with three small children, whom he was compelled to place in the hands of kind neighbors for rearing. After the death of his wife Mr. Doniker remained on the Beeson farm, in the employ of Mr. Beeson, and was thus engaged until after his children had grown up and established homes for themselves, when he began making his home alternately with the children and thus spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring at the home of his son, Omer, the subject of this sketch, on January 16, 1902. His wife, who was born Levona Shipley, daughter of Adam Shipley, was born on a farm in the northwestern part of Posey township, this county, and was twice married, by her first husband, S. W. Hendricks, having had two children, namely: Mrs. Phoebe Vare, widow of Ora Vare, who is now making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Bright, at Indianapolis, and Sanford Hendricks, who lives in Berrien county, Michigan. By her marriage to Mr. Doniker she was the mother of three children, those besides the subject of this sketch being Jennie, who married Benjamin Copeland and now lives on a farm four miles north of Connersville, and Anna, who married Alonzo Wallace and after his death married his cousin, Linville Wallace, and lives at Milton, over the line in Wayne county.

Omer Doniker was but four years of age when his mother died and he was taken in charge by Mrs. Hester Florea, who lived in the southwestern part of Posey township and who died when he was seven or eight years of age. Two of her sons, Thomas and Albert Florea, remained on the farm and Omer Doniker remained with them and continued making his home on that farm, later working for Dr. J. M. Patterson, whose wife, a niece of Mr. Florea, became the owner of the place and thus continued until he was nineteen years of age, when he began "working out" for others. After his marriage in 1892 Mr. Doniker began farming for himself on the old Leven Ferguson farm in the southeastern part of Posey township, now the Frank Florea farm. A year later he moved to the Carver farm that had belonged to his wife's father and lived there until 1907, when he moved to the farm on which he is now residing, two miles south of Bentonville, and there has made his home ever since. In addition to the well-improved farm of ninety acres on which he makes his home Mr. Doniker also is the owner of one

hundred and forty acres of the old Carver farm and is doing very well in his farming operations. In his political faith he is a Republican and takes a proper interest in the general civic affairs of the community, but has not been a seeker after public office.

Mr. Doniker has been twice married. On February 24, 1892, he was united in marriage to Myrtle E. Caldwell, who was born on a farm in section 30 of Posey township, a daughter of Enoch and Sarah Jane (Scott) Caldwell, the former of whom was born on a pioneer farm in the northwestern part of Harrison township, a son of Joseph and Salena (Ferguson) Caldwell, pioneers of that community and further and fitting reference to whom is made elsewhere in this volume. Enoch Caldwell grew up on the old Caldwell farm where Scott Caldwell now lives, and after his marriage bought the farm now owned by Cleve Caldwell in the northwestern part of Harrison township. From that place he moved to what is now known as the Carver farm on the southern edge of Posey township, a place of one hundred and forty-six acres, where his daughters, Myrtle and Sylvia, were born. From that place he moved to the Train Caldwell farm, two miles south of Bentonville, this giving him the ownership of three farms. In 1880 he moved back to his first farm and he and his brothers, Horace and Alexander, and their father there conducted a dairy farm. Enoch Caldwell there spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring there in March, 1885. His widow survived him just ten years, her death also occurring on that farm. In his earlier manhood Enoch Caldwell was one of the best-known school teachers in Fayette county. He later served as a justice of the peace in and for his home township and as assessor of the same and in many ways did well his part in behalf of the community in which he spent all his life. He and his wife were the parents of five children and the family were earnest members of the Christian church. These children were Cora, Sylvia, Myrtle, Alice and Scott. Cora Caldwell, now deceased, was the wife of L. K. Tingley. Alice Caldwell is the wife of Fred M. Hackleman. Scott Caldwell lives on the old home farm. Myrtle Caldwell, first wife of Omer Doniker, died on December 18, 1905, and on September 17, 1907, her widowed sister, Sylvia, married Mr. Doniker. By his first marriage Mr. Doniker is the father of three children, Russell Harold, Lester E. and Ruth Levona, all of whom are at home. Mr. Doniker and his family belong to the Christian church and he is a member of Lodge No. 84 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mrs. Sylvia Doniker was first married on September 16, 1896, to Wellington Beeson, who was born near Beeson's Station, over the line in Wayne county, a son of Mark and Ellen (Harvey) Beeson, both of whom were born

in that same neighborhood. The Beeson family, one of the oldest in this part of the state, finds further and fitting mention elsewhere in this volume, the family having been prominently represented in this community since pioneer days. Wellington Beeson grew up on the old Beeson home place and lived there until his marriage to Sylvia Caldwell, after which he moved to a farm one mile south of the present home of the Donikers and there he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring there on November 5, 1899. He left a widow and two daughters, Eva and Fern. His widow and daughters continued living on that farm until her marriage to Mr. Doniker. She still owns the farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres. The Donikers have a very pleasant home and take an interested part in the general social activities of their home community, helpful in all good causes.

GABRIEL GINN POWELL.

Gabriel Ginn Powell, one of the best-known and most substantial farmers of Fayette county and the proprietor of a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres, the old Powell homestead in the northeast corner of Fairview township, rural mail route No. 15 out of Bentonville, was born on that farm and has lived there all his life. He was born on August 13, 1848, a son of Isaac and Mary Viola (Ginn) Powell, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of this county, whose last days were spent on the farm on which their son, the subject of this sketch, is now living.

Isaac Powell was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, in 1810, and was about fifteen years of age when his parents Zenas and Charity (Baker) Powell came up into Indiana with their family in 1825 and settled in this county, where their last days were spent. Zenas Powell was a well-to-do farmer of the Carlisle neighborhood in Kentucky, but when the settlement up here in this part of Indiana began to expand so promisingly in the early twenties he determined to put in his lot with that of the settlers here and in 1825 he and his wife and all of their children save their eldest son, Nathan, came here seeking a permanent location. Zenas Powell entered the southeast quarter of section 34 in Harrison township, a little more than a mile northeast of Harrisburg, and there established his home in the then wilderness. Not long afterward his wife, Charity, died and he married again and for a time thereafter lived at Milton, but presently moved to a farm two miles west of his old home and there he spent his last days, his death occurring

on April 27, 1857. His son, Zenas Powell, Jr., bought the interests of the others heirs in the place and there he farmed the rest of his life. Zenas Powell, Jr., was born near Carlisle, Kentucky, October 12, 1805, and was twenty years of age when he came to this county with his parents. Here he married Lydia Caldwell, who was born on the farm now owned by Scott Caldwell, northwest of Harrisburg, the southwest quarter of section 34, adjoining the old Powell home, a daughter of Joseph and Miriam (Chadwick) Caldwell, the former of whom, a native of Maryland, was one of the earliest settlers in this county, having been one of the occupants of the old blockhouse back in the days when the Indians were troublesome. Miriam Chadwick was born in North Carolina and also was among the early arrivals in Fayette county, her parents having come here in pioneer days. Zenas Powell, Jr., died on September 17, 1883, and his widow survived him until January 23, 1899. They were the parents of nine children, namely: Lewis F., long since deceased; Mary Jane, who married Horace H. Elwell and is now deceased; Emmaline, who married I. Zeller and is now deceased; Charity, also deceased, who was the second wife of I. Zeller; Eliza, who died when two years of age; Malinda, who died unmarried; James, who died in childhood; Margaret, who is still living on the old home farm, and Sarah Catharine, wife of L. L. Broadus, of Connersville.

When twenty years of age, about five years after his arrival in this county, Isaac Powell married Elizabeth Dale, who was born on a pioneer farm one mile west and one mile north of Harrisburg, a daughter of Alexander Dale and wife, pioneers of Fayette county, who later moved to Wabash county, and to that union seven children were born, namely: Squire, who went to Philadelphia and married there, but came home with consumption and here died; Harriet, who married Hugh A. Dickey and now lives in Grant county, this state; Enos, who moved to Wabash county and died in the city of Wabash; Nancy, who married James Ross, of Wabash county, and died there; Alfred, who died in childhood; William Joseph, and another who died in infancy. The mother of these children died in 1846 and in 1847 Isaac Powell married Mary Viola Ginn, who was born in 1821 on a pioneer farm in the Nulltown neighborhood in Columbia township, this county, a daughter of Gabriel and Hannah (Wood) Ginn, early settlers in that community, who had come up here from Kentucky. Hannah Wood was born near Havre de Grace, Maryland, and was but four years of age when her parents moved to Kentucky, where she grew to womanhood and where she married Gabriel Ginn, later coming up into Indiana and settling in this county. About 1836 Gabriel Ginn moved from the Nulltown settle-

ment to Connersville and established his home at the point now occupied by the Big Four freight depot and was living there during canal days. His wife taught school for some time in their home there. Gabriel Ginn took an active part in public affairs in those days and for seven years served as clerk of the court.

To Isaac and Mary Viola (Ginn) Powell were born five children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the first-born, the others being Thomas Jefferson, Mary Elizabeth, Samuel K. and Sarah Desdemona, all of whom are living save the two last named. Thomas Jefferson Powell is a well-known farmer of this county, who lives on the Dan Lewis farm, a mile east of Fairview. Mary Elizabeth Powell married George Looney and is now living at Rushville. Sarah D. Powell married John Matthews, of Arlington, and died about two years ago. In 1880 Samuel K. Powell married Ida Murphy and began farming in the north edge of Fairview township. He was killed in an accident on Christmas night in 1891, and left a widow and three children, Mary Estella, Donald G. and Homer. Mary Estella Powell married Oliver Manlove, a farmer in Posey township, and has two children, Elsie Louise and Robert G. Donald G. Powell lives on the farm just west of the old Powell homestead in the north edge of Fairview township. He married Meta Chance and has two children, Lowell C. and Helen Lorene. Homer Powell, who married Ruby Dickey, is farming the old Powell farm and lives in a separate house on that farm. For eight years or more during the days of his young manhood, Samuel K. Powell was a school teacher, teaching in the schools at Fairview and at Falmouth and the Baker school at "Yankeetown." He was an active Republican, was interested in the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America and in the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was a member of the Christian church, as is his widow, who is now living on the old Isaac Powell farm, keeping house for her brother-in-law, the subject of this sketch. She was born at Hamilton, Ohio, in 1860, daughter of Cornelius and Katherine (Mason) Murphy, both of whom also were born in that city, and who came to this county when their daughter, Ida, was about four years of age and settled in the Bentonville neighborhood. There Cornelius Murphy died in 1879. His widow is now living in Cincinnati.

Isaac Powell became one of the most substantial farmers in the western part of the county and had a wide acquaintance throughout the county, this acquaintance being enlarged by his years of activity as an auctioneer and particularly as a crier at live-stock sales, he thus coming to know nearly everybody in the county. For some time he served as county assessor and

in other ways contributed to the public service. After his marriage in 1830 he and his wife started keeping house in a cabin on his father's farm, but shortly afterward bought the farm in the northeastern corner of Fairview township, where he spent the remainder of his life and where his son, the subject of this sketch is now living. Very little, if any, of that land was cleared at the time he bought it and he had a difficult task in clearing the place and bringing it under cultivation. One field near the house he cleared while the timber was still green and the fertility of that particular field was permanently impaired thereby.

Gabriel G. Powell has always lived on the farm where he was born and is a lifelong farmer. For years he has given close attention to the raising of high-grade horses and hogs, and has a fine lot of draft horses and pure-bred Duroc-Jersey hogs. He is the owner of two hundred and forty acres of excellent land and is accounted one of the most substantial farmers in that part of the county. Like his father, Mr. Powell is genial and hospitable in his demeanor and is widely known throughout the county. Though he has never married he is not wanting in natural affection, for he remained with his parents in their old age and ever since the death of his brother, Samuel K. Powell, has been like a father to the latter's children.

BURL EDDY.

Burl Eddy, a former well-known business man of Connersville, now living on a well-improved farm that he owns on the western edge of Columbia township, this county, was born in that township on April 14, 1867, and has lived in this county all his life. He is a son of George Willis and Louisa (Cox) Eddy, both now deceased, the former of whom also was a native of Fayette county and the latter of the neighboring county of Franklin.

George Willis Eddy, former trustee of Columbia township, was born on a pioneer farm in that township, in 1828, a son of Jonathan and Jane (Hall) Eddy, early settlers in that community. Jonathan Eddy was born in Massachusetts about the year 1798 and in the days of his young manhood, about 1819, came to Indiana with the Perrin family and others and bought land in Columbia township, this county, where he spent the most of the remainder of his life. He was a quite well-to-do farmer for that period and in addition to his home farm in this county was the owner of a farm in Marion county, occupying the present site of Irvington, the eastern annex to the city of Indianapolis. He and his wife were the parents of three children, James, Mrs. Nancy Jane Allen and George Willis.

Reared on the homestead farm in Columbia township, George W. Eddy grew up familiar with the trials and hardships of pioneer living and in turn became a farmer on his own account, spending his entire life as a farmer in his home township. He was an excellent farmer and an active, representative citizen of the community in which he lived, for some years serving most acceptably as trustee of his home township. He died on April 10, 1904, and his widow survived him for more than twelve years, her death occurring on July 23, 1916. She was born, Louisa Cox, on a farm in the neighborhood of Andersonville, in Franklin county, this state, a daughter of Joseph and Anna (Paisley) Cox, natives of Virginia, who had lived in both Kentucky and Ohio before coming to this state and who moved from here to Illinois, where their last days were spent. George W. Eddy and his wife were the parents of five children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second in order of birth, the others being as follow: Ellsworth, who lives on a farm near Columbia; William, who died on September 1, 1873, at the age of nineteen years; Anna, who married Timothy Carroll, after whose death she married George McCombs, of Connersville, and died at her home in that city on May 5, 1911, and Viola, who married James Carroll and died in 1886.

Burl Eddy was reared on the home farm in Columbia township, receiving his schooling in the local schools, and early learned the tinner's trade at Connersville, where he presently established a tin-shop of his own and for years did a general business in tinning, roofing and in installing furnaces, following his trade in that city for about twenty-five years, at the end of which time, in June, 1913, he retired from business in the city and moved back to the old Eddy homestead in Columbia township. Two years later he bought his present farm of one hundred and fourteen acres on the west edge of that same township and has since made his home there, engaged in general farming, in which he has been quite successful.

On March 30, 1898, Burl Eddy was united in marriage to Margaret Leona Stevens, who also was born in Columbia township, this county, a daughter of William J. and Ellen (Stephen) Stevens, the latter of whom died more than sixteen years ago and the former of whom is now making his home with his daughter, Mrs. Eddy. William J. Stevens was born at Laurel, in the neighboring county of Franklin, August 6, 1853, a son of Abner and Elizabeth (Hires) Stevens, the former of whom was born in this county and the latter in the state of Pennsylvania. Abner Stevens was born and reared in Harrison township, this county, a son of Charles and Letitia (Thorp) Stevens, early settlers in that part of Fayette county. Charles Stevens was

born in Virginia and when a child moved with his parents to Kentucky, where he was reared. As a young man he came up into Indiana, locating in Harrison township, this county, about two miles north of Connersville, in 1820. While living there he married Letitia Thorp, a member of one of the first families to settle in Fayette county, and after his marriage took up a tract of "Congress land" in the southwestern part of Columbia township, where he lived until his retirement in old age, his last days being spent with his daughter, Mrs. Cotton. Abner Stevens was but a child when his parents moved from Harrison township to Columbia township and on the home farm in the latter township he grew to manhood. After his marriage he located at Laurel, in the neighboring county of Franklin and there made his home until after three of his children were born, when he returned to this county and located on his old home farm in Columbia township, where his wife died in 1900. She was born, Elizabeth Hires, in Pennsylvania, and was but a child when her parents, John and Sarah Hires, came to Indiana and located at Laurel, where her father was for years engaged in the grocery business. After the death of his wife Abner Stevens retired from the farm and thereafter made his home with his children, his death occurring at Connersville in 1908. He and his wife were members of the United Brethren church and their children were reared in that faith. There were six of these children, five sons and one daughter. Mary Ellen, the only daughter, died at the age of seven years. The five sons, Charles, William J., Alonzo, Curtis and Franklin, all lived to maturity.

William J. Stevens remained on the home farm until his marriage in 1875 to Ellen Stephen, daughter of Levi and Elizabeth (Walker) Stephen, and then began farming on his own account and has remained a life-long farmer. His wife died on November 30, 1900, and since then he has been making his home with Mr. and Mrs. Eddy. To him and his wife four children were born, those besides Mrs. Eddy, the first-born, being Clara, wife of Harry Smith, superintendent of the county infirmary; Clifford G., a farmer in the southwestern part of Columbia township, who married Nora Revalee and has four children, Ethel, Marie, Evan and Frances, and Benjamin, a furnace setter, living at Indianapolis, who married Sarah Spears and has one child, a daughter, Fern. Mr. and Mrs. Eddy have two children, sons both, George William and Theodore Chime. Mr. Eddy is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias and takes an active interest in the affairs of both of these organizations.

HENRY P. DOENGES.

Henry P. Doenges, of Connersville, one of the most highly skilled pattern-makers in this part of the country, was born at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, August 11, 1860, son of Simon and Amelia (Kring) Doenges, and is a brother of Simon Doenges, postmaster of Connersville, whose biographical sketch presented elsewhere in this volume gives a full account of the Doenges family in this part of the country.

Until he was sixteen years of age Henry P. Doenges continued to live at Lawrenceburg, where he received his schooling and where he learned the rudiments of the cabinet-maker's trade. He then for some time lived with his mother's folks in various places in the West and also for a time at Indianapolis, most of the time while thus moving about continuing his employment as a cabinet-maker. In 1882, he then being past twenty-one years of age, he located at Connersville and went to work for the Connersville Furniture Company and was thus engaged for the greater part of the time during the next five or six years. He then for a time was engaged at his trade in Wheeling and Parkersburg, West Virginia, and about 1888 returned to Connersville, where he went to work in the blower factory of the P. H. & F. M. Roots Company as a pattern-maker, a branch of craftsmanship which he had acquired in addition to his knowledge of cabinet-making and general wood-working. Ever since then Mr. Doenges has been engaged as a pattern-maker and has done very well. He is an artist in his line of craftsmanship and his services are in constant demand, now making patterns for both the automobile factories at Connersville, as well as for some of the other local factories. He takes a just pride in his labors and gives his most studious attention to the plans entrusted to him.

In 1884, two years after locating at Connersville, Henry P. Doenges was united in marriage to Barbara Gauck, who was born near the village of Morris, in Ripley county, this state, a daughter of Fred and Lena (Hildebrand) Gauck, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Indiana. Fred Gauck was but a child when he accompanied his parents from New Jersey to this state, the family settling in Ripley county. His father and mother spent their last days at Oldenburg, in Franklin county. Fred Gauck married Lena Hildebrand, who was born in Ripley county, this state, daughter of John and Barbara (Schontz) Hildebrand, natives of Germany. John Hildebrand upon coming to this country first settled in Cincinnati, but later came on up into Indiana and settled in Ripley county, where he bought a

farm and where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. Fred Gauck died in Ripley county and his widow is still living there.

Mr. and Mrs. Doenges have three children, Flora, Martha and Ahlma. Mrs. Doenges is a member of the Catholic church and takes an earnest interest in parish affairs. Mr. Doenges is a member of the local tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men and takes an active interest in the affairs of the same.

GEORGE D. MESSERSMITH.

George D. Messersmith, one of Columbia township's well-known and substantial farmers and proprietor of a well-improved farm of one hundred and eighty acres a short distance northwest of Nulltown, where he and his family are very comfortably situated, was born in that township and has lived there all his life. He was born on a pioneer farm in that township, September 11, 1857, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Ward) Messersmith, well-known residents of that community, both now deceased.

Peter Messersmith also was born in Columbia township and lived there all his life. He was born in 1834, a son of Peter and Mary (Grosslow) Messersmith, who were born and married in Germany and who had one child born to them in the old country, later coming to the United States and proceeding on out to Indiana, locating in this county and becoming early settlers in Columbia township, where they spent the remainder of their lives, industrious farming people. The junior Peter Messersmith was born after his parents came to this county and farmed all his life on the old homestead in Columbia township, where he was born and where he died in 1867. His wife, Elizabeth Ward, was born in Preble county, Ohio, in 1831, and was but a girl when her parents, William and Mary (Smith) Ward came over into Indiana and located on a farm just northwest of Nulltown, in this county, where they remained the rest of their lives. William Ward and his wife were born in Rockingham county, Virginia, and were there married, later moving to Ohio and after a sometime residence in Preble county moved to Cleves, in that same state, whence, in the spring of 1837, they came on up the valley of the Whitewater and settled on a farm near Nulltown, in Columbia township, this county, where William Ward died in the following October, leaving his wife and four small children. The Widow Ward kept her children together and by the exercise of courage and industry maintained her little family until the children were of a self-supporting age, among her

labors having been the keeping of a hotel for boarding the laborers on the canal when the canal was being dug through that part of the country. She lived to a good old age, her death occurring in 1894. Elizabeth Ward early evinced an unusual interest in her studies at school and upon completing her schooling in the local schools became a school teacher and was thus engaged for some years before her marriage to Peter Messersmith. To that union five children were born, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second in order of birth, the others being as follow: Ida May, who died when four years of age; Franklin, who has been dead a number of years; Marietta Geneva, who is living on the old home farm, and George, who is also living on the old home place and farming the same.

George D. Messersmith was ten years of age when his father died and he grew up on the home farm near Nulltown, from boyhood an able assistant to his widowed mother in the labors of maintaining the home place. After his marriage he and his wife established their home on the old Ward homestead in Columbia township and have ever since made that a place of residence. Mr. Messersmith is farming one hundred and eighty acres and is doing very well, in addition to his general farming, giving considerable attention to the raising of high-grade live stock, with particular reference to Poland China hogs, raising registered stock. He is a member of the local lodges of the Knights of Pythias and of the improved order of Red Men and in the affairs of these organizations takes a warm interest.

In 1901 George D. Messersmith was united in marriage to Stella Holmes, who was born in Fairview township, this county, a daughter of John P. and Ellen (Reese) Holmes, both natives of Indiana, the former born in Franklin county and the latter in this county. John P. Holmes was born on a farm near the village of Andersonville in 1843, a son of William and Elizabeth (Hogue) Holmes, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia parentage, who had lived in the Andersonville neighborhood for some years before their son, John P., was born. When the latter was a boy in his teens they moved to Illinois, where both died about two years later. John P. Holmes then returned to Indiana and located in the neighborhood of Glenwood, where, in 1867, he married Ellen Reese, who was born in this county, in the vicinity of Glenwood, daughter of Lorenzo and Rachel Ann (Moffett) Reese, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Pennsylvania. Lorenzo Reese was born in 1818 and was but a child when his parents, John and Nancy (Barrett) Reese, came over into Indiana from Ohio and settled in the neighborhood of Longwood, in this county. There Lorenzo Reese grew to manhood and there he married Rachel Ann Moffett, who was born in Lan-

caster county, Pennsylvania, and who was but two years of age when her parents, Thomas and Salome Moffett, came to Indiana and settled in the neighborhood of Longwood, in this county. After his marriage Lorenzo Reese located on a farm near Glenwood, where he died in 1846. His widow married Lorenzo Springer and lived in that same neighborhood to old age. After his marriage John P. Holmes established his home on a farm in the Glenwood neighborhood and farmed there until in November, 1888, when he retired from the farm and moved to Connersville, where he spent his last days, his death occurring in 1891. Since his death his widow has spent much of her time in the homes of her children. Stella Holmes was about seventeen years of age when her parents left the farm and moved to Connersville and she was living there at the time of her marriage to Mr. Messersmith. To that union one child has been born, a son, Forrest, born in 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Messersmith are members of the Methodist church and take a proper interest in the various beneficences of the same, as well as in the general good works and social activities of the community in which they live, helpful in advancing all movements designed to advance the common welfare.

JOSEPH A. MOORE.

Joseph A. Moore, one of Jackson township's well-known and substantial farmers and who also for years was engaged as a carpenter and builder at Everton, now living on the farm on which he was born in Jackson township, was born on September 24, 1869, son of Daniel W. and Caroline (Beckett) Moore, both of whom were born in the Everton neighborhood in this county and there spent all their lives, influential residents of the community in which they lived.

Daniel W. Moore was born in Jackson township, this county, January 23, 1840, a son of Anderson and Isabel (Gordon) Moore, both of whom were born in this state, the former in Fayette county and the latter in the neighboring county of Franklin, and who spent all their lives hereabout. Anderson Moore was born on November 20, 1816, a member of one of the first families that settled in Fayette county, and he grew up in this county. He married Isabel Gordon, who was born in Franklin county on March 9, 1820, and who died on November 9, 1859, and their family was reared in this county. On March 14, 1863, Daniel W. Moore was united in marriage to Caroline Ross, who was born in 1839 and who died in 1865. On Sep-

tember 20, 1866, he married, secondly, Caroline Beckett, who was born on December 7, 1844, on a farm two miles east of Everton, a daughter of Azariah T. and Emily (Ross) Beckett. further mention of whom is made in a biographical sketch of their son, Azariah T. Beckett, Jr., presented elsewhere in this volume. Daniel W. Moore established his home on a farm in section 22 of Jackson township, the place now occupied by his eldest son, the subject of this sketch, and there spent the rest of his life, becoming the owner of a fine farm of three hundred and thirty-two acres. He took an active part in local civic affairs and was twice elected trustee of Jackson township, the first time in 1878. He also held other offices of public trust and gave his earnest attention to the public service. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and a member of the Fayette County Protection Society, and he and his wife were members of the Methodist church. His wife died about eighteen years ago and he survived until May 1, 1916. They were the parents of five children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second in order of birth, the others being as follow: Nora B., who married W. H. Snider and is now deceased; Emma, wife of Dr. A. P. Helvie, of Connersville; Lafayette, a farmer of Jackson township and present trustee of that township, a biographical sketch of whom is presented elsewhere in this volume, and Alice, who married Roy Jerman and lives on a farm near Billingsville, in the neighboring county of Union.

Joseph A. Moore was reared on the farm on which he was born and where he is now living and there he lived until his marriage at the age of twenty-four years, when he began farming on his own account on another farm in Jackson township, where he remained nine years, at the end of which time he moved to Hamilton, Ohio, where for some time he was engaged working at the carpenter trade. He then returned to this county and located at Everton, where he engaged in business as a carpenter and builder and was thus engaged, making Everton his home, until August 19, 1916, when he returned to the old home farm where he was born and where he is now living, he and his family being very comfortably situated. Though giving his chief attention to his general farming operations, Mr. Moore, who is one of the best-known carpenters and builders in that part of the county, continues his operations as a builder and accepts contracts for building generally throughout that section.

On February 1, 1894, Joseph A. Moore was united in marriage to Catherine Hornung, who was born at Everton, a daughter of Andrew and Caroline (Raber) Hornung, both of whom were natives of Germany, born at

Hanau, Prussia, and who came to America with their respective parents about 1851, the two families locating at Cincinnati. Caroline Raber was born in 1836 and was about fifteen years of age when she came with her father to this country, her mother having died in the old country. At Cincinnati, on February 25, 1859, she married Andrew Hornung, who came up into Indiana the next year and located at Everton, in this county, where he made his home for some years and then moved to Connersville, where he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring there on January 3, 1889. His widow survived him for more than eighteen years, her death occurring on July 10, 1907. Although reared a Catholic, she was a faithful member of the Methodist church and ever saw that her children attended the services of the church. There were eight of these children, two of whom died in infancy and all of the others of whom are still living save Peter, the eldest son, who died in 1913, Mrs. Moore, who is the youngest of the family, having three brothers, George, Andrew and Frank William, and a sister, Mrs. Margaret Veach, living.

To Joseph A. and Anna Catherine (Hornung) Moore eight children have been born, one son and seven daughters. The only son, Edwin L., died when three years of age. The daughters are all living, as follow: Caroline, who married Paul Kidd and lives near Everton; Lura May, who is living at Connersville; Ethel, who is teaching a school, and Mary Catherine, Nora Isabel, Freda Marine and Neva Lavonne, who are at home with their parents. The Moores have a very pleasant home and take a proper part in the general social activities of the community in which they live. Mr. Moore is a member of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and takes a warm interest in the affairs of that organization.

RICHARD A. S. McMULLEN.

Richard A. S. McMullen, one of Fayette county's best-known and most substantial retired farmers and landowners, proprietor of a fine farm in Waterloo township, now living in the nearby city of Richmond, is a native son of Fayette county and has lived here, actively engaged in farming, until his recent retirement and removal to Richmond, where he built a modern house on south Nineteenth street, where he now resides. He was born on May 10, 1845, in an old stone house which is still standing, on the farm which he now owns and on which he made his home until his recent retirement

and removal to Richmond, a son of Henry Kendall and Ann (Cave) McMullen, early settlers in that part of this county, who spent their last days in Richmond, this state.

Henry Kendall McMullen was born near Stannardville, Virginia, October 10, 1808, a son of James and Edy (Kendall) McMullen, the former of whom was born in October, 1771, and the latter, February 25, 1775. He grew up in Virginia and there married Elizabeth Taylor, by whom were born four children, two of whom died in Virginia and two of whom came to Indiana, grew up in this county and here reared families. It was about the year 1836 that Henry K. McMullen came to Indiana with his family from Virginia, settling in Wayne county, where his wife died. On April 19, 1838, he married Mrs. Ann (Cave) McMullen, widow of his deceased brother, William McMullen. She was born in Orange county, Virginia, March 19, 1807, daughter of Abner and Ann Cave. In 1839 Henry K. McMullen moved over into Fayette county and settled on a farm in the northeastern part of Waterloo township, the place where the subject of this sketch was born, and there he remained, an active and prosperous farmer, until 1887, when he moved to Richmond, where he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring about two years later, in August, 1889. His widow survived him for more than twelve years, her death occurring in February, 1902. Henry K. McMullen ever took an active part in local public affairs and held various local positions of trust, in the performance of the duties of which he ever had the best interest of the public at heart. He was progressive in his principles, voted for Fremont because of his detestation of the institution of slavery and in his later years warmly espoused the cause of the Prohibition party. He and his wife were earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he for years was a leader in the local church of that denomination.

Richard A. S. McMullen grew to manhood on the farm in the southwestern part of Waterloo township, where he was born, and after his marriage in the fall of 1887, his father retiring from the farm about that time, established his home there and remained there until early in 1917, when he moved to Richmond, where he had built a comfortable home and where he now resides. Mr. McMullen is an able farmer and during his many years of residence on the farm came to be recognized as one of the most substantial citizens of that part of the county. He is the owner of about five hundred and seventy acres of excellent land and in his farming operations has done very well. His land is well improved and unincumbered and his farm plant is fully up to the standards of modern methods of agriculture.

On November 26, 1887, Richard A. S. McMullen was united in marriage to Sarah Gertrude Wood, who was born in the neighboring county of Union, a daughter of Alexander and Melinda (Lower) Wood, well-known residents of that county, and to that union five children were born, namely: Henry A. Fiske, who died in February, 1889, at the age of five months; Harriet Ann, who married Walter G. Knollenberg, of Richmond, and has one child, a daughter, Gertrude Agnes; Frances Melinda, twin sister of Harriet, who married Hollis Ward Hanson, of Connersville; Dorothy Alexandria, who is at home with her father, and Mary Alice, who is at school at Gendale. The mother of these children died on June 23, 1916. She was a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the faith of which church Mr. McMullen also was born and reared, and was for years one of the leaders in the work of the congregation to which she was attached, so that in her death she was greatly missed in the community in which she had so long been an active influence for good.

A. P. HELVIE, D. V. S.

Dr. A. P. Helvie, well-known veterinary surgeon at Connersville, was born at Muncie, this state, February 1, 1872, a son of S. H. and Jennie Helvie, who later settled in Fayette county. S. H. Helvie was born in Delaware county and after his marriage made his home in Muncie until 1881, when he came to this county and located on a farm in Jennings township, remaining a farmer here until his death.

Having been but about nine years of age when he came with his parents to this county, A. P. Helvie completed his common-school education in the schools of Connersville. He then attended the Central Normal School at Danville for a couple of terms, at the end of which time he returned to the home farm in this county and remained there until his marriage in 1892 to Emelia Moore, after which he engaged in farming on his own account and farmed for five years. He long had been a close student of live stock and the ailments of the same and finally concluded to turn his attention to veterinary surgery as a profession, and with that end in view then entered the Indiana Veterinary College at Indianapolis, from which he was graduated in 1900, with the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Surgery. Thus qualified for the practice of his profession, Doctor Helvie opened an office at Connersville and has since been engaged in practice there. Doctor Helvie keeps

closely abreast of the advances being made in his humane profession and is a member of the Indiana State Veterinary Association and of the Fayette County Veterinary Association, in the deliberations of which bodies he takes an active interest.

Doctor Helvie is a Republican and has ever taken a good citizen's interest in local political affairs, but has not been a seeker after office. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the local lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and with the Knights of Pythias and in the affairs of these popular organizations takes a warm interest.

B. W. COOPER, M. D.

Dr. B. W. Cooper, one of Connersville's well-known physicians, is a native Hoosier and has lived in this state all his life. He was born on a farm in Hendricks county, this state, September 1, 1874, a son of the Rev. Shelby Cooper, for many years one of the best-known ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church in Indiana, having had charges in various parts of the state during his long and successful ministry.

Completing his common schooling in the high school at Cartersburg, B. W. Cooper entered the Central Normal School at Danville and after a comprehensive course there entered the Medical College of the University of Kentucky at Louisville, from which institution he was graduated, four years later, in 1907, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Upon receiving his diploma Doctor Cooper opened an office for the practice of his profession at Muncie, this state, and after a short time thus engaged there located at Straughn, where he practiced for about seven years, at the end of which time he moved to Connersville, where he opened an office and where he ever since has been engaged in practice. Doctor Cooper keeps fully abreast of the advances being made in modern medicine and is a member of the Indiana State Medical Association and of the American Medical Association, in the deliberations of which bodies he takes a warm interest. The Doctor is a Mason and a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and of the Knights of Pythias and in the affairs of these several organizations takes an active interest. In his political views he affiliates with the Republican party.

In 1904 Dr. B. W. Cooper was united in marriage to Jennie Pearson and to that union two children have been born, Helen and Hugh.

JAMES HANKINS TATE (FIRST.)

The Tate family is one of the oldest in Fayette county, having been represented here since the year 1812, four years before the admission of Indiana to statehood, and for many years the late James Hankins Tate, referred to here as the first, because his son, of that same name, is still living in this county, was one of the best-known and most influential farmers of Connersville township. He was born in this county and had been a witness to the development of the same since pioneer days, taking his part in that development, and had served the public in various capacities in a most acceptable manner.

The family of the Tates really had representation out here in the valley of the Whitewater previous to 1812, for in that year, when William A. H. Tate, then a boy of sixteen, came out here from Virginia, making the trip alone on horseback, he had an uncle here, a Mr. Reagan, who had settled some time before at a point about two miles south of where the important city of Connersville now is located, the Reagan place having been just west of where the canal later was put through. When young William A. H. Tate arrived here he liked the looks of things so well that he straightway returned to his Virginia home and induced his father, Major John Tate, to dispose of his interests in Virginia and with the other members of the family move out to the new country in the Indiana territory, and thus the family was established here in Fayette county.

Major John Tate, the pioneer, had his title by right of his service in the Virginia militia and was a fairly well-to-do person in his native state. He married a Poston, member of a family that had its origin in England, the first representative of that family in this country having settled in Maryland, the family later becoming established in Virginia and representatives of the same becoming later pioneers in Indiana, notable among these latter having been "Sandy" Poston, a unique and well-known figure in the pioneer life of this part of the state. "Sandy" Poston was a brother of Major Tate's wife and he came out here early and settled among the Indians, becoming presently widely known as a horse trader and a man of huge capacity for the joyful things of life. Major Tate drove over from Virginia to the new Indiana country with his wife and their younger children, bringing their belongings in a wagon, and bought land in the southern part of Connersville township. Not long afterward he sold that tract and moved to the little hamlet that had grown up around John Conner's saw-mill, now the city of Connersville, and

presently became one of the first postmasters of Connersville, if not the very first. He later was elected county recorder and still later county treasurer, his service in behalf of the public covering quite a stretch of years. His son, Joseph Tate, also served for years as recorder of Fayette county.

William A. H. Tate, who was born in Virginia on March 30, 1796, and who rode out here, "spying out the land," when he was sixteen years of age, spent the rest of his life in Fayette county and for many years was justice of the peace in and for Connersville township, being widely known over the county as Squire Tate. He married Louisa Cunningham, who was born a short distance east of Connersville, daughter of the Reverend Cunningham, a pioneer minister of the Baptist church, who had come out here from the Carolinas. In a log cabin about four miles southwest of Connersville, William A. H. Tate and wife began housekeeping and in that log cabin, July 20, 1830, James Hankins Tate, the subject of this memorial sketch was born.

James Hankins Tate grew to manhood on the home farm in Connersville township, fully acquainted with the methods and manners of pioneer living. When but nine years of age he was entrusted with the responsible task of carrying the mail from Connersville on a route including Laurel, Dublin and Bentonville, and for twenty years or more continued carrying the mail on that and an extended route, braving the storms of winter and the blazing heat of the summer. For about sixteen years he also served as assessor of Connersville township and in other ways gave of his time and his energies to the public service. He became prosperous in his farming operations and gradually enlarged his land holdings until he became the owner of four hundred and eighty acres of choice land in his home township and was long accounted one of the most substantial farmers in that neighborhood. He and his wife were members of the Christian church and were long accounted among the leaders in good works in their neighborhood. For the last five or six years of his life, James H. Tate was an invalid, requiring his faithful wife's almost constant care. He died on October 6, 1916, and his widow survives, continuing to make her home on the old home farm in Connersville township.

On December 23, 1858, James H. Tate was united in marriage to Louisa Halstead, who was born in Columbia township, this county, on a farm about a mile north of Columbia, December 3, 1840, daughter of Hickson and Eliza (Jones) Halstead, the latter of whom was born in this county, member of a pioneer family. Hickson Halstead was born on a farm that is now covered by a section of the great city of New York, a son of Thomas Halstead, and

when a young man came to Indiana, locating at Metamora, in Franklin county, and later coming over into Fayette county, where he married Delilah Martin, who lived in the northwest part of Connersville township, but was not related to the Martins now living there. After his marriage Hickson Halstead located on a farm in the south part of Connersville township, where his first wife died. He then married Eliza Jones, who was born on a pioneer farm in section 6 of Connersville township, daughter of William Jones, who had come out here from Virginia in the days when the Indians still held possession here and had later bought from the government a tract of land on which he established his home and reared his family. After his second marriage Hickson Halstead made his home on the Jones farm and there he spent the rest of his life and it was there that his daughter, Louisa, married James H. Tate, although much of her youth had been spent in the home of an aunt in Orange township.

To James H. and Louisa (Halstead) Tate eleven children were born, two of whom died in infancy and one of whom, Eugene Preston, died when eleven years of age. The surviving members of this family are as follow: John E., a farmer, living on the northwest quarter of section 5 of Connersville township; Emery Edinburgh, who lives in Orange township; Minnie, wife of Levi Ballard, of Indianapolis; William H., who lives on Grandfather Halstead's old home farm in Columbia township; Curtis L., who lives on a farm on the Rushville pike, four miles west of Connersville; James Hankins (second), who lives on a farm southwest of Connersville, in the east part of section 32; Orlia Francis, who lives in Montana, and Grover C., who lives in Connersville. The Tate family are a hospitable people and are held in high respect in the several communities in which they live, helpful in promoting all movements having to do with the advancement of the common welfare.

JOHN L. DOENGES.

John L. Doenges, secretary-treasurer and general manager of the Connersville Ice Company at Connersville and long regarded as one of the substantial and public-spirited business men of that city, was born at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, but has been a resident of Connersville since the year 1882. He was born on February 21, 1863, son of Simon and Amelia (Kring)

Doenges, natives of Germany, who settled at Lawrenceburg, this state, upon coming to this country and there reared their family, Simon Doenges being engaged there as a stationary engineer. Simon Doenges and wife were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are still living, those besides the subject of this sketch being as follow: Simon Doenges, postmaster of Connersville, a biographical sketch of whom is presented elsewhere in this volume; Minnie, wife of Charles Richter, of Indianapolis; Henry, of Cincinnati; Louisa, wife of Henry Cramsey, of Indianapolis; Fred, of Connersville and Anna, wife of Fred Sholtz, of Indianapolis.

After completing his boyhood schooling at Lawrenceburg, John L. Doenges began working as a farm hand and was thus engaged for some time, presently taking up the trade of stationary engineer, later taking up the trade of cabinet-making, which he followed for about twenty-five years. It was in 1882 that he moved to Connersville and there found employment in the plant of the Connersville Furniture Company and was engaged with that concern for many years, presently becoming a stockholder in the concern. He also became interested as a stockholder in the Connersville Ice Company, of which his brother, Simon Doenges, now postmaster of Connersville, was the president and general manager, and was made secretary and treasurer of the same. When his brother left the active management of the company to enter upon his duties as postmaster, Mr. Doenges assumed the general management of the affairs of the Connersville Ice Company and is now occupying that position. Mr. Doenges is a Democrat and has ever taken an active part in local political affairs, but has not been a seeker after public office.

On April 21, 1883, John L. Doenges was united in marriage to Mary Reifel, who was born in Ripley county, this state, daughter of Philip Reifel and wife, natives of Germany and both now deceased, who were the parents of eight children, those besides Mrs. Doenges being George, Martin, Philip, Minnie, Kate, Lou and Anna. To Mr. and Mrs. Doenges two sons have been born, Ernest and Edward. Mr. and Mrs. Doenges are members of the German Presbyterian church at Connersville and for about twenty years Mr. Doenges was a member of the board of trustees of the same. He is a member of Warren Lodge No. 15, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Guttenberg Lodge No. 319, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in the affairs of these organizations takes a warm interest.

JAMES MONROE HAMILTON.

James Monroe Hamilton, proprietor of an excellent farm in Waterloo township, this county, where he makes his home, was born in that township and has lived there practically all his life, save for a short period during which he lived just over the line in Union county. He was born in 1859 on a pioneer farm in Waterloo township, in the same house in which his father was born, a son of Charles Henry and Rachel (Strong) Hamilton, both natives of that same township, members of pioneer families and for years prominent and influential residents of that community.

Charles Henry Hamilton was born on a pioneer farm in Waterloo township in 1834, in the same house, as noted above, in which his eldest son, the subject of this sketch, was born, a son of Capt. James Scott and Eliza (Courtney) Hamilton, who were among the early settlers in that part of Fayette county. Capt. James Scott Hamilton came out to Indiana from Virginia, where he had served during the War of 1812 as captain of a company stationed at Norfolk. He was born on the ocean while his parents were en route from Ireland to this country and was reared in Maryland, in which state his father died. His mother, Mrs. Jane (Scott) Hamilton, later, in 1833, came to Indiana and settled in section 3 of Waterloo township, this county, where she spent her last days. Capt. James S. Hamilton previously, in Virginia, had married Eliza Courtney, who was born in Ireland and who was but ten years of age when her parents came to this country, locating in the Old Dominion, and he and his family also came to Fayette county, settling in Waterloo township, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives, honored and useful pioneers of that community. Captain Hamilton was a man of ability and was a successful farmer, gradually accumulating quite a bit of property in his new home out here in the "wilds" of Indiana. He and his wife were earnest members of the Methodist church and took an active part in the general social life of the settlement during the formative period of this now well-established and prosperous farming community. She died in 1872 and he survived her for six years, his death occurring in 1878. They were the parents of eleven children and a numerous progeny, in the present generation, trace to that sterling pioneer pair.

Reared on the pioneer farm on which he was born and where his parents settled in 1833, Charles H. Hamilton grew up to the life of the farm and upon reaching manhood began farming there on his own account. In 1859 he married Rachel Strong, who was born on a farm in the southeastern part of that same township, the place where William Maze now lives, a daughter

of Richard and Susanna (Gaby) Strong, both members of pioneer families in this county and further mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume. Richard Strong was born in Virginia on June 9, 1802, and was but ten or twelve years of age when his parents came out to Indiana and settled in this county in 1813 or 1814. Here he grew to manhood and married Susanna Gaby, who was born in Pennsylvania, of Pennsylvania-Dutch stock, on June 9, 1802, and who was but a girl when she came to this county with her parents in pioneer times. After his marriage Richard Strong settled on the farm where William Maze now lives, in the southeastern part of Waterloo township, and there he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives, the latter living to be past eighty years of age, her death occurring on November 9, 1883. They were the parents of thirteen children. Charles H. Hamilton remained a farmer all his life and was the owner of a well-improved and profitably operated farm. For some years he served as assessor of his home township and in other ways contributed his share of time and energy to the public service. He died on April 4, 1901, and his wife died on December 21, 1885. They were the parents of ten children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the first-born, the others being as follow: Anna Belle, who died on January 28, 1878; Mrs. Laura Helen Bullard, of Indianapolis; Charles Henson Hamilton, who died on December 11, 1915; John William Hamilton, who died on November 7, 1896; Mrs. Maude Riggs, of Connersville; Oliver Lafayette Hamilton, who died on October 4, 1870; Mrs. Rebecca Jane Garrett, of Wayne county, this state; Mrs. Catherine Funk, of Waterloo township, and Robert Washington Hamilton, who died on June 16, 1876.

James M. Hamilton was reared on the paternal farm in Waterloo township, receiving his schooling in the schools of that neighborhood, and has lived in that township all his life with the exception of short periods, a part of the time living over the line in Union county. He married in 1880 and in 1889 bought the farm on which he is now living, in Waterloo township, and has ever since made his home there, he and his family being very comfortably situated. He has a farm of one hundred and forty acres and his place is well kept and well improved, his farm plant being up-to-date and operated in accordance with modern methods of agriculture.

As noted above, it was in 1880 that James M. Hamilton was united in marriage to Sarah Elizabeth White, who was born on the old White homestead in the southwestern part of Waterloo township, this county, a daughter of John and Catherine (Miller) White, the former of whom also was born on that farm, a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Boyd) White, the former of whom also was born on that farm, a son of Joseph White and wife, who were

among the very earliest settlers in that part of Fayette county, the Whites, in their respective generations being successful farmers and substantial citizens. John White, who died in September, 1904, was twice married. His first wife, who was Jane Dugan, died, leaving two children, Emma L. and Daniel O., and in 1862 he married Catherine Miller, who was born in Pennsylvania and who came to this county about 1853, she then being about sixteen years of age, with her parents, Isaac and Sarah (Myers) Miller, the family settling in Waterloo township. To that second union three children were born, Mrs. Hamilton having two brothers, Emmet Theodore and Isaac Omar White. Mrs. Catherine White died in 1911.

To James M. and Sarah Elizabeth (White) Hamilton six children have been born, namely: Rozzie Belle, who married David Funk, now living on the old White farm where her maternal ancestors were born, and has four children, Edna Isabel, J. D. Willard, Eugene Wendell and Henry Ellis; Claude Austin, now living in Wayne county, who married Edith Schroy and has three children, Irvin L., Herbert J. and Ruth; Otto Arlington, who married Ruth Baker and is now living at Springersville; Ethel W., who married Albert Crawford and is now living in Union county; Alta L., who is at home with her parents and Florence, also at home. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are members of the Christian church and their children were reared in that faith. The Hamiltons have a very pleasant home and have ever taken a proper part in the general social activities of the community in which they live, helpful in promoting all movements having to do with the advancement of the common welfare thereabout. Mr. Hamilton is a member of the local lodge of the Improved Order of Red Men and takes a warm interest in the affairs of that organization. Politically, he is a Democrat and has ever taken a good citizen's interest in local political affairs.

CHARLES R. WILLIAMS.

The traditions of the Williams ancestry cross the ocean to Cromwellian times in Wales, whence, after the restoration of the Stuarts to the English throne in 1668, four brothers of the Williams name sought religious freedom in America. Three of these brothers, who were persecuted in Massachusetts colony, accepted the scant toleration of a forest obscurity back from Long Island Sound.

One of these three, Matthew Williams, a Welsh Baptist preacher, had

Thomas who was the father of Timothy, who was the father of Jonas, the Hoosier pioneer of the Williams family. Matthew lived to be one hundred and three, Thomas one hundred and two, and Timothy nearly one hundred years old. Like their ancestor, Thomas, Timothy and Jonas were Baptist ministers.

Jonas was born December 26, 1751, and in boyhood was captured by the Indians, who bound his ankles so tightly with thongs that his feet froze while his captors slept. Because of lameness he became a currier in New York City, and then a miller, and to fill in the waiting hours when grinding, a shoemaker. He married Eleanor Ward of New York City. He removed to the Wyoming Valley and there operated one of the largest mills in the valley. In 1778 their property was destroyed and they escaped from the Indians in the terrible massacre. After their ruin at Wyoming, the family went to Orange county, New York, and later to Cayuga county, where he built and ran a mill, where is now the town of Genoa.

About 1812 Jonas Williams came to Indiana, where he was the first settler on, and gave his name to, the principal branch of the White Water river. His son, Charles, was born in Cayuga county, New York, November 23, 1793, and became the first pioneer farmer in what is now Fairview township, developing a fine farm about eight miles northwest of Connersville. He was also an excellent carpenter, the first contracting carpenter in his neighborhood and in that capacity erected most of the houses and barns built in that part of the county in an early day. He was an energetic and enterprising citizen and prospered in his affairs. He served in the War of 1812 and had some thrilling experiences at that time. He was twice married. His first wife, who was a Smith, was the mother of five children. His second wife, Lydia Jobe, who was born in Pennsylvania on April 16, 1800, survived him many years, her death occurring on January 30, 1899, she then being nearly ninety-nine years of age. She was an earnest and consistent member of the Methodist church and was the mother of seven children, four sons and three daughters. Charles Williams died at his home in Fairview township in 1868, honored and respected by all.

Charles R. Williams was the eldest of the four sons of Charles and Lydia (Jobe) Williams. He was reared on the home farm in Fairview township, receiving his elementary education in the schools of that neighborhood and supplementing the same by a course in old Asbury (now DePauw) University. At the age of eighteen he began teaching school, teaching during the winters and farming during the summers, and was thus engaged in

Fayette and Madison counties for eighteen years, beginning his teaching service at a wage of eighteen dollars a month and closing the same at a wage of seventy-five dollars a month, this latter being during the Civil War period. He concluded his long teaching service in 1869. In 1864 he was three times drafted for service in the Union army. Following the first two drafts, he furnished substitutes, but on the third draft went to the front as a member of Company C, One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and with that command served for five months, being mustered out in August, 1865. For eight years Charles R. Williams farmed in Harrison township, this county, and in Madison county. In 1868 he was elected surveyor of Fayette county, a position which he held very acceptably for a period of twenty years. In October, 1874, he was elected auditor of Fayette county and was re-elected in 1878. Upon the completion of his service as auditor he for some time served as deputy auditor and was thus for many years one of the most familiar figures about the court house and one of the best known men in the county. In 1875, upon assuming the duties of county auditor, he moved to Connersville, which ever thereafter was his home.

On August 3, 1851, Charles R. Williams was united in marriage to Caroline Ellis, who was born in Harrison township, this county, November 11, 1833. She was the daughter of Lewis and Samantha (Thomas) Ellis, earnest and influential pioneers of that community. Richard Ellis, the early pioneer, was an officer in the commissary department of the Colonial service in New England and New York and was among the first settlers in Massachusetts. His son, Reuben Ellis, was an ensign in the Colonial service in 1754-1757, and his son, Benjamin, was a Revolutionary soldier of distinction. To Benjamin was born Moses Ellis, who lived in Cayuga county, New York, until 1818, when he moved to the vicinity of North Bend, Ohio, where for eight years he lived on the farm of Gen. William Henry Harrison. From North Bend, in 1826, they came on up the White Water valley and settled in Harrison township, this county. He was the first postmaster established at Plum Orchard in 1827, the year after his location in that neighborhood, and he in numerous ways contributed of his energy to the public welfare thereabout. He and his wife were earnest members of the Christian church and were tireless in church work. Betsy Judd Ellis died in 1841 and Moses Ellis in 1848.

Lewis Ellis was about fifteen years of age when he came with his parents to Fayette county. He grew to manhood on the pioneer farm in Harrison township. On December 30, 1832, he married Samantha P. Thomas, daughter of Elder Minor Thomas, of this county, a pioneer preacher throughout

this part of the state, a power for good hereabout in pioneer days and further and fitting mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work. Lewis Ellis became a substantial farmer in Harrison township and a man of much influence there. He and his wife were members of the Baptist church and were long among the leaders in good works in the northern part of the county. Caroline Ellis Williams, their daughter, was the eldest of sixteen children. It was said of her at her death that she had mothered forty-five children, including eleven children of her own, eight grandchildren and twelve great-grandchildren and six of practical adoption into their family. Her life was truly a life of service to others. In their later years both Charles R. Williams and his wife were cheerful, helpful Christian workers. They were both members of the First Baptist church of Connersville and prominent in official capacities.

In politics, "Uncle Charlie," as he was known throughout the county, was a Republican—a progressive Republican. In 1884 he engaged in general contracting with special reference to bridge work and street and sidewalk paving, later associating his sons with him in that business and was thus engaged until his retirement from business in 1906, after which time the contracting business was continued by his sons, Charles, Roy L. and Frank T., who have carried out large engagements in that line, not only in this state, but in Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Tennessee, Missouri and Louisiana.

It was this firm that in 1887 tore down the old bridge at East Connersville, pictured elsewhere in this work and built the foundations for the present bridge, the elder Williams and his sons, Roy and Charles, being shown in that picture.

Charles R., like his ancestors, was a soldier and belonged to the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic. He died on November 5, 1908, and his widow survived him but little more than two months, her death occurring on January 9, 1909.

The children born to Charles R. Williams and Caroline (Ellis) Williams were Frank T., Rose Ellen, Alice, Olive and Minor, who died of diphtheria in childhood and are buried in the same grave; Laura, who died in her young womanhood; Lida, Harriet, Roy L., Bert and Charles, Jr.

Frank T., the eldest son, was born in 1852. He was reared a farmer, but in May, 1876, he bought a store in Harrison township and was there engaged in the mercantile business until he became connected with his brother, Roy L., in the paving contracting in 1884, and has ever since been thus engaged. On June 4, 1878, he married Florence M. Williams (of another

family), who was born in Connersville on May 31, 1857, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Benton) Williams, who came here from Kentucky, and to this union was born one child, a son, Carl, who died in infancy.

Rose Ellen Williams, the eldest daughter, was twice married. Her first husband, Donovan Shipley, was thrown from a horse and killed three weeks after their marriage. She later married Bert Caldwell. She died leaving two small children, Fern and Volney, who were raised and cared for by their grandparents until they married and had homes of their own. Fern Caldwell married Will K. Stoops, who lives on the Stoops farm south of Connersville. To them have been born three sons, Edward, Wayne and Robert. Volney Caldwell has for a number of years been connected with the postal service—first on the railway mail service and at present in the local postoffice. He married Neva Watson, of this city. They have one daughter, Virginia.

Alice Williams married Leander W. Jordan. To them were born three children, Oliver, a merchant tailor, married Maud Fowler. They have two daughters, Helen and Margaret, having lost their only son, Paul. Ola Jordan, the widow of John Jordan, is a capable stenographer who has been with the Lexington Automobile Company since they were installed at Lexington, Kentucky. She has a son, Elmo, and a daughter, Evelyn. Elsie Jordan married Lemuel Ludlow, of Harrison township. They reside on their farm.

Lida Williams married Charles Swain, of Muncie, Indiana. He is now a paving contractor in New York. She died in 1907, leaving two daughters, Laura and Zella. Laura is the wife of Lemuel Masterson, of Maysville, Kentucky. They now reside in Cleveland, Ohio, where he has a profitable position with the Sherwin-Williams Company. They have a son, William Ellis, and a daughter, Carolyn. Zella married Emmett O'Brien, for her first husband, and they had one son, Charles. She is now the wife of Marvel Sutton, a farmer of Lyonsville, Indiana.

Harriet E. Williams, the youngest daughter, has been a teacher in the Fayette county schools since her graduation from the Connersville schools. As the valedictorian of her class, she received a scholarship to the State University at Bloomington.

In 1916 Miss Williams wrote and directed the pageant given in Connersville in behalf of Fayette county in connection with Indiana's Centennial celebration. She is an active member of the First Baptist church of Connersville.

Roy L. Williams married Effie Prosser, the daughter of Willis and Jane De Moss Prosser. She was born in Huron, Lawrence county, Indiana.

Roy has been in the contracting business since a young man. He calls Connersville his home, but at present they reside on their farm in southeastern Missouri, known as the "Woodsdale Farm," from which place he directs his various paving jobs and oversees his fifteen-hundred-acre farm. Mrs. Williams is a member of the Baptist church in Connersville. Mr. Williams is a member of the Elks lodge.

Bert Williams, who died after reaching maturity, was one of the first librarians of Connersville. He was a musician, especially fine on the flute. He loved his work in the Blue Ribbon Orchestra. He was a member of the Methodist church.

Charles Williams, Jr., was the youngest son. He was a graduate of the Connersville high school and finished a correspondence course in Scranton, Pennsylvania. He has left a valuable plat of Connersville, which is in constant use at the present time. He was a soldier in Company D, United States Volunteer Engineer Corps during the Spanish-American War. He was also a paving contractor and held various offices in Fayette county.

JAMES HANKINS TATE (SECOND.)

James Hankins Tate, the second, so referred to here because there is presented elsewhere in this volume a memorial sketch relating to his late father, James Hankins Tate, first, is a native son of this county, as was his father before him, and has lived here all his life. He was born on a farm about five miles southwest of Connersville, in section 32 of Connersville township, the same being in the immediate vicinity of his present home, May 10, 1874, son of James H. and Louisa (Halstead) Tate, both of whom were born in Fayette county, members of pioneer and well-known and substantial families, further and more detailed reference to whom, together with a narrative having to do with the beginnings of the Tate and Halstead families in this county, is made elsewhere in this volume of biography.

Reared on the home farm in Connersville township, James H. Tate (second) received his schooling in the local schools and has spent most of his life farming, though for a couple of years he was successfully engaged in the feed business at Connersville, giving up that business in order to return to the farm, where he might give his assistance to his aging father, whose death occurred in the fall of 1916. It was in 1903, following his marriage, that the second James H. Tate began farming for himself on a rented farm

north of Connersville, and there he made his home for seven years, at the end of which time he moved to his present farm, the same being located just south of the place on which he was born, and there he has continued to reside, he and his family now being very pleasantly and very comfortably situated. Mr. Tate is a Democrat, as was his father before him, and for two years he served as deputy sheriff of Fayette county. He has been quite successful in his farming operations and besides owning a share in the old home farm, has bought other lands until now he is the owner of one hundred seventy-four and one-fourth acres and has a well-improved and profitably cultivated farm.

On October 6, 1903, James H. Tate was united in marriage to Hallie Gertrude Bradburn, who was born in Brookville in the neighboring county of Franklin, daughter of Albert E. and Mary E. (Stewart) Bradburn, the former of whom, a lifelong farmer, spent the later years of his life in Fayette county, dying here on August 4, 1909, and the latter of whom is now making her home with Mr. and Mrs. Tate. Mr. and Mrs. Tate have three children, Mildred Marguerite, James H., the third, now called "Junior," and Alma Gladys. Mr. Tate joined the Methodist church on his twentieth birthday and he and his wife are both members of that church, taking an active interest in the various beneficences of the same. Mr. Tate is a member of the Modern Woodmen and in the affairs of that organization takes a warm interest.

CURTIS L. TATE.

Curtis L. Tate, one of Fayette county's best-known and most substantial farmers and the proprietor of a fine farm of one hundred acres and a comfortable home on the Rushville pike, about four miles west of Connersville, in Connersville township, was born in that same vicinity and has lived there all his life. He was born on January 17, 1872, son of James H. and Louisa (Halsted) Tate, well-known residents of that neighborhood and further and more detailed reference to whom is made elsewhere in this volume.

Reared on the home farm in Connersville township, Curtis L. Tate received his schooling in the district schools of that neighborhood and remained at home, a valuable assistant in the labors of developing and improving the home place, until his marriage in 1902, when he began farming on his own account. For two years he rented land and then he bought his present farm of one hundred acres on the Rushville pike, four miles west of

Connersville, where he has since resided and where he and his family are very comfortably and very pleasantly situated.

In 1902 Curtis L. Tate was united in marriage to Mary C. Brown, who was born in Madison county, this state, in 1883, daughter of Elijah and Melissa Ellen (White) Brown, the former of whom was born in Perry county, Ohio, and the latter in the state of Iowa, who came to Fayette county in 1887 and located on a farm about four miles south of where the Tates now live. About 1897 Elijah Brown sold that farm and returned to Madison county, where he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1913, and where his widow is still living.

Mr. and Mrs. Tate have four children, Ruby Thelma, Garnet Zelma, Catherine Curtis and Orlia Arthur. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and take an earnest interest in the affairs of the same, as well as in the general social activities of the community in which they live, helpful in furthering all causes having to do with the advancement of the common welfare.

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